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(54) **LIQUID-CRYSTALLINE MEDIUM**

(57) The present invention relates to liquid-crystalline (LC) media or LC materials and to energy saving liquid-crystal displays (LCDs) containing these media, especially to gaming displays and AR/VR headsets addressed by an active matrix and in particular to LC dis-

plays of the TN, PS-TN, STN, TN-TFT, OCB, IPS, PS-IPS, FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS, PS-FFS, SA-HB-FFS, SA-XB-FFS, polymer stabilised SA-HB-FFS, polymer stabilised SA-XB-FFS, positive VA or positive PS-VA type.

EP 4 538 349 A1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to liquid-crystalline (LC) media and to energy saving liquid-crystal displays (LCDs) containing these media, especially to high contrast gaming displays and AR/VR headsets addressed by an active matrix and in particular to LC displays of the TN, PS-TN, STN, TN-TFT, OCB, IPS, PS-IPS, FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS, PS-FFS, SA-HB-FFS, SA-XB-FFS, polymer stabilised SA-HB-FFS, polymer stabilised SA-XB-FFS, positive VA or positive PS-VA type. In a preferred embodiment, the LC media have positive dielectric anisotropy.

[0002] Liquid-crystal displays (LCDs) are used in many areas for the display of information. LCDs are used both for direct-view displays and for projection-type displays. The electro-optical modes used are, for example, the twisted nematic (TN), super twisted nematic (STN), optically compensated bend (OCB) and electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) modes together with their various modifications, as well as others. All these modes utilise an electric field which generated substantially perpendicular to the substrates and the LC layer.

[0003] Besides these modes, there are also electro-optical modes that utilise an electric field which is substantially parallel to the substrates or the LC layer. For example, WO 91/10936 discloses a LC display in which the electric signals are generated in such a way that the electric fields have a significant component parallel to the LC layer, and which has since then become known as "in-plane switching" (IPS) display. The principles of operating such a display are described, for example, by R.A. Soref in Journal of Applied Physics, Vol. 45, No. 12, pp. 5466-5468 (1974).

[0004] IPS displays contain an LC layer between two substrates with planar orientation, where the two electrodes are arranged on only one of the two substrates and preferably have interdigitated, comb-shaped structures. On application of a voltage to the electrodes an electric field with a significant component parallel to the LC layer is generated between them. This causes realignment of the LC molecules in the layer plane.

[0005] EP 0 588 568, for example, discloses various possibilities for the design of the electrodes and for addressing an IPS display. DE 198 24 137 likewise describes various embodiments of such IPS displays.

[0006] Liquid-crystalline materials for IPS displays of this type are described, for example, in DE 195 28 104.

[0007] Furthermore, so-called "fringe-field switching" (FFS) displays have been reported (see, *inter alia* S.H. Jung et al., Jpn. J. Appl. Phys., Volume 43, No. 3, 2004, 1028), which contain two electrodes on the same substrate, one of which is structured in a comb-shaped manner and the other is unstructured. A strong, so-called "fringe field" is thereby generated, *i.e.* a strong electric field close to the edge of the electrodes, and, throughout the cell, an electric field which has both a strong vertical component and also a strong horizontal component. FFS displays have a low viewing-angle dependence of the contrast. FFS displays usually contain an LC medium with positive dielectric anisotropy, and an alignment layer, usually of polyimide, which provides planar alignment to the molecules of the LC medium.

[0008] Liquid-crystal displays of the IPS and FFS electro-optical mode are in particular suitable for use in modern desktop monitors, TV sets and multimedia applications. The LC media according to the present invention are preferably used in displays of this type. In general, dielectrically positive LC media having rather lower values of the dielectric anisotropy are used in FFS displays, but in some cases LC media having a dielectric anisotropy of only about 3 or even less are also used in IPS displays.

[0009] A further improvement has been achieved by the HB-FFS mode. One of the unique features of the HB-FFS mode in contrast to the traditional FFS technology is that it enables higher transmittance which allows operation of the panel with less energy consumption.

[0010] Another recently developed mode is the XB-FFS mode, wherein the LC medium additionally contains a polar liquid crystal compound with low dielectric anisotropy.

[0011] Liquid-crystal compositions which are suitable for LCDs and especially for FFS and IPS displays are known in prior art, for example, from JP 07-181 439 (A), EP 0 667 555, EP 0 673 986, DE 195 09 410, DE 195 28 106 and DE 195 28 107. However, these compositions have certain disadvantages. Amongst other deficiencies, most of them result in disadvantageously long addressing times, have inadequate values of the resistivity and/or require excessively high operating voltages. Both an improvement in the operating properties and also in the shelf life are necessary here.

[0012] FFS and IPS displays can be operated as active-matrix displays (AMD) or passive-matrix displays (PMD). In the case of active-matrix displays individual pixels are usually addressed by integrated, non-linear active elements such as, for example, thin-film transistors (TFTs), while in the case of passive-matrix displays individual pixels are usually addressed by the multiplex method as known from the prior art.

[0013] The displays according to the present invention are preferably addressed by an active matrix, preferably by a matrix of TFT. However, the LC media according to the invention can also advantageously be used in displays having other known addressing means.

[0014] Typical applications of IPS and FFS technologies are monitors, notebooks, televisions, mobile telephones, tablet PCs, etc. Both the IPS and the FFS technology have certain advantages over other LCD technologies, such as, for example, the vertical alignment (VA) technology, *e.g.* a broad viewing angle dependency of the contrast.

[0015] The provision of further LC media and the use thereof in a display having high transmission, a good black state and a high contrast ratio is a central challenge for modern FFS and IPS applications. In addition, modern applications also

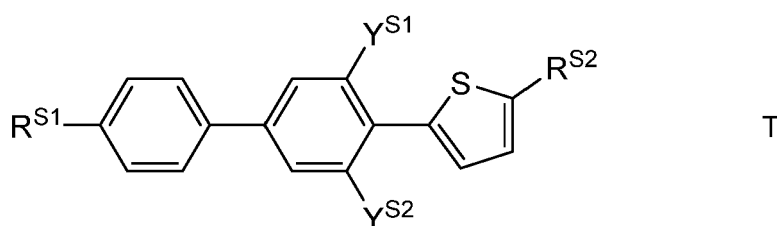
require good low-temperature stability and fast addressing times.

[0016] Until now, it was not possible to design suitable LC media having a high contrast ratio e.g. high elastic constants K_1 and K_{av} , low temperature stability and low response times. Therefore, the overall picture quality in such devices still requires a further improvement. In particular, in the area of gaming applications, for the purpose of achieving fast switching speed other parameters, which are relevant for the image quality, have been often sacrificed.

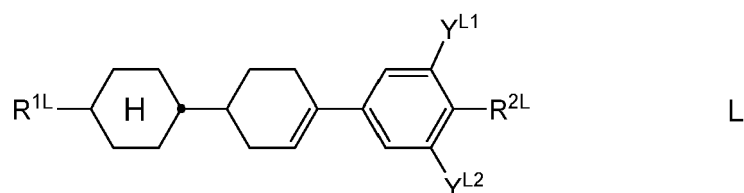
[0017] The present invention has the object of providing LC media, in particular for energy saving gaming FFS and IPS displays and AR/VR headsets, but also for TN, positive VA or STN displays, and in particular for active-matrix displays like those addressed by TFTs, which have a high average elastic constant K_{av} in combination with a low response time parameter (γ_1 / K_1) and a low rotational viscosity and a relatively low birefringence Δn . Additionally, they need to have a high specific resistance, low threshold voltage, high dielectric anisotropy, a good low temperature stability (LTS), fast response times, and enable high brightness. In case of FFS displays there is a need for further optimization of response time, contrast, brightness and reliability. However, it was found that the LC materials of the prior art do often not achieve all these requirements at the same time.

[0018] Surprisingly, the above technical problem was solved by providing LC media as described and claimed hereinafter.

[0019] EP3839009A1 describes LC media comprising one or more compounds of Formula T:

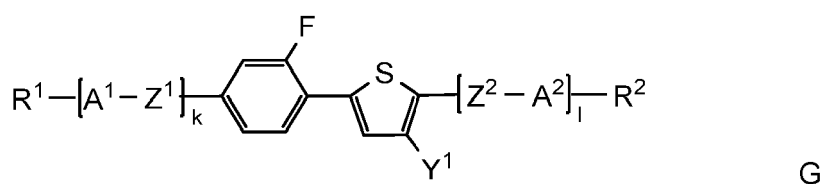


and one or more compounds of formula L

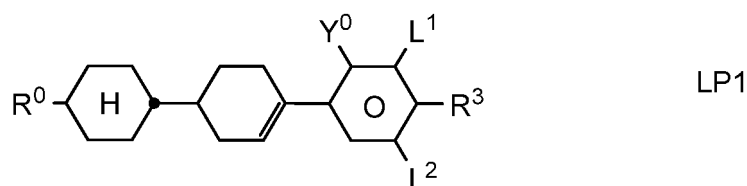


[0020] Examples of EP3839009A1 teach *inter alia* LC media comprising a compound of Formula T in combination with a compound of Formula L.

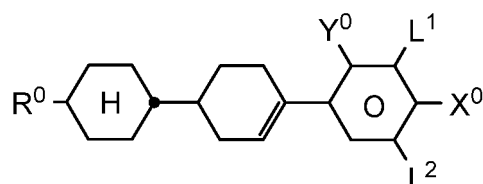
[0021] It has now been surprisingly found that LC media according to the present invention which contain a combination of one or more compounds of the Formula G



one or more compounds of Formula LP1, and, optionally,



one or more compounds of Formula LP2



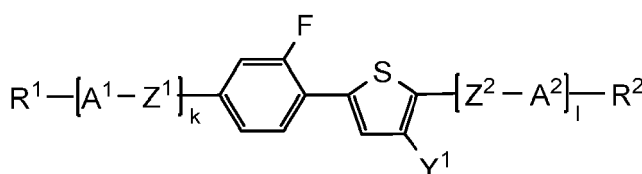
LP2

in which the individual substituents are specified in Claim 1,

show several remarkable improvements, especially when being used in FFS mode displays, like a high average elastic constant K_{av} , a low response time parameter (γ_1 / K_1) in combination with a low rotational viscosity as well as a good solubility, and enable fast response times.

[0022] Additionally, the LC media according to the present invention have high clearing points, an excellent low temperature stability (LTS) and provide a best motion picture quality and an improved overall image quality, in particular a high contrast.

[0023] The present invention relates to a LC medium, characterised in that it comprises one or more compounds of the Formula G



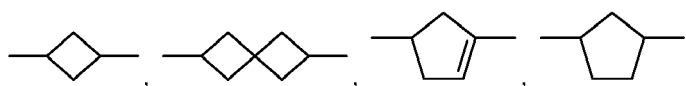
G

in which the individual substituents have the following meanings:

R^1 and R^2 each, independently of one another, denote a H atom, a halogen atom, -CN, -SCN, -NCS, an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 C atoms or an alkenyl or an alkenyloxy group having 2 to 12 C atoms in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by -C≡C-, -CF₂O-, -OCF₂-, -CH=CH-,



-O-, -CO-O-



or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another, and in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a halogen atom or a cycloalkyl or a cycloalkoxy group having 3 to 12 C atoms, in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a halogen atom;

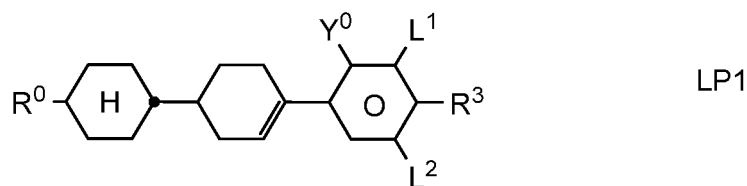
Y^1 a H atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 3 C atoms or an alkenyl group having 2 to 3 C atoms in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by -C≡C-, -CF₂O-, -OCF₂-, -CH=CH-, -O-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another;

A^1 and A^2 each, independently of one another, denote phenylene-1,4-diyl, in which, in addition, one or two CH groups may be replaced by N and one or more H atoms may be replaced by halogen, CN, CH₃, CHF₂, CH₂F, CF₃, OCH₃, OCHF₂ or OCF₃, cyclohexane-1,4-diyl, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups may be replaced, independently of one another, by O and/or S and one or more H atoms may be replaced by F, cyclohexene-1,4-diyl, bicyclo-[1.1.1]pentane-1,3-diyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1,4-diyl, spiro[3.3]heptane-2,6-diyl, tetrahydropyran-2,5-diyl or 1,3-dioxane-2,5-diyl;

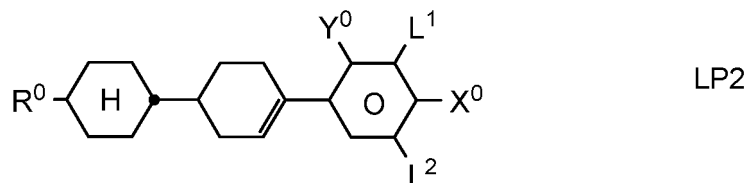
Z^1 and Z^2 each, independently of one another, denote -CF₂O-, -OCF₂-, -CH₂O-, -OCH₂-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -C₂H₄-, -C₂F₄-, -CF₂CH₂-, -CH₂CF₂-, -CFHCFH-, -CFHCH₂-, -CH₂CFH-, -CF₂CFH-, -CFHCF₂-, -CH=CH-, -CF=CH-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CF-, -C≡C- or a single bond;

k and l each, independently of one another, denote 0, 1, 2 or 3;

one or more compounds of Formula LP1, and, optionally

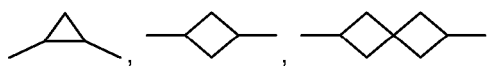


one or more compounds of Formula LP2

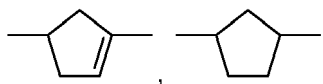


in which the individual substituents have the following meanings:

25 R^0 and R^3 an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 C atoms or an alkenyl or an alkenyloxy group having 2 to 12 C atoms in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by $-C\equiv C-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-CH=CH-$,



$-O-$, $-CO-O-$ or $-O-CO-$ in such a way that



O atoms are not linked directly to one another, and in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a cycloalkyl or a cycloalkoxy group having 3 to 12 C atoms;

40 L^1 and L^2 each, independently of one another, denote H, F or Cl;

Y^0 has one of the meanings given in for Y^1 in formula G;

45 X^0 denotes a F atom, CN, SCN, NCS or an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 C atoms or an alkenyl or an alkenyloxy group having 2 to 6 C atoms in which one or more H atoms are replaced by a F atom.

[0024] The LC media according to the present invention are especially suitable for use in energy saving LC displays and AR/VR headsets for gaming of the FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS and IPS mode based on dielectrically positive liquid crystals, and polymer stabilised variants thereof.

50 **[0025]** The invention further relates to the use of a LC medium as described above and below for electro-optical purposes, in particular for the use in LC displays, shutter glasses, LC windows, 3D applications, preferably in TN, PS-TN, STN, TN-TFT, OCB, IPS, PS-IPS, FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS, PS-HB-FFS, PS-XB-FFS, SA-HB-FFS, SA-XB-FFS, polymer stabilised SA-HB-FFS, polymer stabilised SA-XB-FFS, positive VA and positive PS-VA displays, very preferably in FFS, HB-FFS, IPS, PS-HB-FFS and PS-IPS displays.

55 **[0026]** The invention further relates to an electro-optical LC display containing a LC medium as described above and below, in particular a TN, PS-TN, STN, TN-TFT, OCB, IPS, PS-IPS, FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS, PS-HB-FFS, PS-XB-FFS, SA-HB-FFS, SA-XB-FFS, polymer stabilised SA-HB-FFS, polymer stabilised SA-XB-FFS, positive VA or positive PS-VA display, preferably a FFS, HB-FFS, IPS, PS-HB-FFS or PS-IPS display.

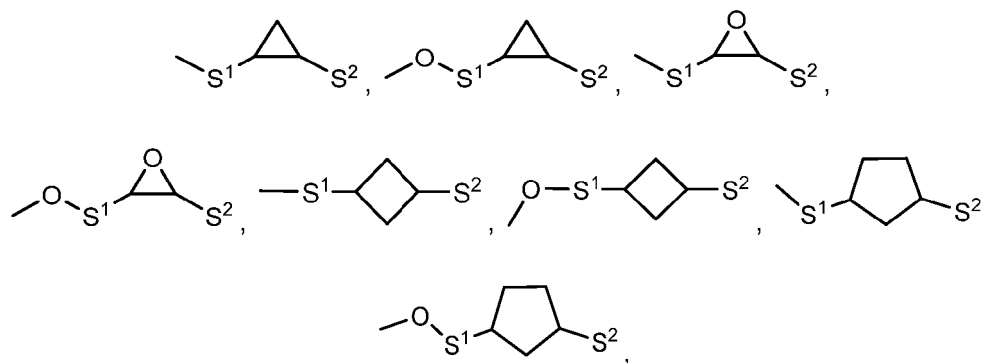
[0027] In the present application, all atoms also include their isotopes. In some embodiments, one or more hydrogen atoms (H) may be optionally replaced by deuterium (D); a high degree of deuteration enables or simplifies analytical determination of compounds, in particular in the case of low concentrations.

[0028] In the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2, if R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^0 , Y^0 and Y^1 denote an alkyl group and/or an alkoxy group, this may be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably straight-chain, has 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 C atoms and preferably denotes ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy, or hexyloxy, furthermore methyl, methoxy. R^0 preferably denotes straight-chain alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms or an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 C atoms.

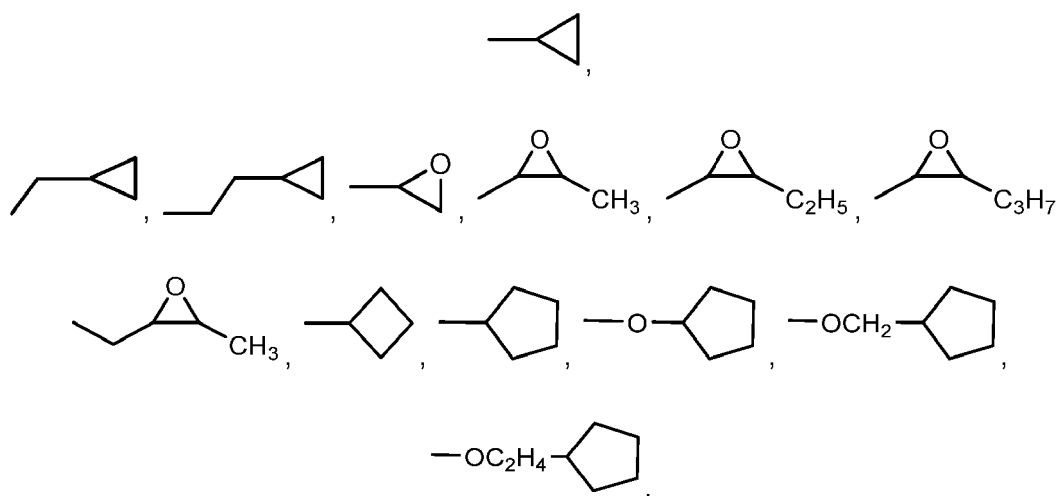
[0029] Oxaalkyl preferably denotes straight-chain 2-oxapropyl (= methoxymethyl), 2- (= ethoxymethyl) or 3-oxabutyl (= 2-methoxyethyl), 2-, 3- or 4-oxapentyl, 2-, 3-, 4- or 5-oxahexyl.

[0030] If R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^0 , Y^0 and Y^1 denotes an alkoxy or oxaalkyl group it may also contain one or more additional oxygen atoms, provided that oxygen atoms are not linked directly to one another.

[0031] In another preferred embodiment, one or more of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 or R^0 are selected from the group consisting of



$-S^1-F$, $-O-S^1-F$, $-O-S^1-O-S^2$, wherein S^1 is C_{1-12} -alkylene or C_{2-12} -alkenylene and S^2 is H, C_{1-12} -alkyl or C_{2-12} -alkenyl, and very preferably one or more of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 or R^0 are selected from the group consisting of



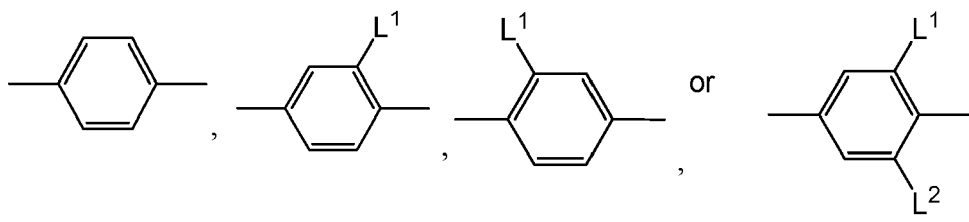
$-OCH_2OCH_3$, $-O(CH_2)_2OCH_3$, $-O(CH_2)_3OCH_3$, $-O(CH_2)_4OCH_3$, $-O(CH_2)_2F$, $-O(CH_2)_3F$, $-O(CH_2)_4F$. If R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^0 , Y^0 and Y^1 denotes an alkenyl group, this may be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably straight-chain and has 2 to 10 C atoms. Accordingly, it denotes, in particular, vinyl, prop-1- or -2-enyl, but-1-, -2- or -3-enyl, pent-1-, -2-, -3- or -4-enyl, hex-1-, -2-, -3-, -4- or -5-enyl, hept-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5- or -6-enyl, oct-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6- or -7-enyl, non-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6-, -7- or -8-enyl, dec-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6-, -7-, -8- or -9-enyl.

[0032] If R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^0 , Y^0 and Y^1 denotes an alkyl or alkenyl group which is at least monosubstituted by halogen, this group is preferably straight-chain, and halogen is preferably F or Cl. In the case of polysubstitution, halogen is preferably F. The resultant groups also include perfluorinated groups. In the case of monosubstitution, the fluorine or chlorine substituent may be in any desired position, but is preferably in the ω -position.

[0033] Particularly preferred group Y^1 in Formula G and Y^0 in Formulae LP1 and LP2 denotes an H atom, alkyl or alkenyl group having up to 3 atoms. Very particularly preferably, Y^0 and Y^1 denote methyl group or an H atom, H atom being mostly preferred.

[0034] A¹ and A² in Formula G particularly preferably denote phenylene-1,4-diyl, which may also be mono- or polysubstituted by F, furthermore cyclohexane-1,4-diyl, cyclohexenylene-1,4-diyl, tetrahydropyran-2,5-diyl or 1,3-dioxane-2,5-diyl.

[0035] A¹ and A² in Formulae G particularly preferably denote



preferably unsubstituted 1,4-phenylene, in which L¹ and L² denote halogen, CF₃ or CN, preferably F.

[0036] Z¹ and Z² in Formula G particularly preferably denote -CF₂O-, -OCF₂- or a single bond, wherein a single bond is mostly preferred.

[0037] Preference is furthermore given to compounds of the Formula G in which R¹ and R² each, independently of one another, denote H, F, Cl, Br, -CN, -SCN, -NCS or alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl having up to 8, preferably up to 5 C atoms, each of which is optionally substituted by halogen, in particular by F.

[0038] Particularly preferred groups R¹, R², R³ and R⁰ in Formulae G, LP1 and LP2 denote H, halogen, or alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl or alkoxy having up to 12, preferably up to 8 C atoms, each of which is optionally substituted by halogen, in particular by F, particularly preferred are H, F, alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl having up to 8 C atoms. Preferably, at least one of the groups R¹ and R², R³ and R⁰, respectively, is not H, particularly preferably none of the groups R¹, R² in Formula G, and R³ and R⁰ in Formula LP1, respectively, is represented by a H atom. R¹ and R³ are very particularly preferably equal to alkyl. Very particularly preferably, R¹ and R³ are alkyl. R¹, R², R³ and R⁰ each, independently of one another, very particularly preferably denote unbranched alkyl having 1 to 5 C atoms. If R¹, R², R³ and R⁰ denote substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl or alkynyl, the total number of C atoms in the two groups R¹ and R² or R³ and R⁰, respectively, is preferably less than 10.

[0039] Preferred alkyl groups are, for example, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl and n-octyl.

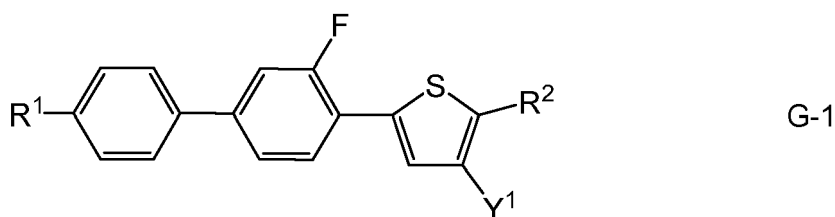
[0040] Preferred alkenyl groups are, for example, ethenyl, propenyl, butenyl and pentenyl.

[0041] Preferred alkynyl groups are, for example, ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, hexynyl, heptynyl and octynyl.

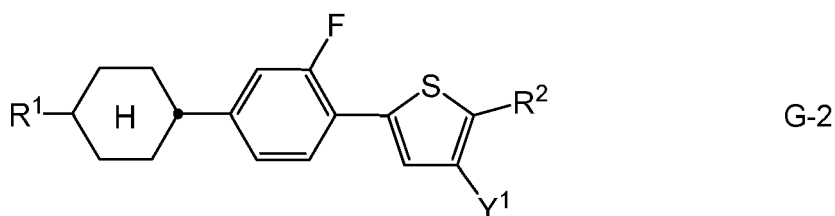
[0042] Preferred alkoxy groups are, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, *n*-butoxy, *n*-pentoxy, *n*-hexoxy, *n*-heptoxy, *n*-octoxy.

[0043] Halogen atom preferably denotes F or Cl, F being mostly preferred.

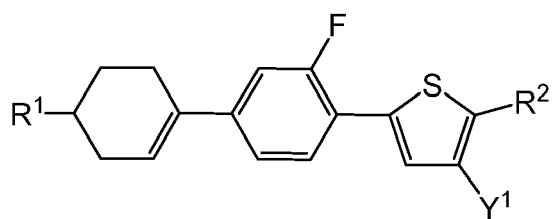
[0044] Particularly preferred compounds of the Formula G are those selected from the following sub-formulae:



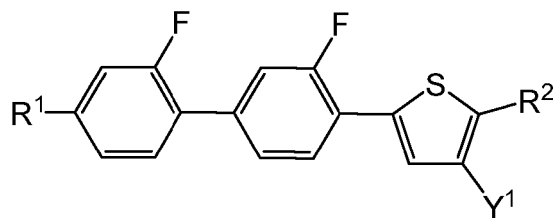
G-1



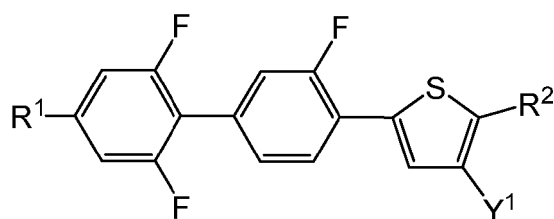
G-2



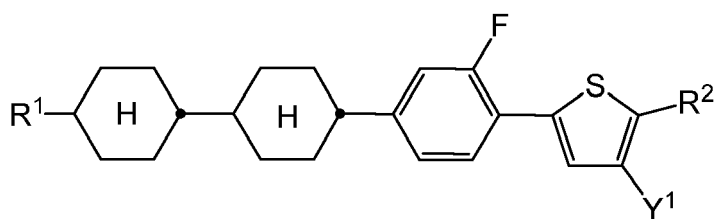
G-3



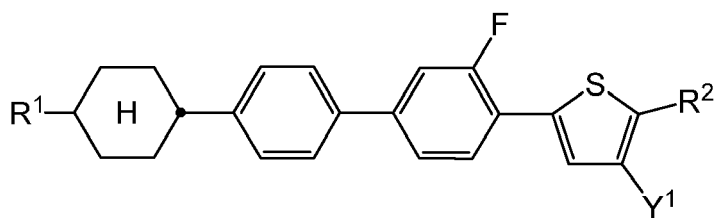
G-4



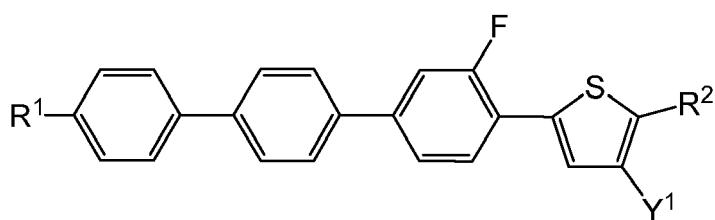
G-5



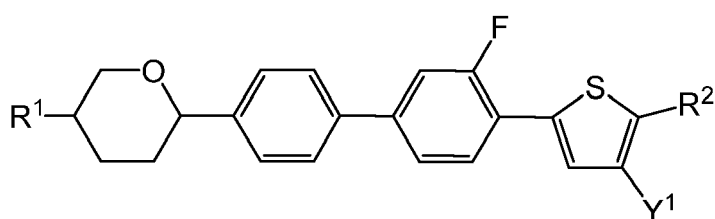
G-6



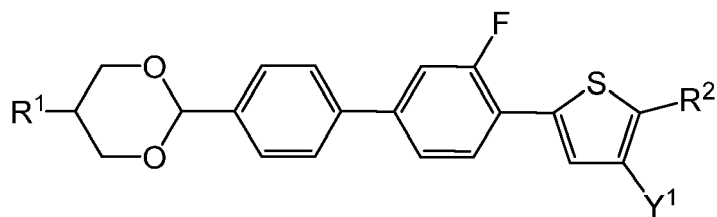
G-7



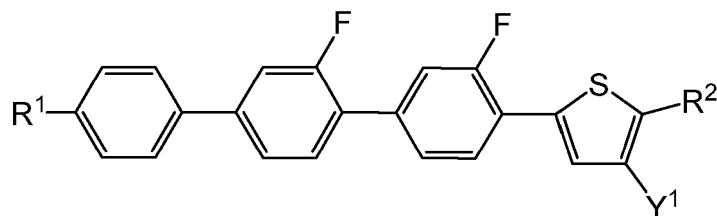
G-8



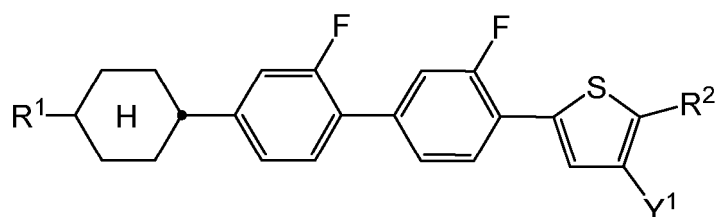
G-9



G-10



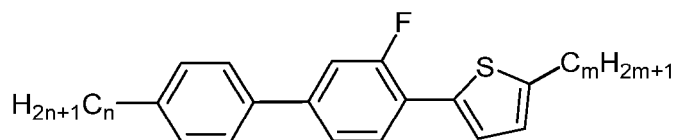
G-11



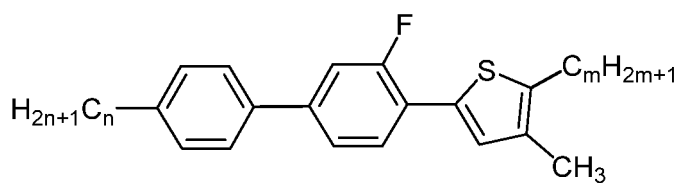
G-12

in which R^1 , R^2 and Y^1 have the meanings indicated in general Formula G. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the compounds of Formulae G are selected from the structure G-1.

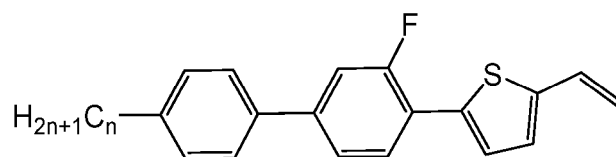
[0045] LC media according to the present invention having a particularly high LTS, broad nematic phase range and high long-term stability against UV radiation and elevated temperatures and a low rotational viscosity are obtainable with the following compounds of the general Formula G:



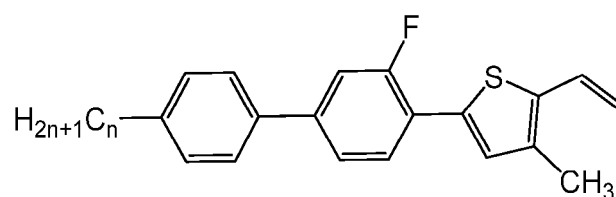
G-1-1



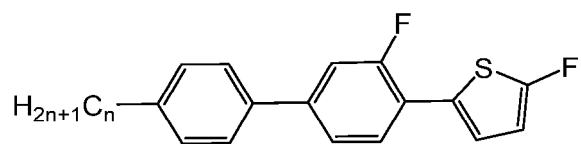
G-1-1a



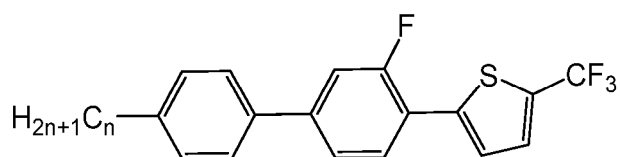
G-1-2



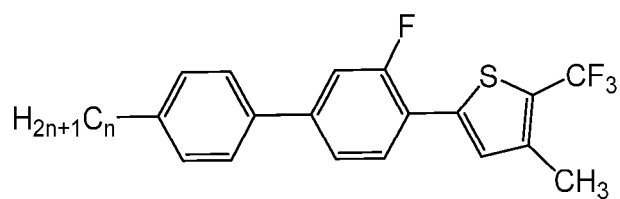
G-1-2a



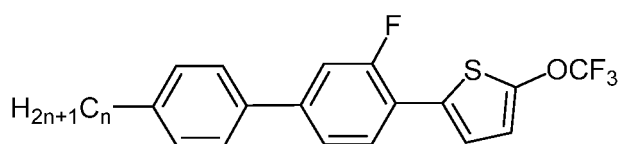
G-1-3



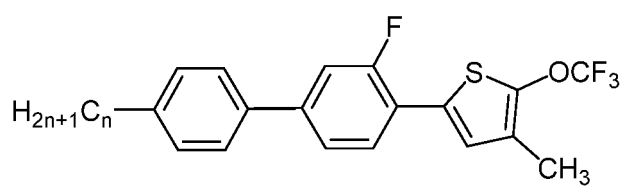
G-1-4



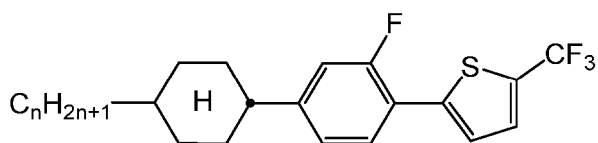
G-1-4a



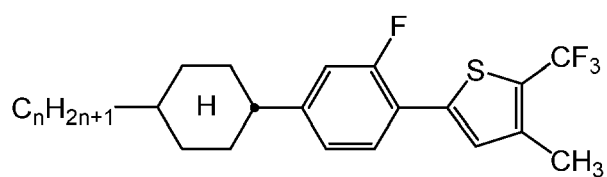
G-1-5



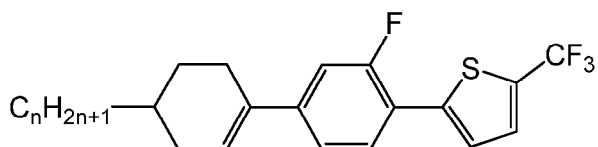
G-1-5a



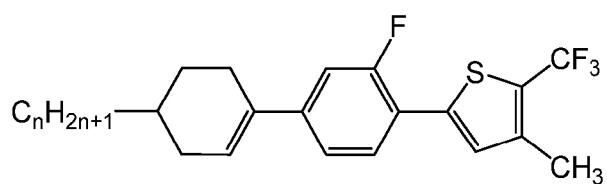
G-2-1



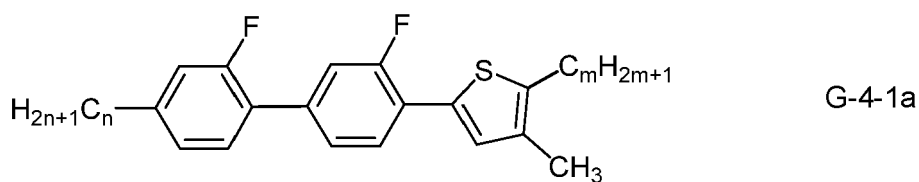
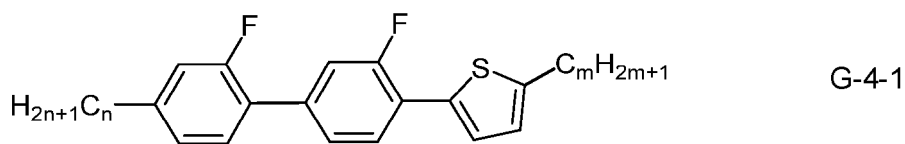
G-2-1a



G-3-1

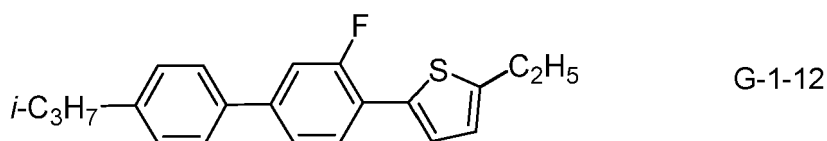
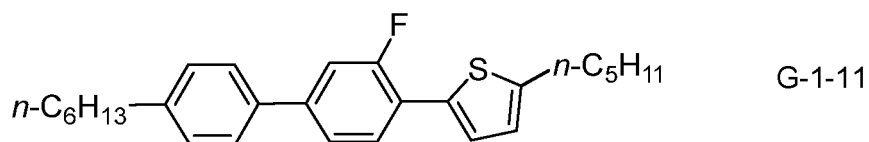
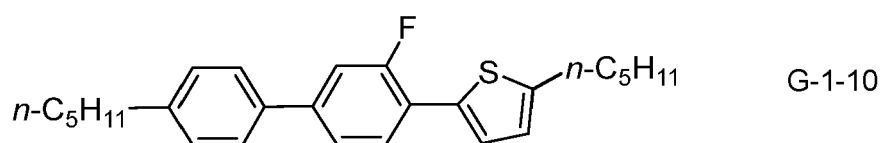
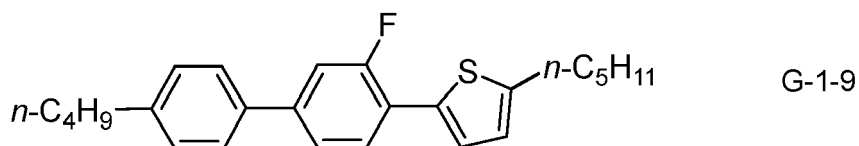
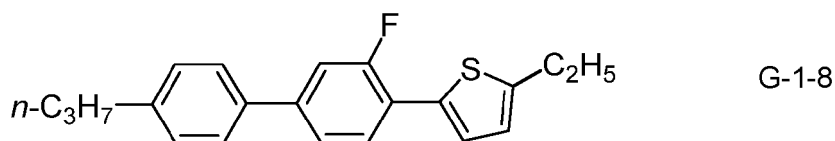
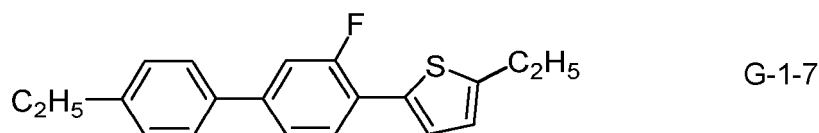
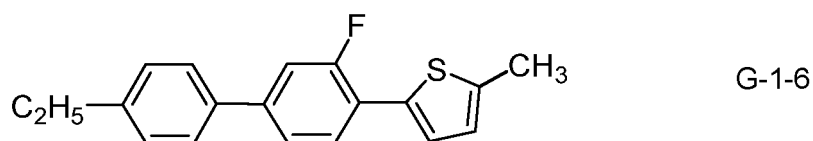


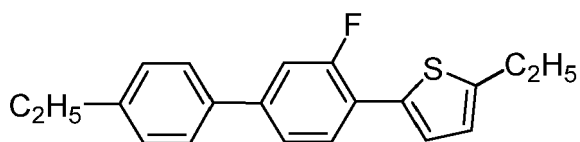
G-3-1a



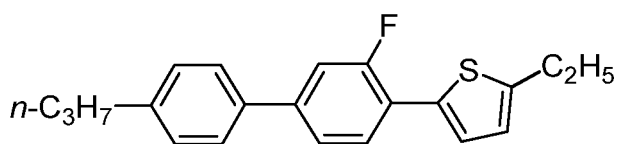
wherein n and m each, independently of one another, denote 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12.

15 **[0046]** Mostly preferred compounds of Formula G include, in particular, one or more of the following:

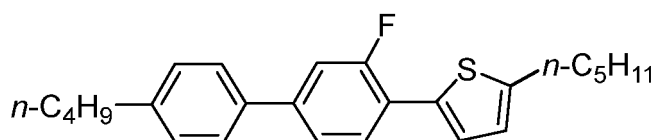




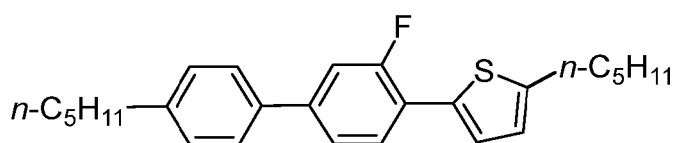
G-1-13



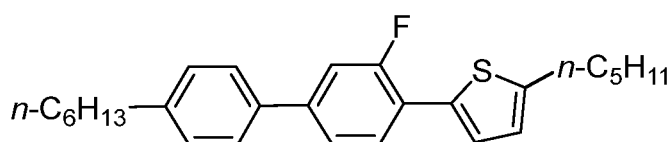
G-1-14



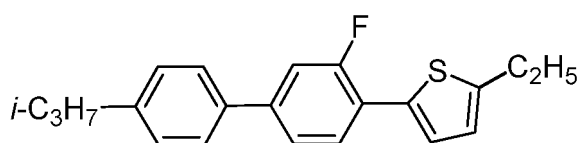
G-1-15



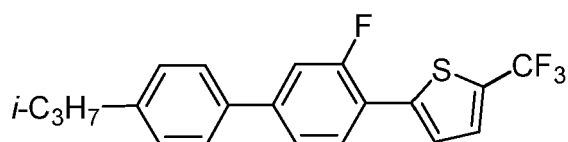
G-1-16



G-1-17

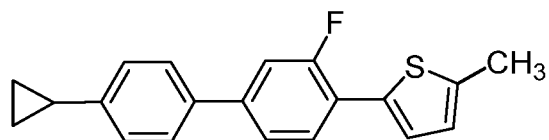


G-1-18

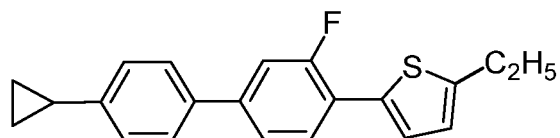


G-1-19

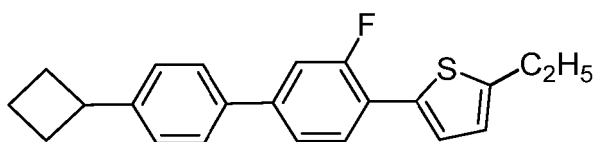
[0047] In a further preferred embodiment, the following compounds of Formula G can be used:



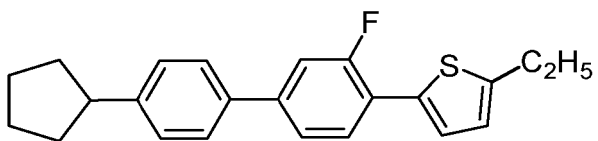
G-1-20



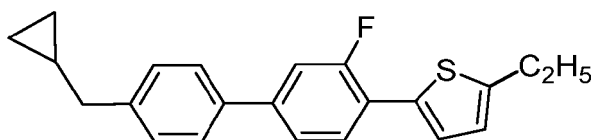
G-1-21



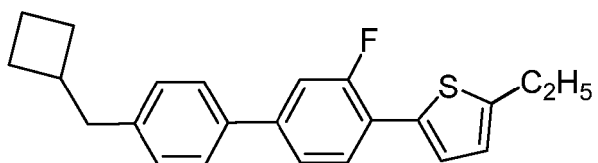
G-1-22



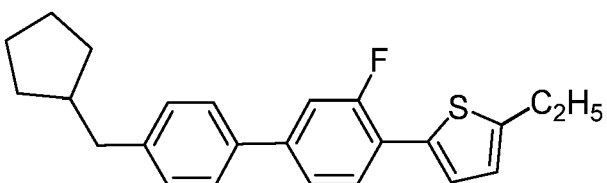
G-1-23



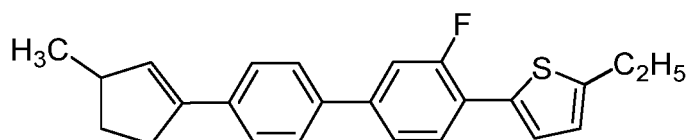
G-1-24



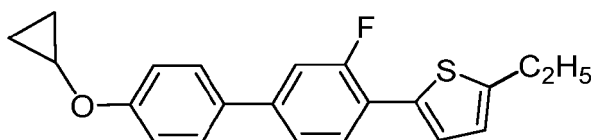
G-1-25



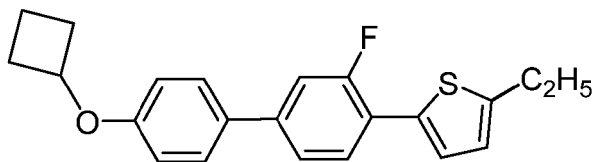
G-1-26



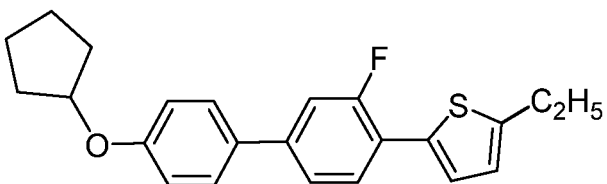
G-1-27



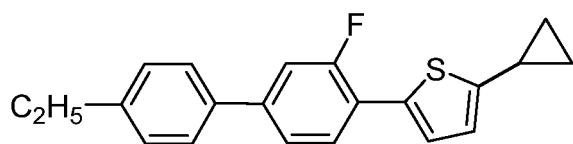
G-1-28



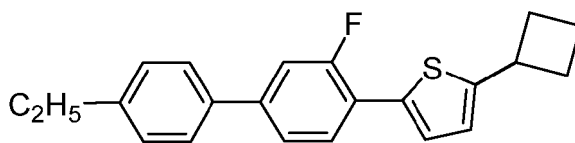
G-1-29



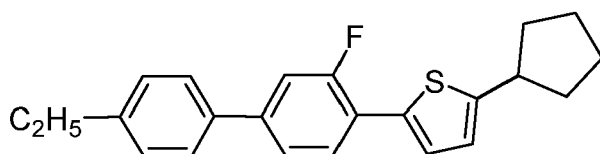
G-1-30



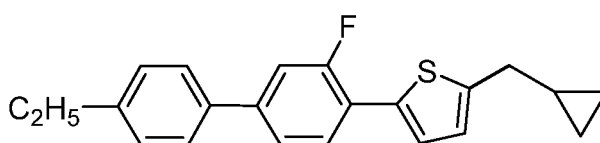
G-1-31



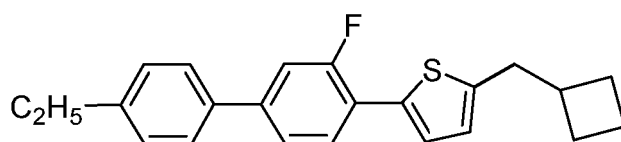
G-1-32



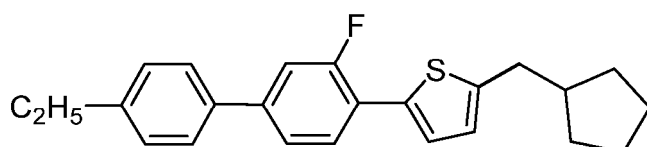
G-1-33



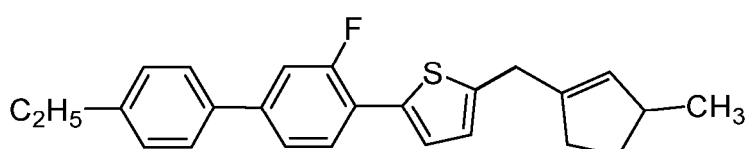
G-1-34



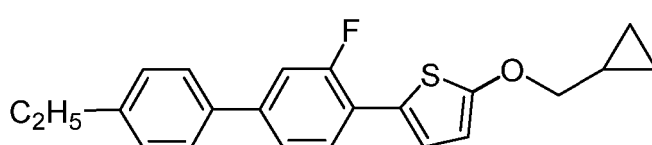
G-1-35



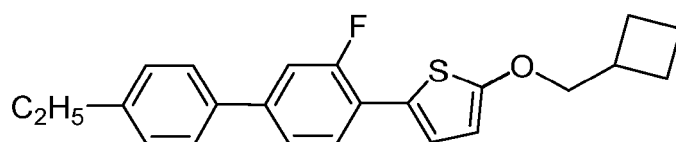
G-1-36



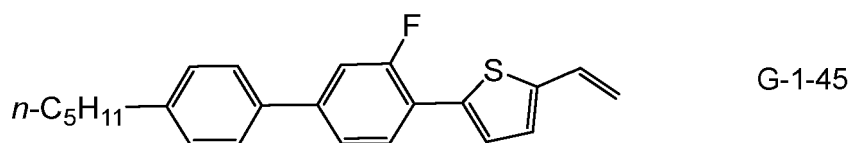
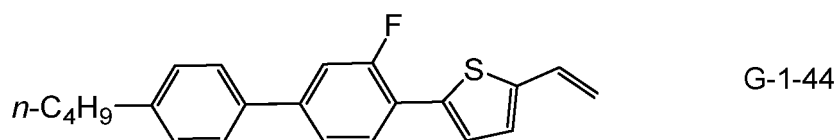
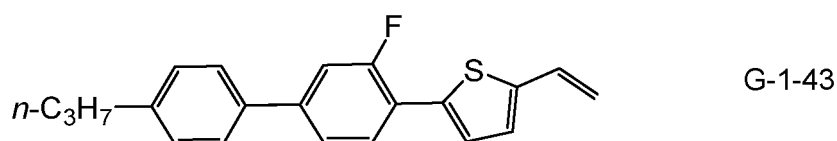
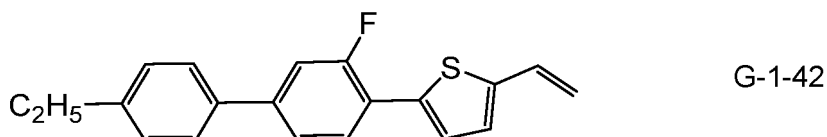
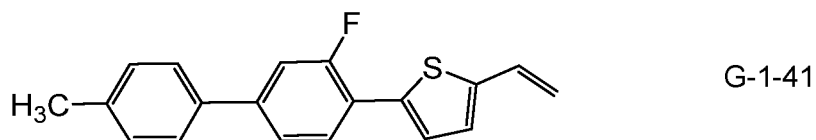
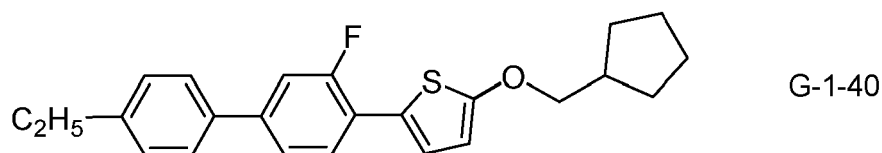
G-1-37



G-1-38



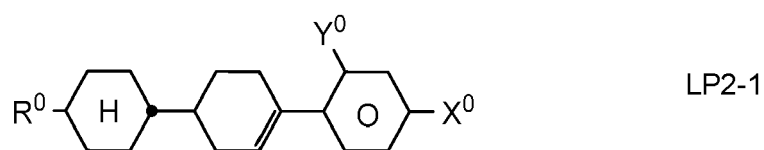
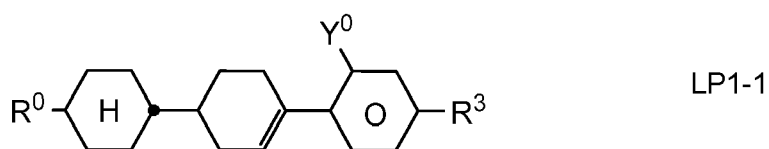
G-1-39

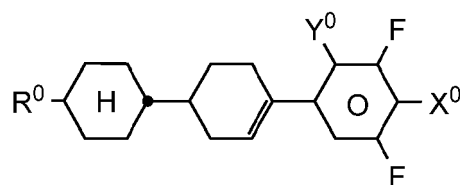


35 **[0048]** The compounds of the Formula G can be prepared analogously to processes known to the person skilled in the art and described in standard works of organic chemistry, such as, for example, in Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart.

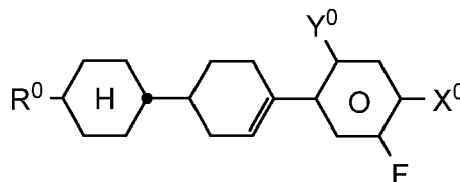
40 **[0049]** The proportion of compounds of the Formula G ω_G or, preferably, their subformulae G-1-1, in the LC medium is preferably from 0.5 to 20%, very preferably from 1 to 15%, most preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.

[0050] The one or more compounds of the Formulae LP1 and LP2 may be preferably described by the following Formulae LP1-1 and LP2-1:





LP2-2



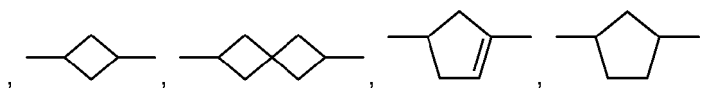
LP2-3

in which

R^0 is an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 C atoms or an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 C atoms in which one or more CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by $-C\equiv C-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-CH=CH-$,

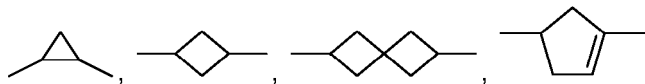


$-O-$, $-CO-O-$

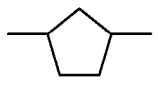


or $-O-CO-$ in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another, and in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a halogen atom;

R^3 is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms, in which one or more CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by $-C\equiv C-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-CH=CH-$,



$-O-$, $-CO-O-$ or $-O-CO-$ in such a way that O atoms are

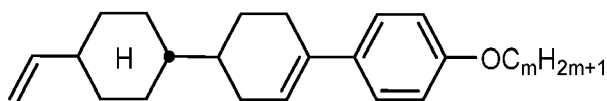


not linked directly to one another, and in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a halogen atom;

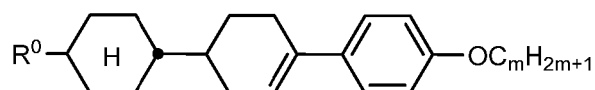
X^0 a F atom or an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 3 C atoms or an alkenyl or an alkenyloxy group having 2 or 3 C atoms in which one or more H atoms are replaced by a F atom; and

Y^0 H or CH_3

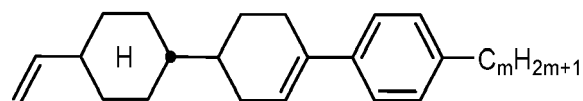
[0051] The compounds of the general Formulae LP1 and LP2 can also be represented by one of the following:



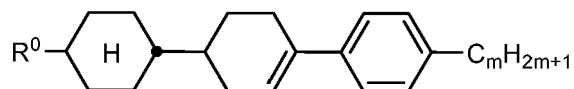
LP1a



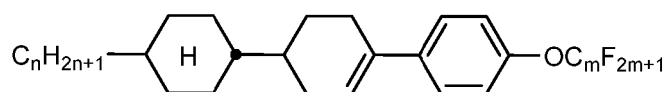
LP1b



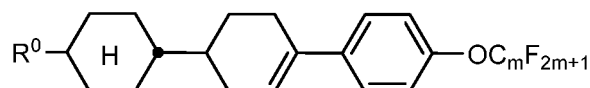
LP1c



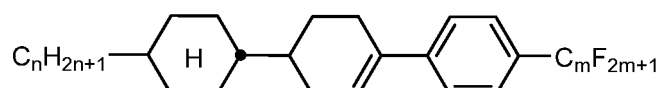
LP1d



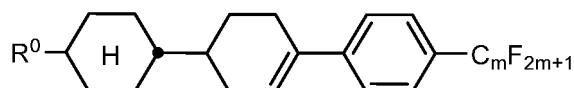
LP2a



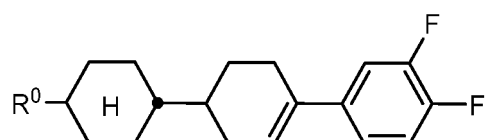
LP2b



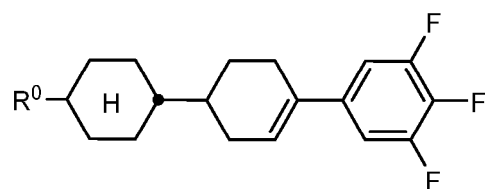
LP2c



LP2d



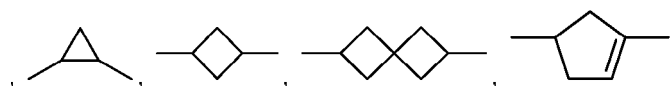
LP2e



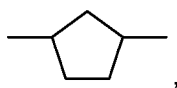
LP2f

in which

R^0 is an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 C atoms in which one or more CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by $-C\equiv C-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$,



-O-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are

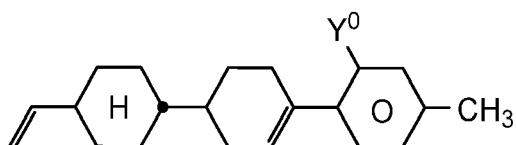


not linked directly to one another, and in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a halogen atom, preferably an alkyl group having 1 to 4 C atoms, alkenyl or an alkenyloxy group having 2 to 6 C atoms or a cycloalkyl or a cycloalkyloxy group having 3 to 6 C atoms, wherein vinyl, allyl or cyclopentyl are particularly preferable;

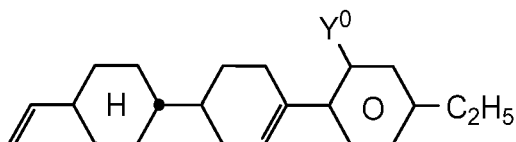
n denotes 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5; and

m denotes 1, 2, 3 or 4.

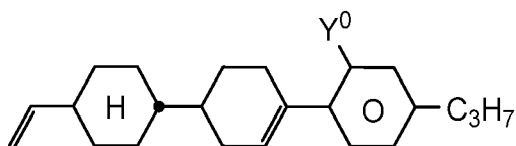
[0052] Particularly preferred compounds of the Formula LP1 are those selected from the group consisting of the following subformulae:



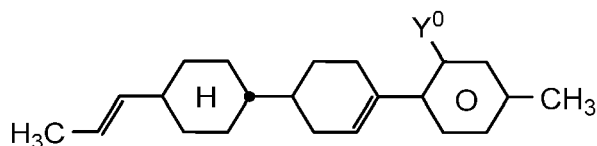
LP1-1a



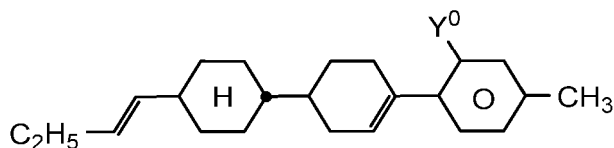
LP1-1b



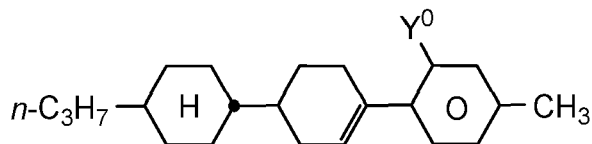
LP1-1c



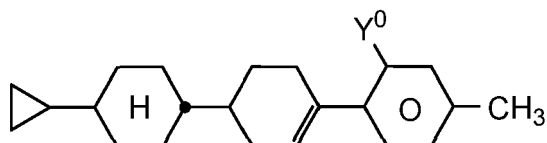
LP1-1d



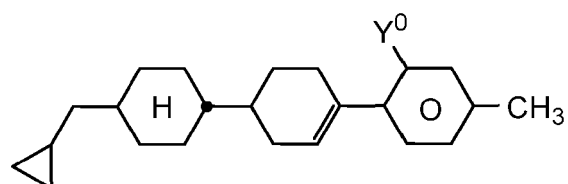
LP1-1e



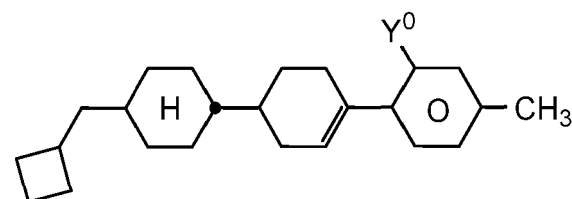
LP1-1f



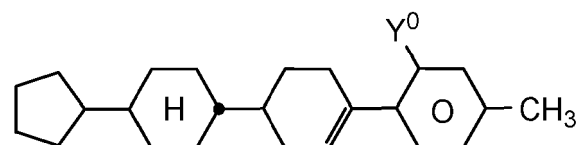
LP1-1g



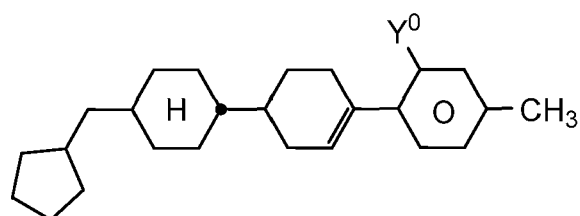
LP1-1h



LP1-1i



LP1-1j

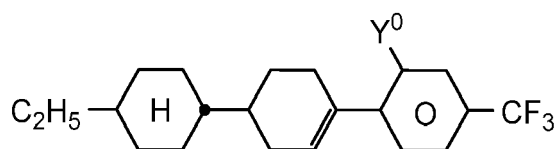


LP1-1k

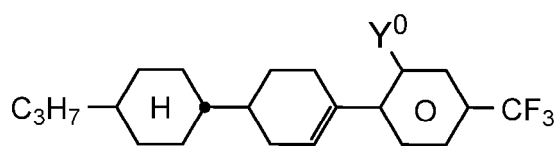
wherein Y^0 is H or CH_3 , preferably H.

[0053] Very preferred are the compounds of the Formulae LP1-1a, LP1-1b and LP1-1c, mostly preferred is the compound Formula LP1-1a.

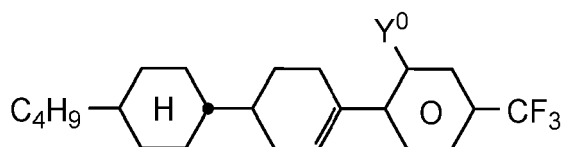
[0054] Particularly preferred compounds of the Formula LP2 are those selected from the group consisting of the following subformulae:



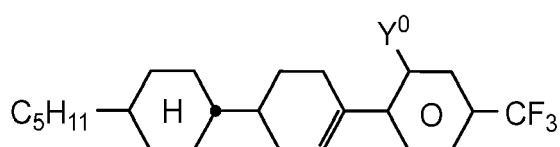
LP2-1a



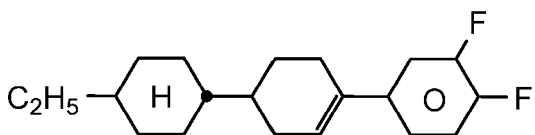
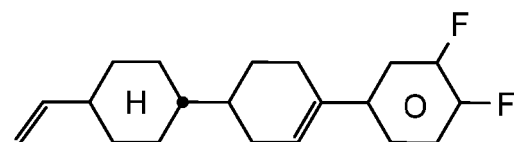
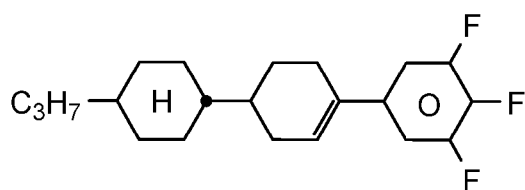
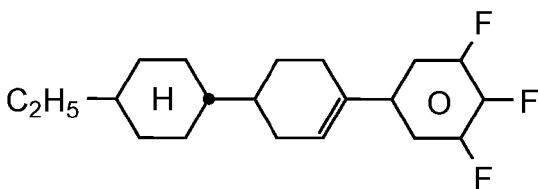
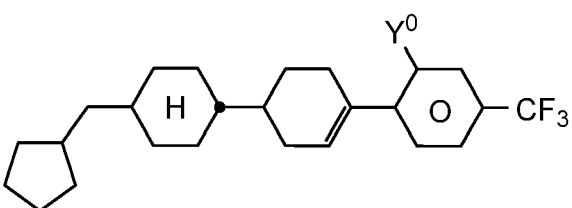
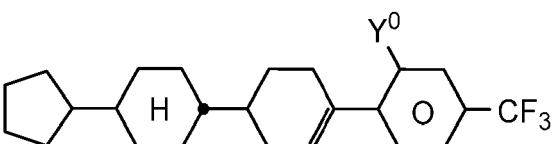
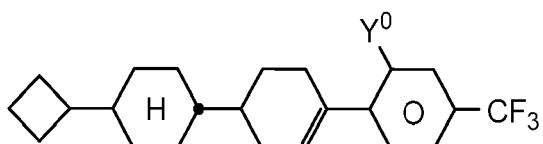
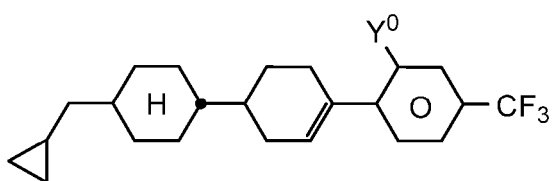
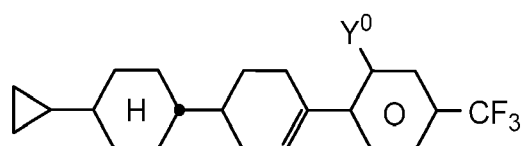
LP2-1b

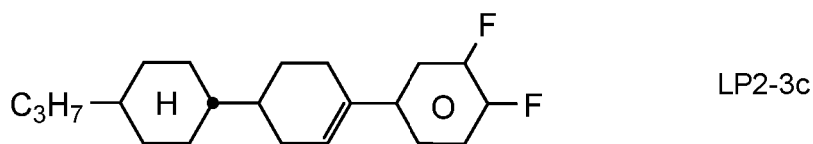


LP2-1c



LP2-1d





wherein Y^0 is H or CH_3 , preferably H.

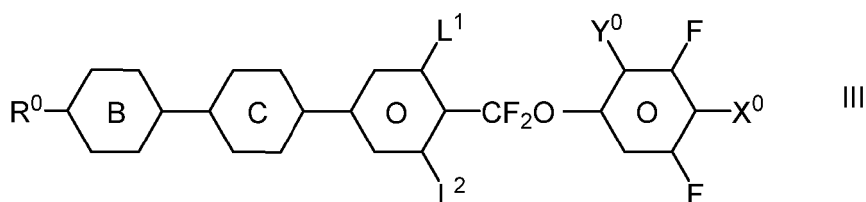
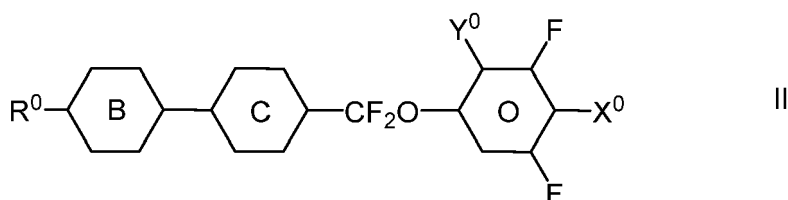
[0055] Very preferred are compounds of the Formulae LP2-1a, LP2-1b, LP2-1c, LP2-1d, and LP2-1i, LP2-2b, LP2-3a, LP2-3c mostly preferred is the compound Formula LP2-1b.

[0056] Preferably, the LC medium comprises a one compound of the Formula LP1 and one compound of the Formula LP2.

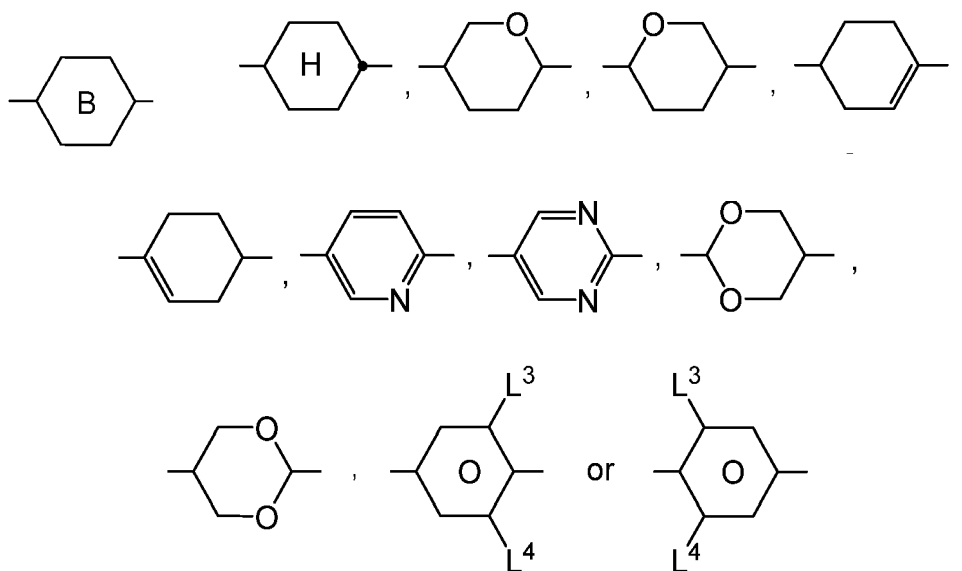
[0057] The total proportion of the compounds of the Formula LP1 or its subformulae in the LC medium is preferably from 2 to 35%, very preferably from 3 to 25%, mostly preferred from 4 to 15% by weight. The total proportion of the compounds of the Formula LP2 or its subformulae in the LC medium is preferably from 2 to 35%, very preferably from 3 to 25%, mostly preferred from 4 to 15% by weight.

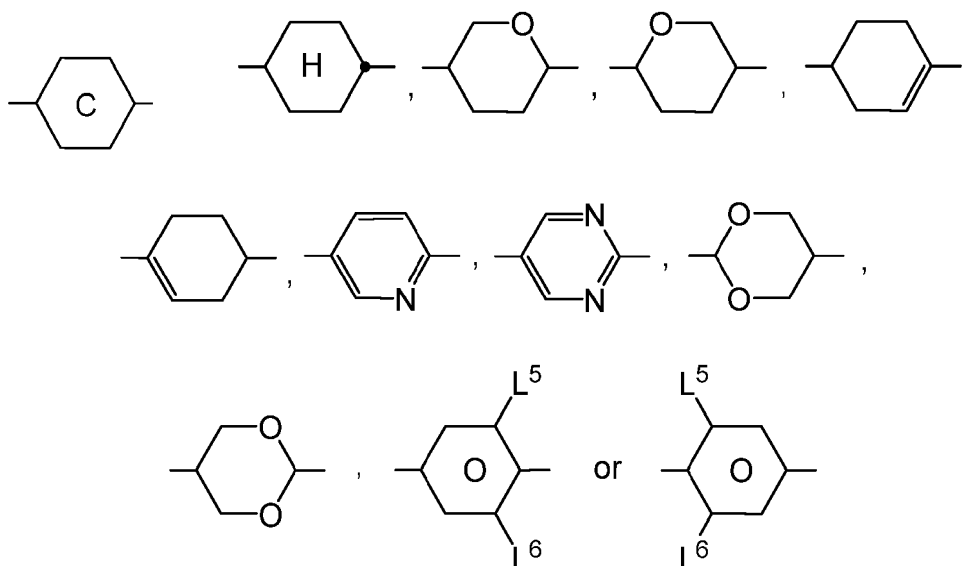
Further components

[0058] In one preferred embodiment, the LC medium may also comprise one or more compounds selected from the following Formulae II and III:



wherein the individual substituents, independently of each other and on each occurrence identically or differently, have the following meanings:





R⁰ one of the meanings given for R¹ and R² in Formula G;

X⁰ independently of one another F, Cl, a halogenated alkyl group, a halogenated alkenyl group, a halogenated alkoxy group or a halogenated alkenyloxy group having up to 6 C atoms;

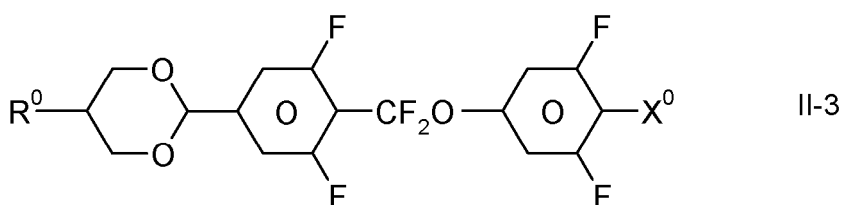
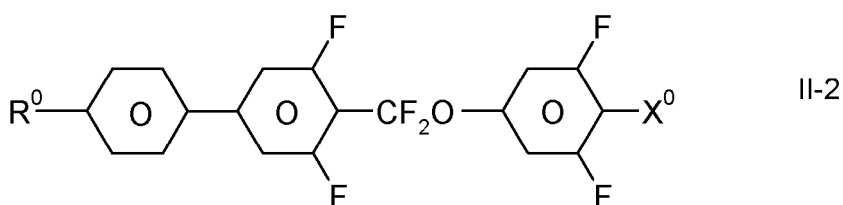
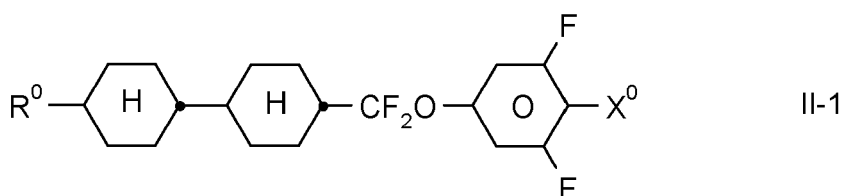
L¹⁻⁶ independently of one another H or F; and

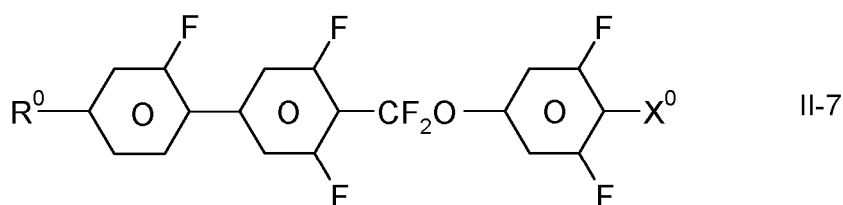
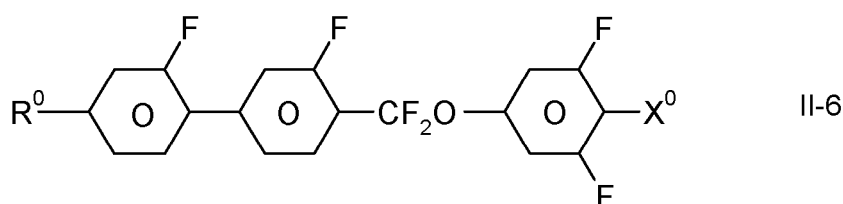
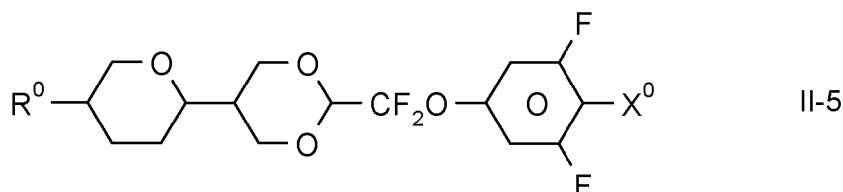
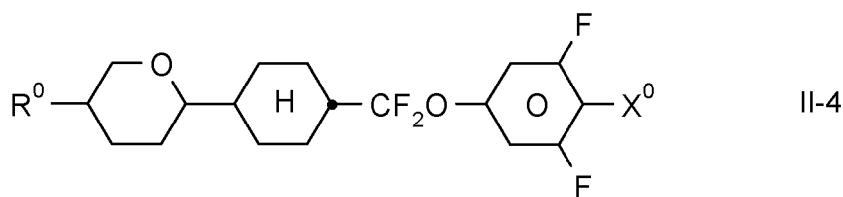
Y⁰ H or CH₃.

[0059] Preferred compounds of the Formula II and III are those wherein Y⁰ is H.

[0060] Further preferred compounds of the Formula II and III are those wherein R⁰ denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, very preferably ethyl or propyl, and X⁰ denotes F or OCF₃, very preferably F.

[0061] In a preferred embodiment, the LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula II selected from the following subformulae:



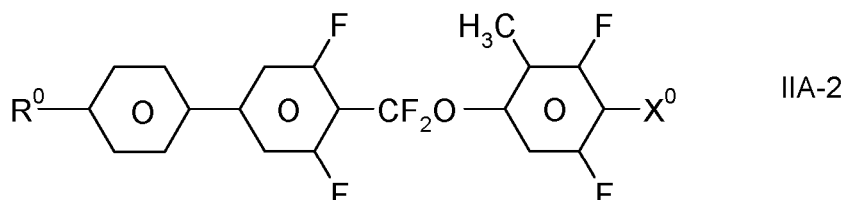
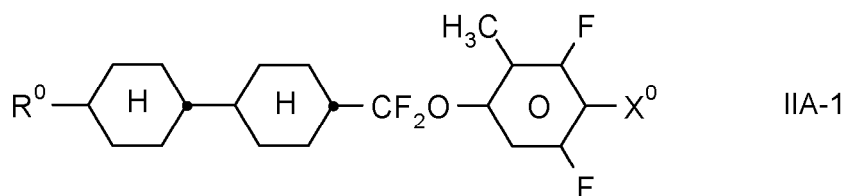


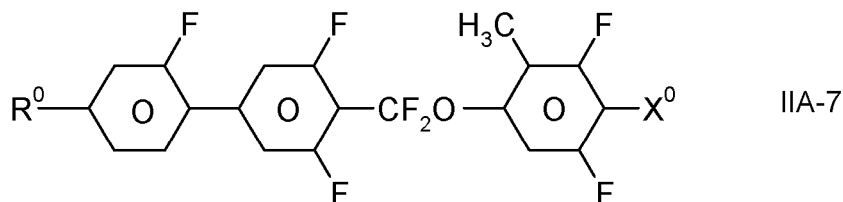
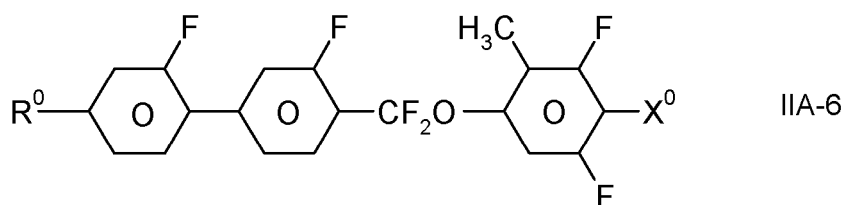
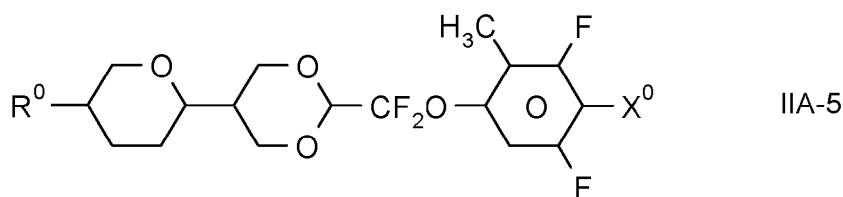
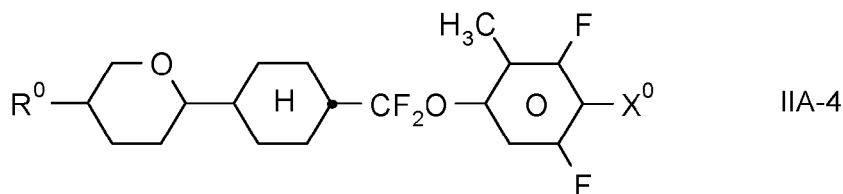
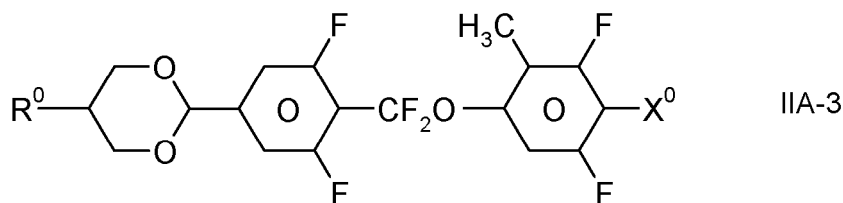
in which R^0 and X^0 have the meanings given in the Formula II.

[0062] Preferred compounds are those of the Formula II-1, II-2 and II-3, very preferred those of the Formula II-1 and II-2.

[0063] In the compounds of the Formulae II-1 to II-7 R^0 preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, very preferably ethyl or propyl, and X^0 preferably denotes F or OCF_3 , very preferably F.

[0064] In one embodiment, the LC medium contains one or more compounds of the Formula II or their subformulae as described above and below, wherein Y^0 is CH_3 . According to this preferred embodiment, the LC medium may comprise one or more compounds of the Formula II selected from the following subformulae:





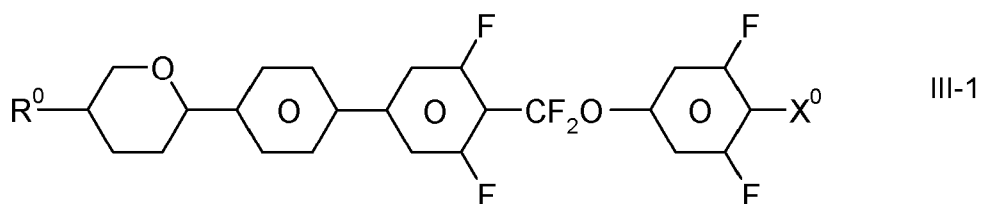
in which R⁰ and X⁰ have the meanings given in the Formula II.

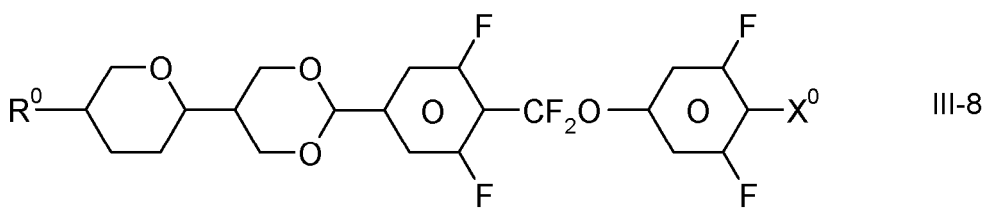
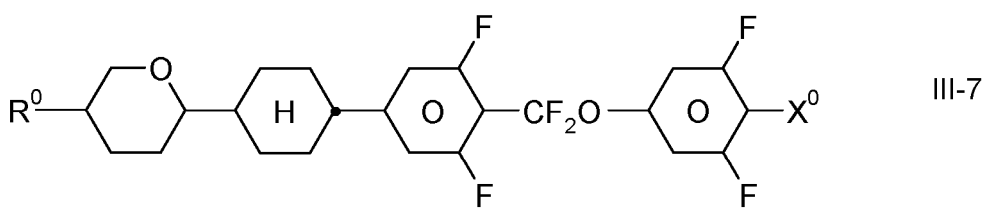
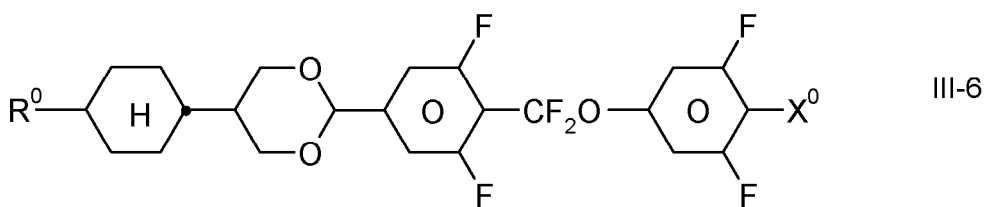
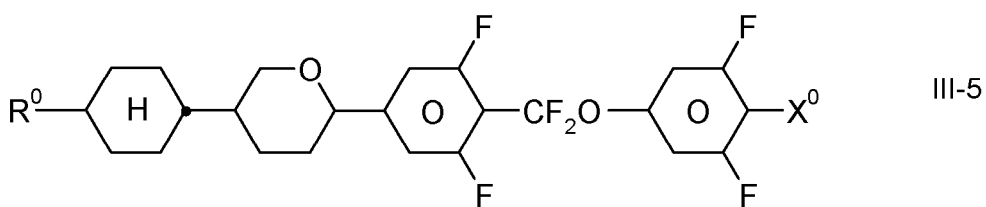
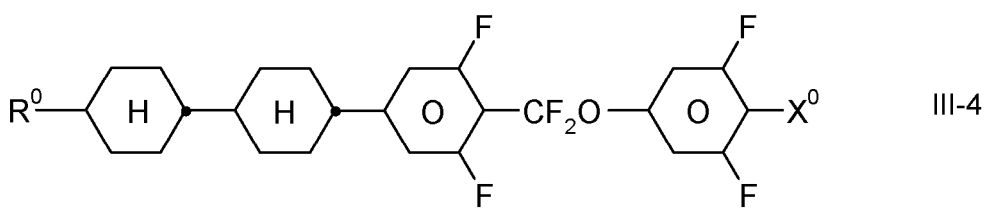
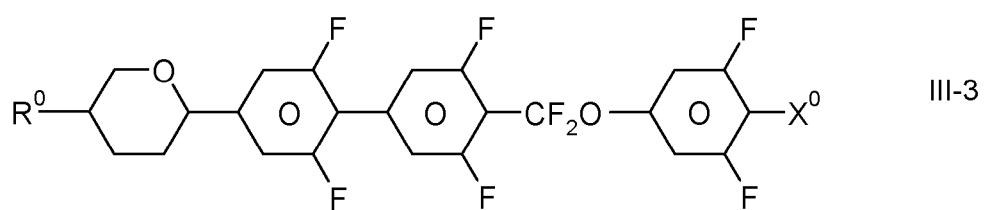
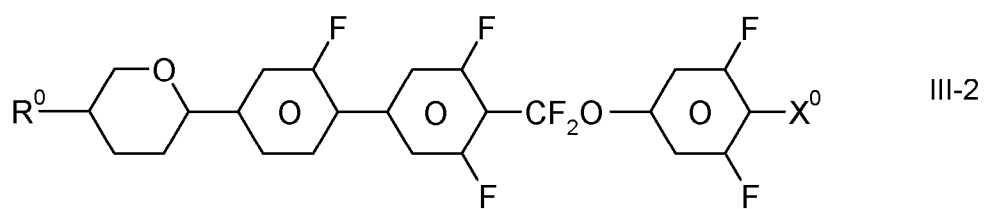
[0065] Preferred compounds are those of the Formula IIA-1, IIA-2 and IIA-3, very preferred are those of Formula IIA-1 and IIA-2.

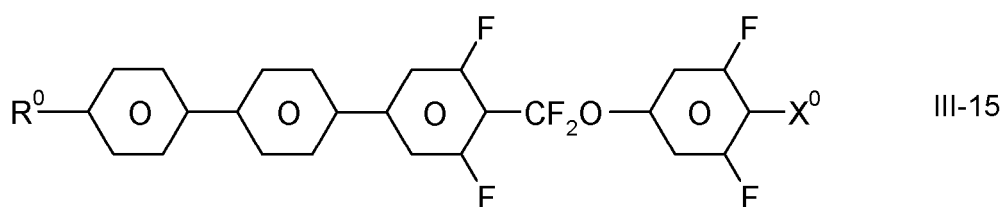
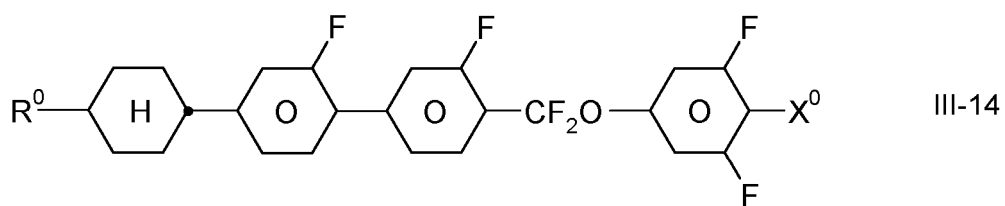
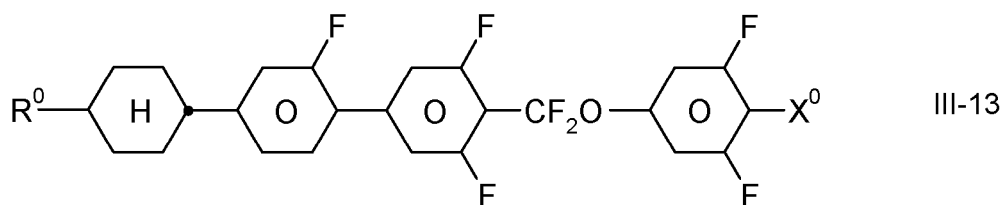
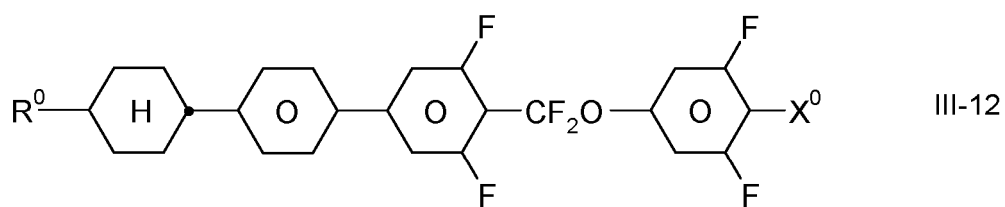
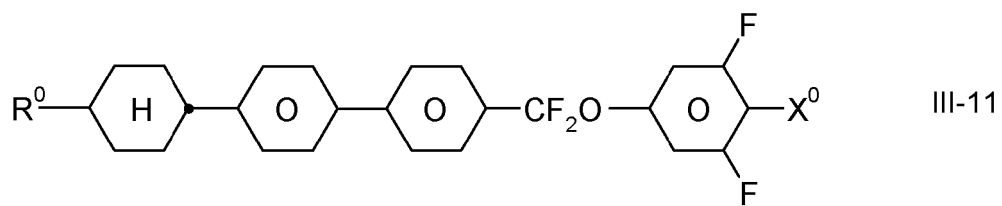
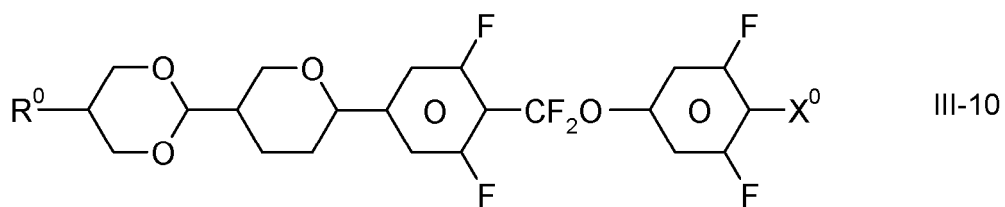
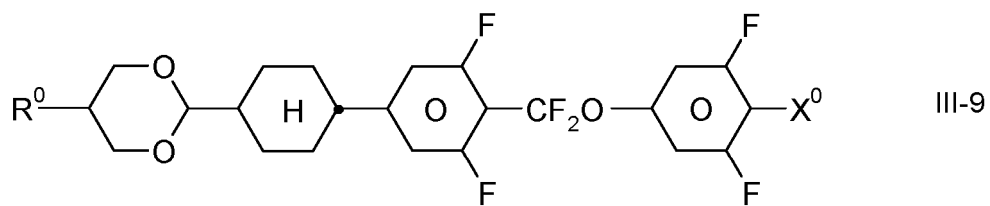
[0066] In the compounds of the Formulae IIA-1 to IIA-7 R⁰ preferably denotes an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms, very preferably ethyl or propyl, and X⁰ preferably denotes F or OCF₃, very preferably F.

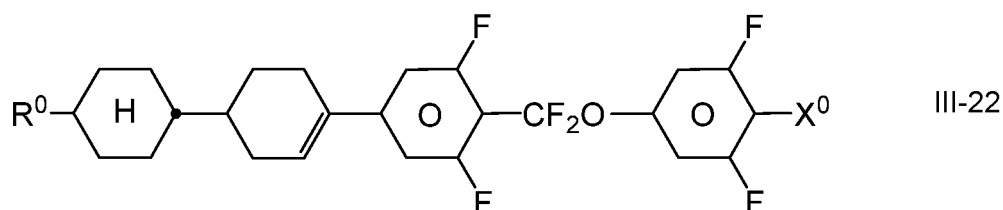
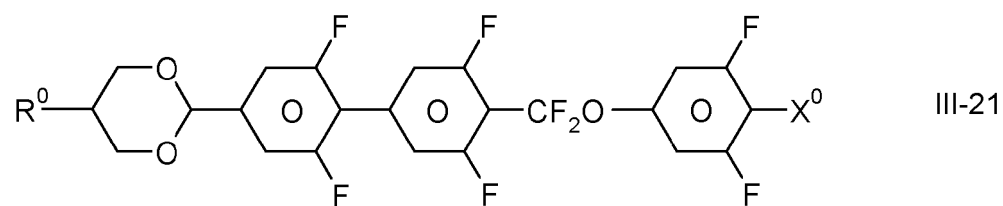
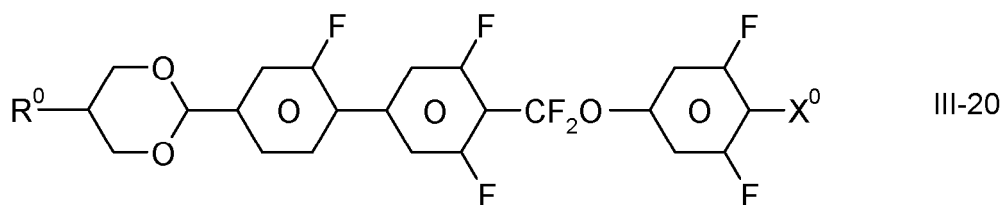
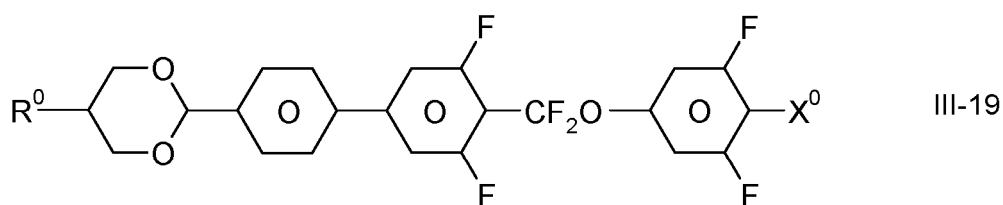
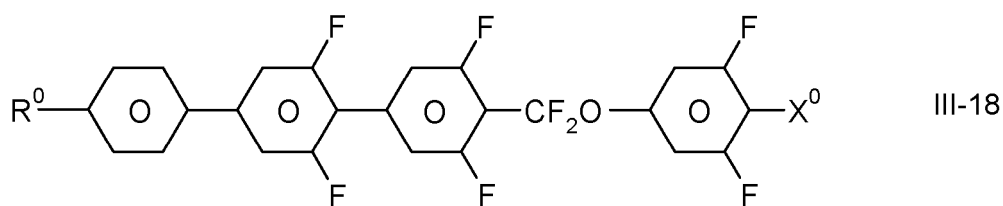
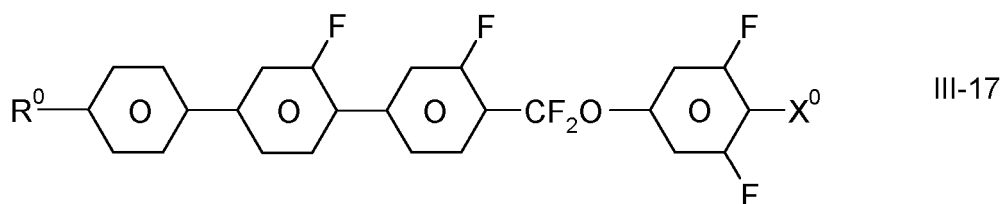
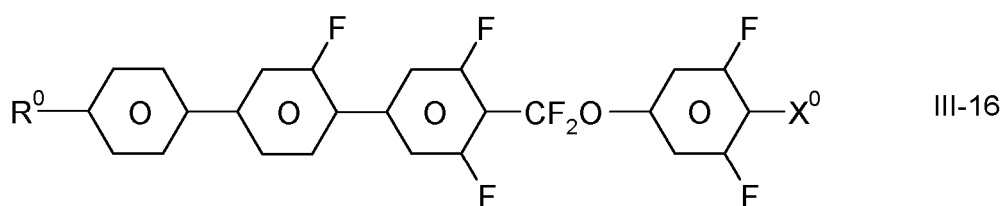
[0067] The proportion of the compounds of the Formula II in the LC medium is typically from 0 to 20%, very preferably from 1 to 15%, most preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.

[0068] In a further preferred embodiment, the LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula III selected from the following subformulae:







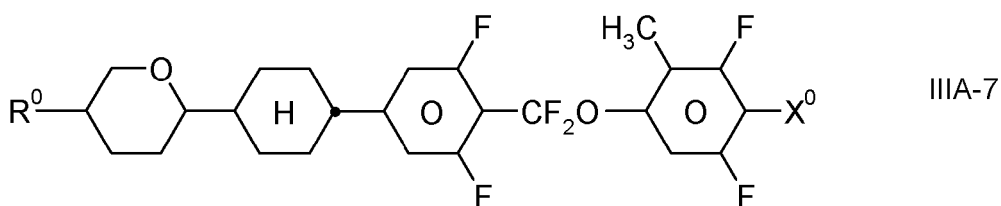
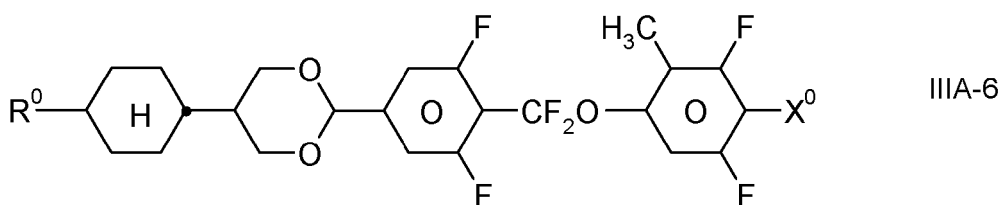
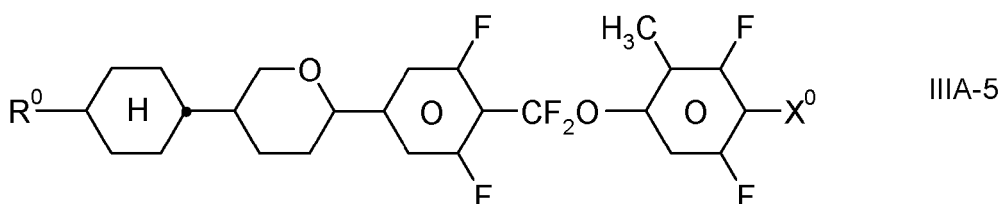
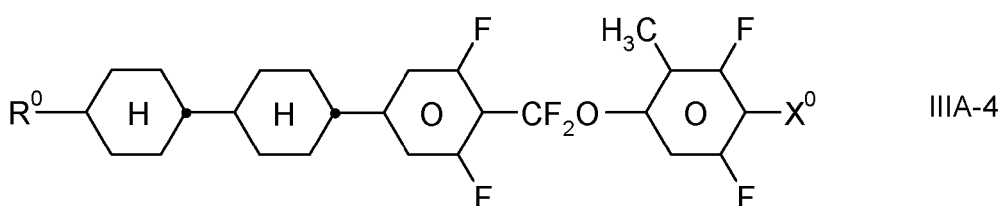
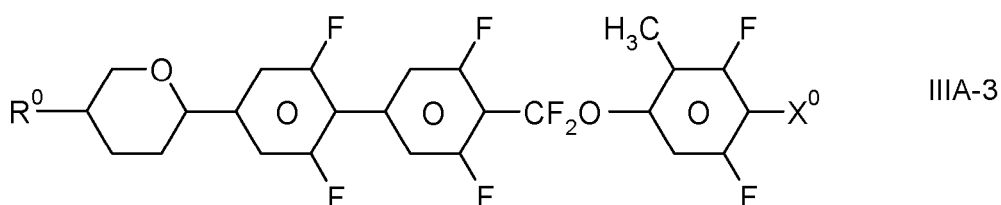
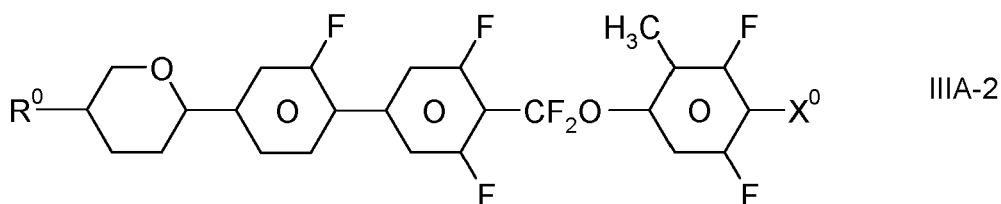
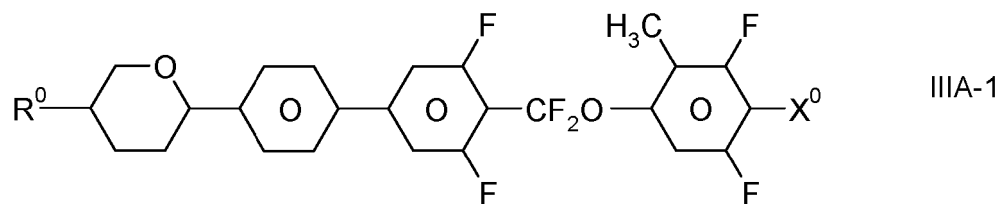


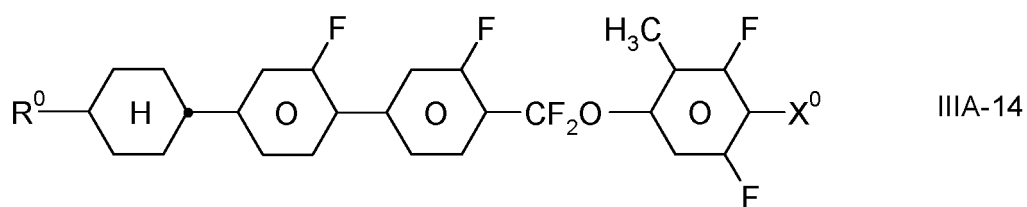
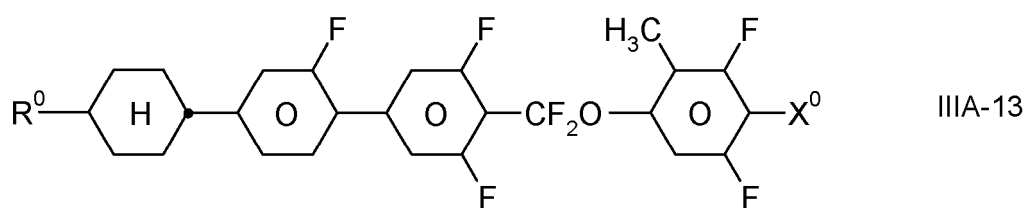
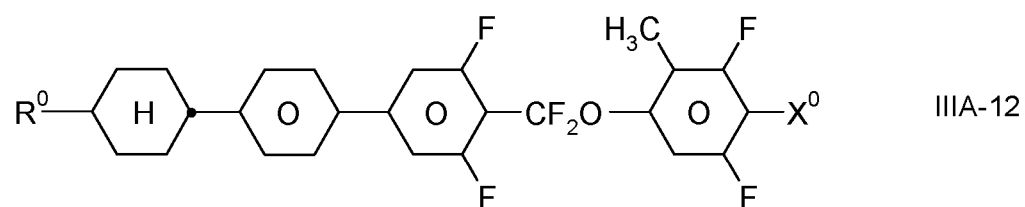
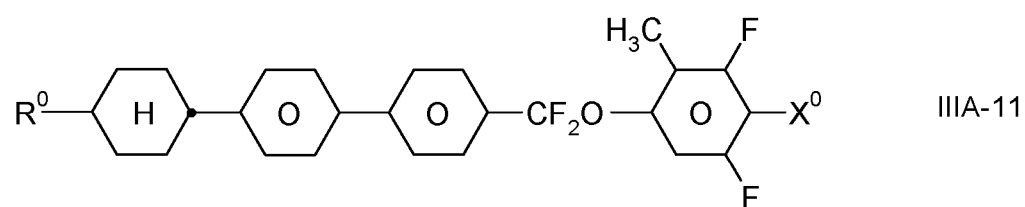
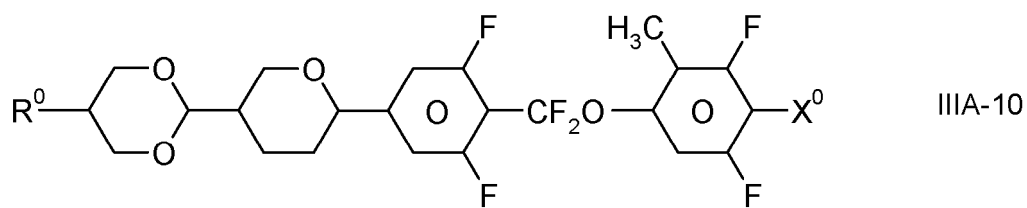
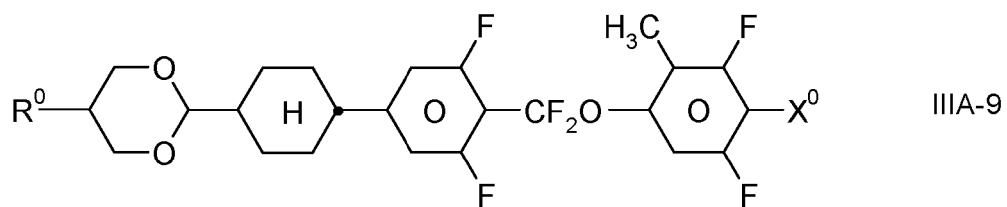
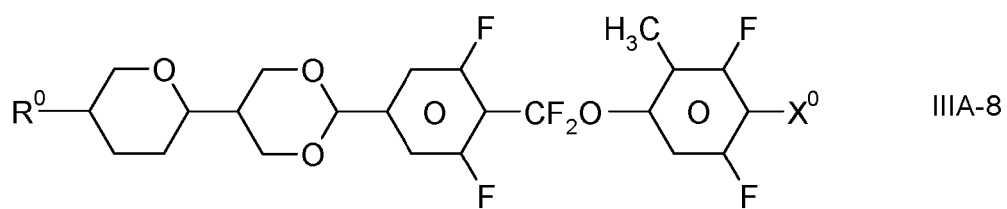
in which R^0 and X^0 have the meanings given in the Formula II.

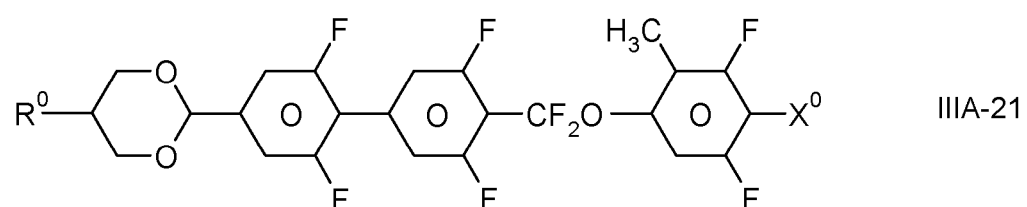
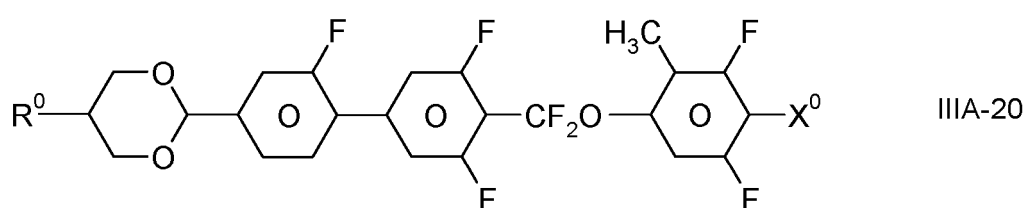
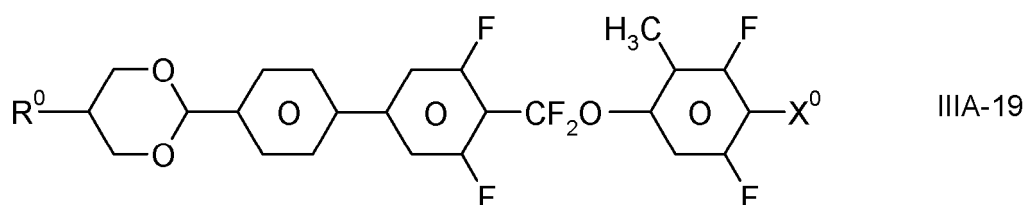
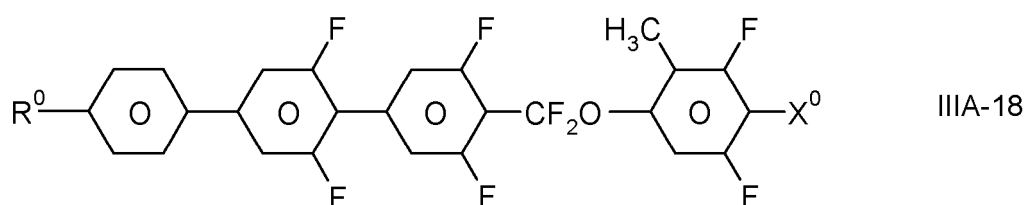
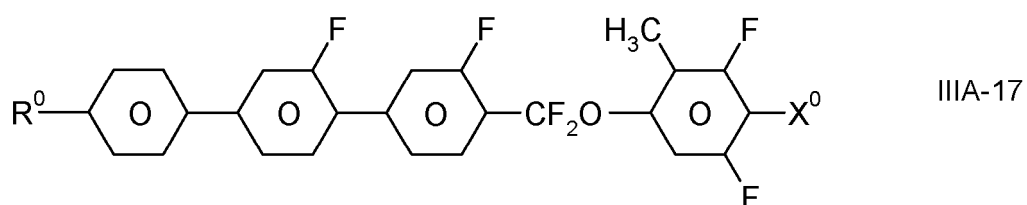
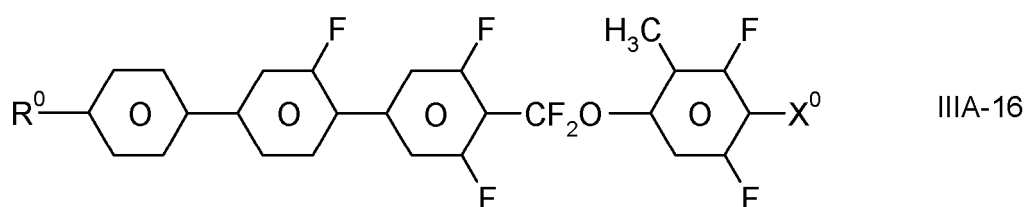
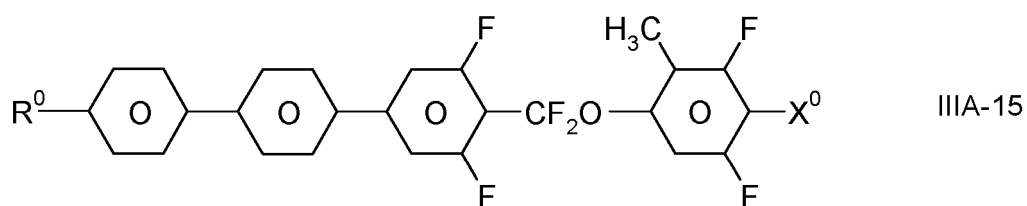
[0069] Preferred compounds are those of the Formulae III-1, III-4, III-6, III-16, III-19 and III-20.

[0070] In the compounds of the Formulae III-1 to III-21 R^0 preferably denotes an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms, very preferably ethyl or propyl, X^0 preferably denotes F or OCF_3 , very preferably F, and Y^0 preferably denotes H.

[0071] The LC medium may contain one or more compounds of the Formula III or their subformulae as described above and below wherein Y^0 is CH_3 . The medium according to this preferred embodiment may comprise one or more compounds of the Formula III selected from the following subformulae:







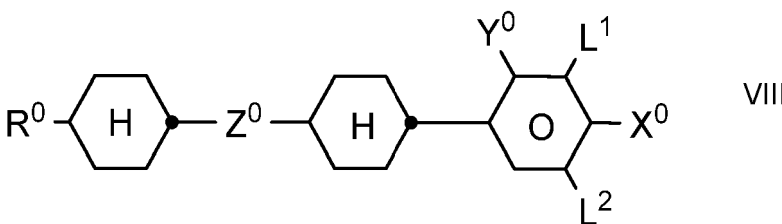
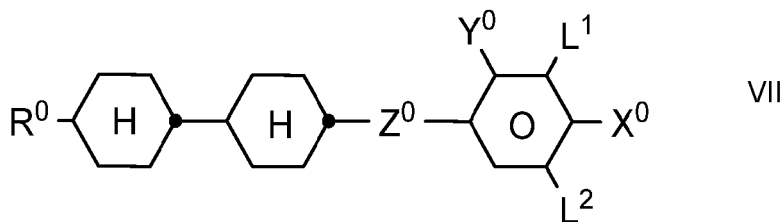
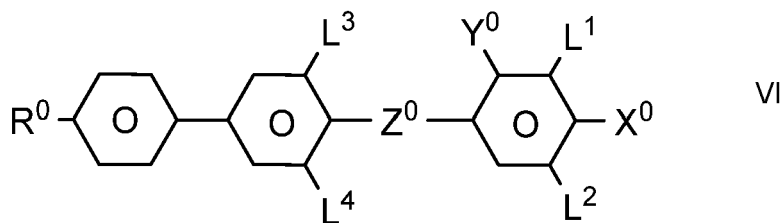
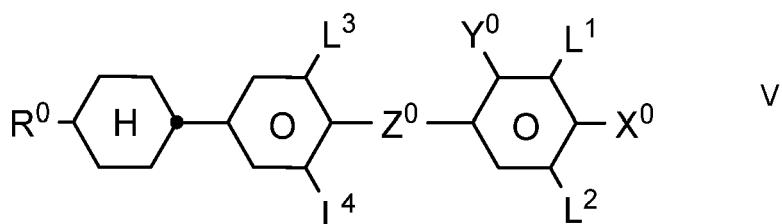
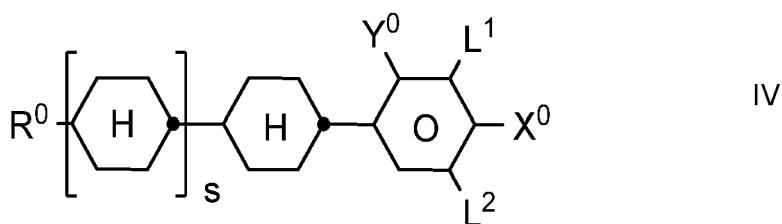
in which R^0 and X^0 have the meanings given in the Formula III.

[0072] Preferred compounds are those of the Formula IIIA-1, IIIA-4, IIIA-6, IIIA-16, IIIA-19 and IIIA-20.

[0073] In the compounds of the Formulae IIIA-1 to IIIA-21 R^0 preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, very preferably ethyl or propyl, X^0 preferably denotes F or OCF_3 , very preferably F, and Y^2 preferably denotes F.

[0074] The proportion of the compounds of the Formula III in the LC medium is preferably from 5 to 60%, very preferably from 10 to 50%, most preferably from 20 to 40% by weight.

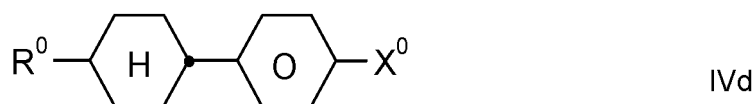
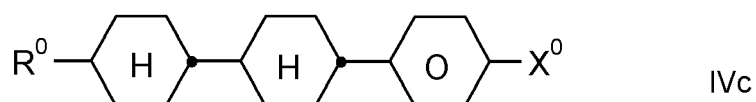
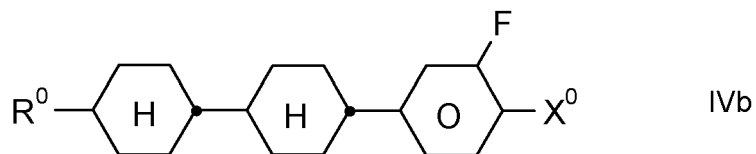
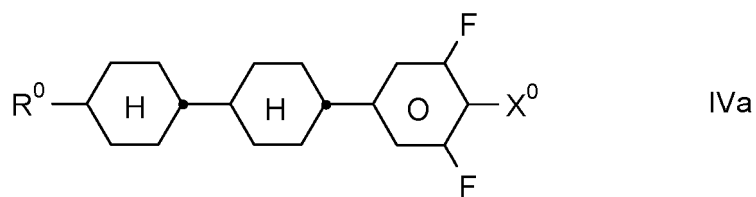
[0075] In a further preferred embodiment, the LC medium may additionally comprise one or more compounds selected from the following formulae:



in which

50 R^0 , X^0 , L^{1-4} and Y^0 have the meanings indicated in the Formulae II and III,
 Z^0 denotes $-C_2H_4-$, $-(CH_2)_4-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-CF=CF-$, $-C_2F_4-$, $-CH_2CF_2-$, $-CF_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2O-$, $-OCH_2-$,
 $-COO-$, $-CF_2O-$, or $-OCF_2-$, in the Formulae V and VI also a single bond; and
 s denotes 0 or 1.

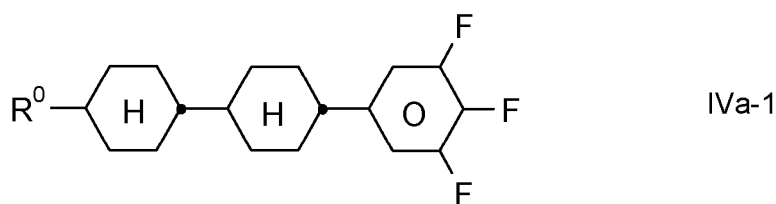
55 **[0076]** The compounds of the Formula IV are preferably selected from the following formulae:



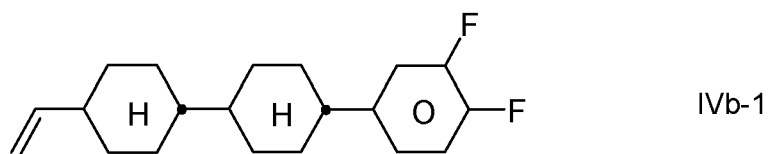
in which R^0 and X^0 have the meanings indicated in the Formulae II and III.

25 **[0077]** R^0 preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. X^0 preferably denotes F or OCF_3 , furthermore $OCF=CF_2$ or Cl.

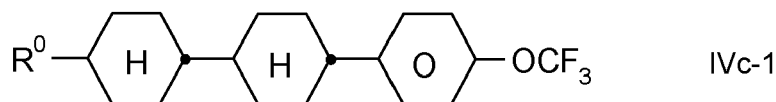
[0078] The compounds of the Formula IVa are preferably represented by the following subformula:



35 **[0079]** The compounds of the Formula IVb are preferably represented by the following formula:



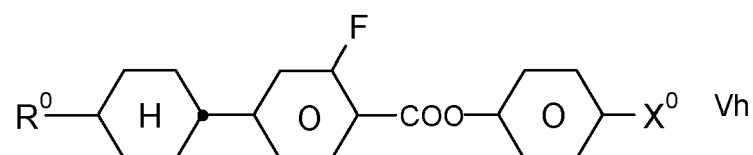
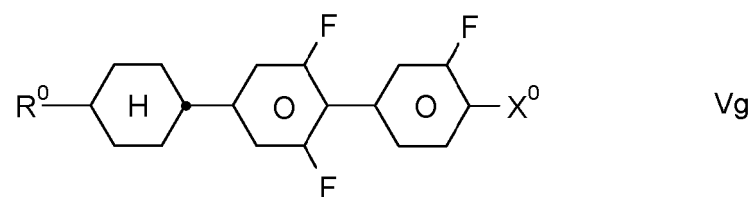
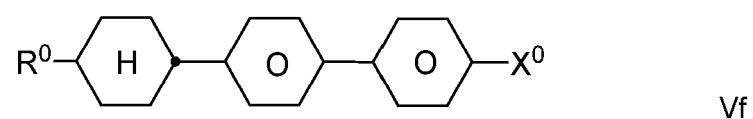
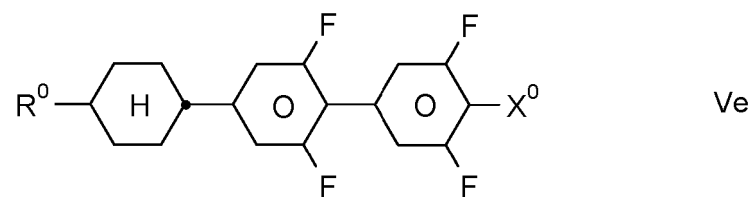
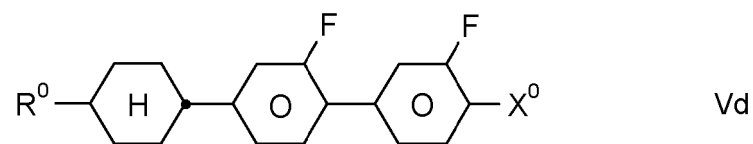
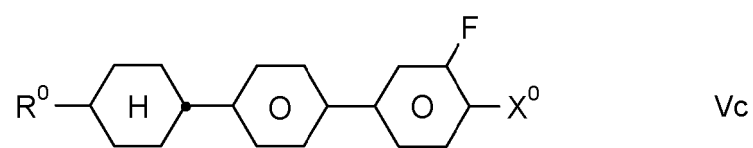
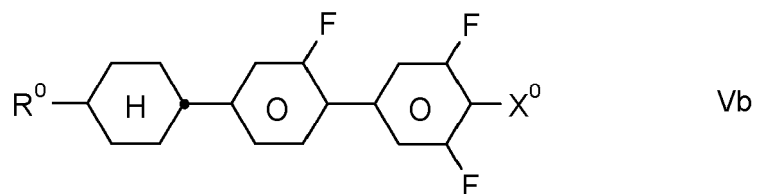
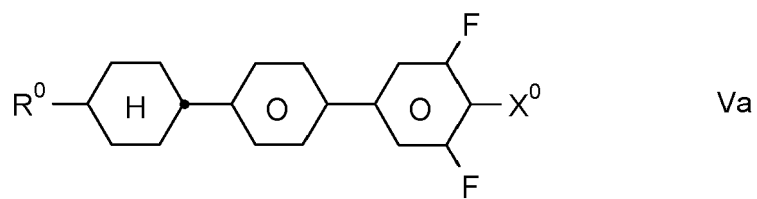
45 **[0080]** The compounds of the Formula IVc are preferably represented by the following subformula:



in which R^0 has the meanings indicated in the Formula II and is preferably propyl or pentyl.

[0081] The compounds of the Formula IVc, in particular of the Formula IVc-1, are preferably employed in the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 1-20% by weight, particularly preferably 2-15% by weight.

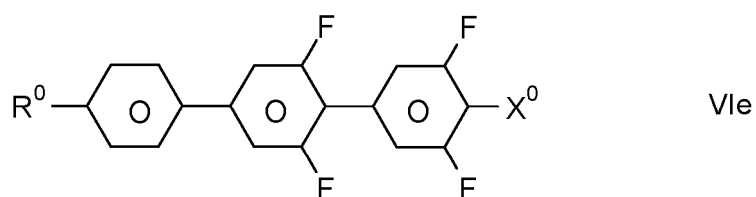
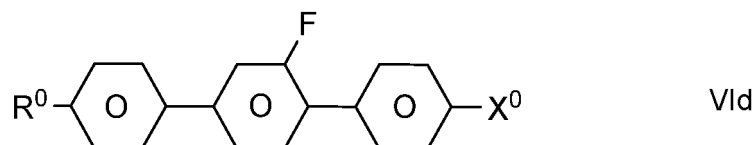
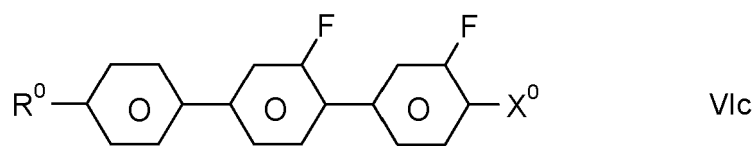
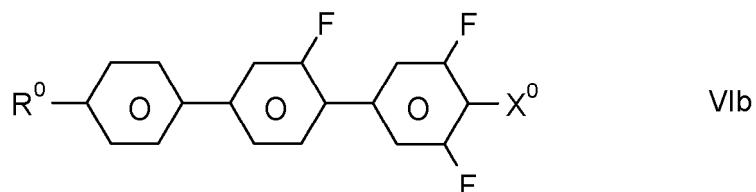
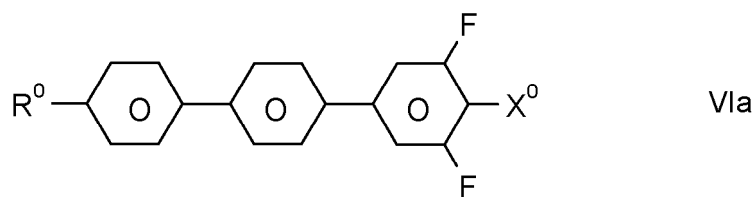
[0082] The compounds of the Formula V are preferably selected from the following subformulae:



in which R^0 and X^0 have the meanings indicated in the Formula II.

55 **[0083]** R^0 preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. X^0 preferably denotes F and OCF_3 , furthermore $OCHF_2$, CF_3 , $OCF=CF_2$ and $OCH=CF_2$.

[0084] The compounds of the Formula VI are preferably selected from the following subformulae:

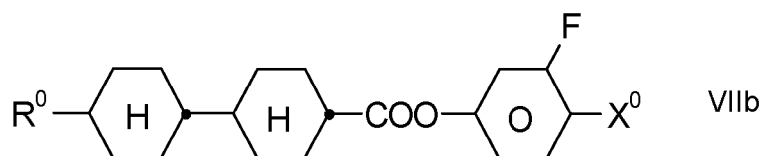
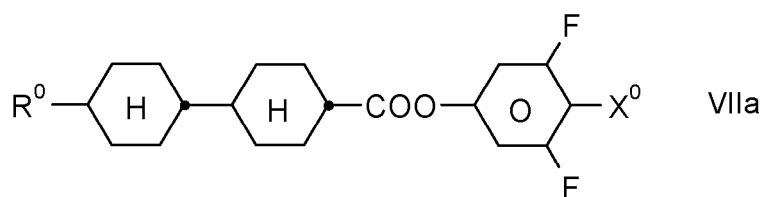


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in which R^0 and X^0 have the meanings indicated in the Formula II.

[0085] R^0 preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. X^0 preferably denotes F, furthermore OCF_3 , CF_3 , $CF=CF_2$, $OCHF_2$ and $OCH=CF_2$;

[0086] The compounds of the Formula VII are preferably selected from the following subformulae:

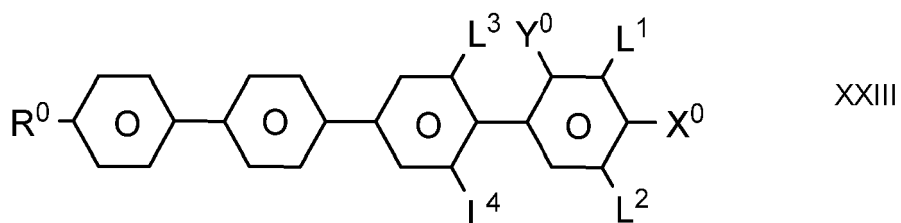
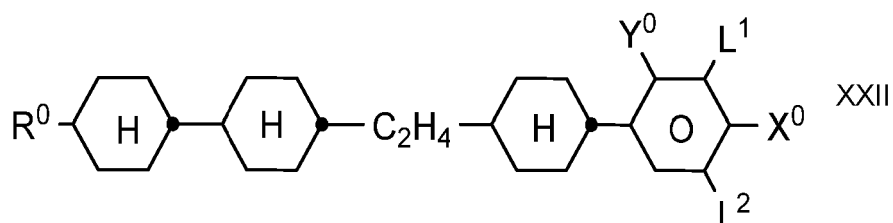
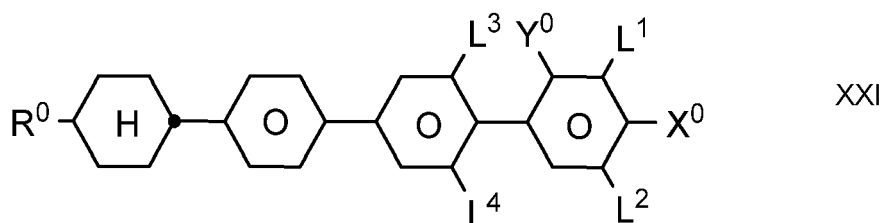
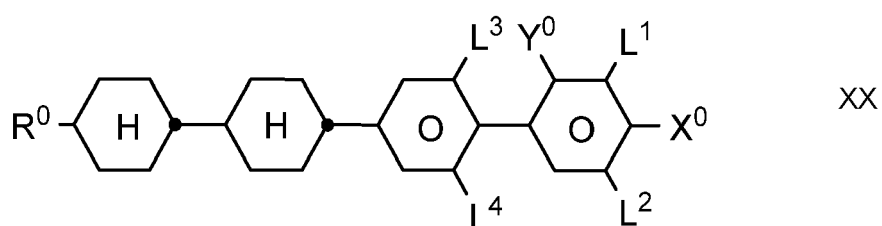
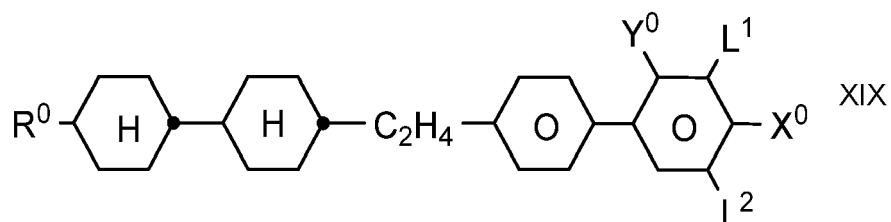
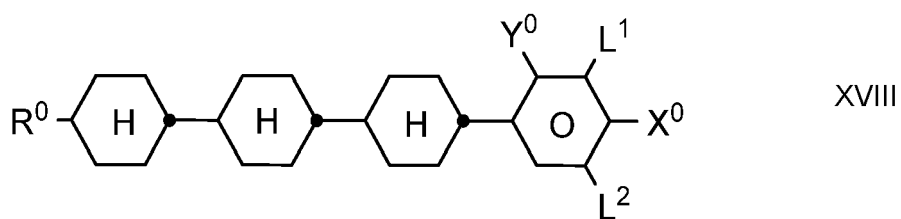


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in which R^0 and X^0 have the meanings indicated in the Formula II.

[0087] R^0 preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. X^0 preferably denotes F, furthermore OCF_3 , $OCHF_2$ and $OCH=CF_2$.

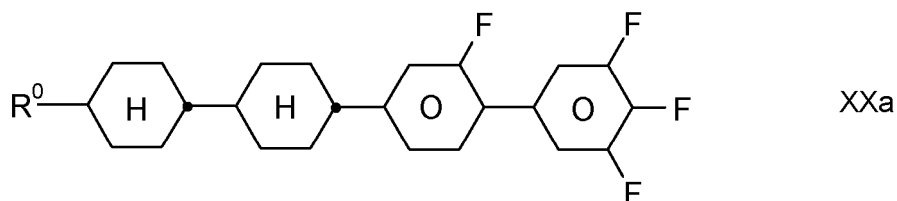
[0088] In some embodiments, the LC medium additionally comprises one or more compounds selected from the following formulae:



in which

R⁰ and X⁰ each, independently of one another, have one of the meanings indicated in the Formula II,
 L¹⁻⁴ each, independently of one another, denote H or F,
 Y⁰ denotes H or CH₃, preferably H,
 X⁰ is preferably F, Cl, CF₃, OCF₃ or OCHF₂,
 R⁰ preferably denotes alkyl, alkoxy, oxaalkyl, fluoroalkyl or alkenyl, each having up to 6 C atoms.

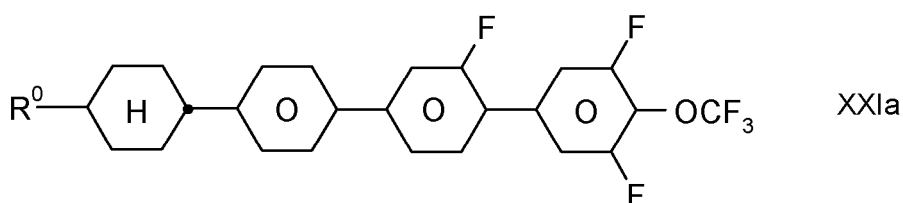
[0089] Very preferably, the LC medium according to the invention comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XXa:



in which R^0 has the meanings indicated in the Formula LP1. R^0 preferably denotes straight-chain alkyl, in particular ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or n-pentyl and very particularly preferably n-propyl.

[0090] The compounds of the Formula XX, in particular of the Formula XXa, are preferably employed in the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 0-15% by weight, particularly preferably 1-10% by weight.

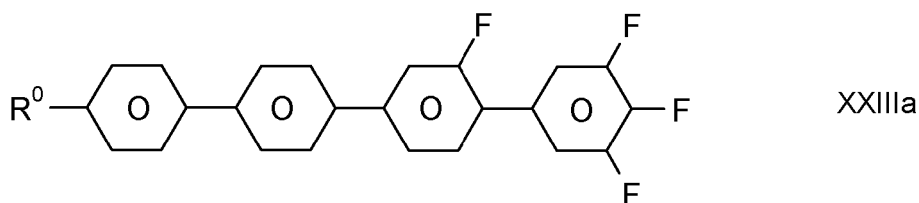
[0091] Very preferably, the LC medium according to the invention comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XXla:



in which R^0 has the meanings indicated in the Formula LP1. R^0 preferably denotes straight-chain alkyl, in particular ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or n-pentyl and very particularly preferably n-propyl.

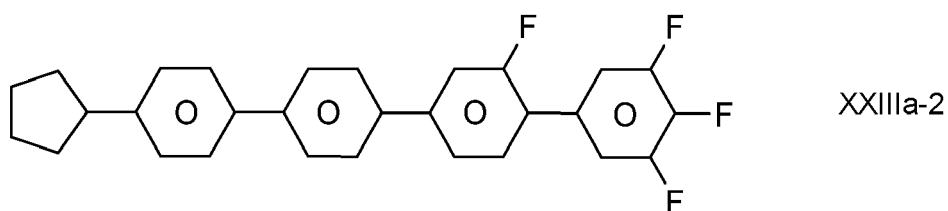
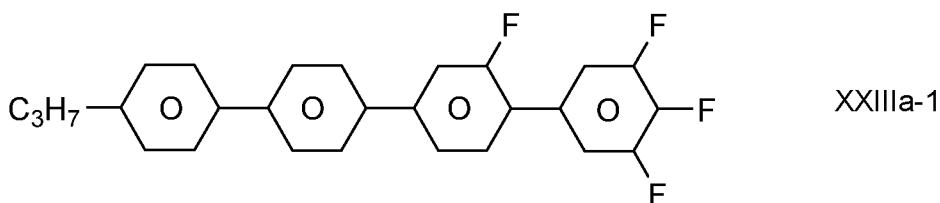
[0092] The compounds of the Formula XXI, in particular of the Formula XXla, are preferably employed in the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 1-15% by weight, particularly preferably 2-10% by weight.

[0093] Further preferably, the LC medium according to the invention comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XXIIla:



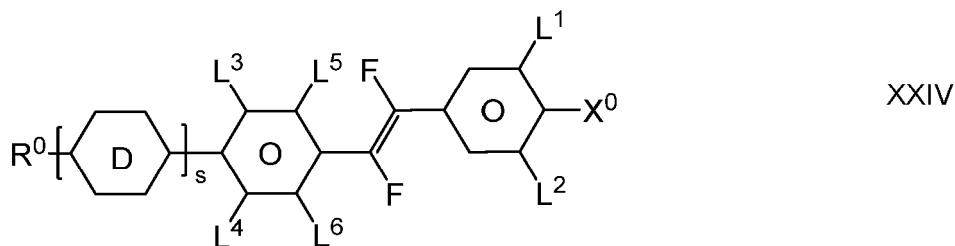
in which R^0 has the meanings indicated in the Formula LP1. R^0 preferably denotes straight-chain alkyl, in particular ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or n-pentyl and very particularly preferably n-propyl or cycloalkyl, in particular cyclopentyl.

[0094] Preferred specific compounds of Formula XXIIla include, in particular



[0095] The compounds of the Formula XXIII, in particular of the Formula XXIIIa, are preferably employed in the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 0.5-5% by weight, particularly preferably 0.5-2% by weight.

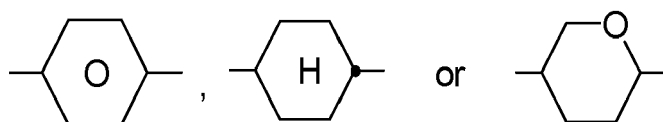
[0096] The LC medium may additionally comprise one or more compounds of the Formula XXIV:



in which R^0 , X^0 and L^{1-6} have the meanings indicated in the Formula III, s denotes 0 or 1, and



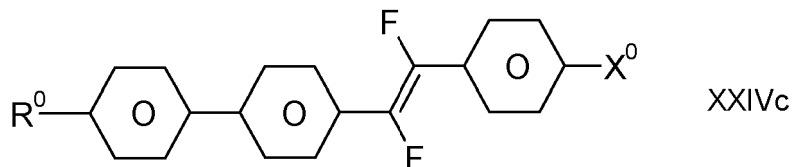
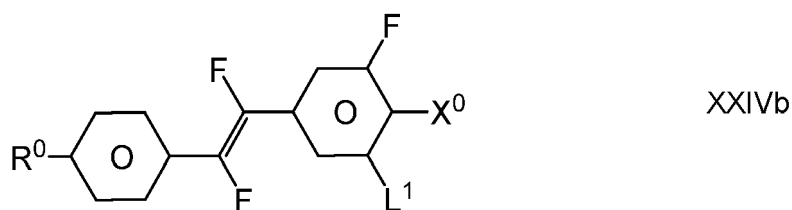
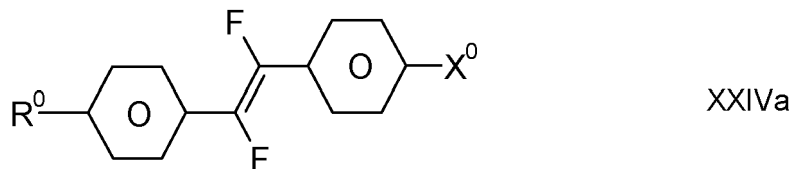
denotes

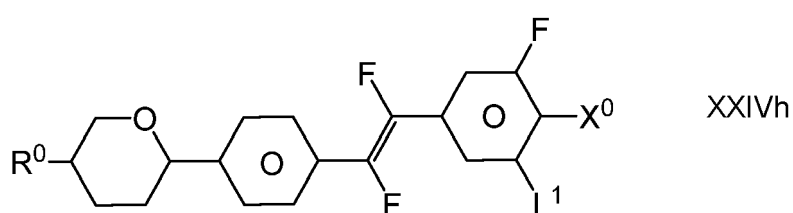
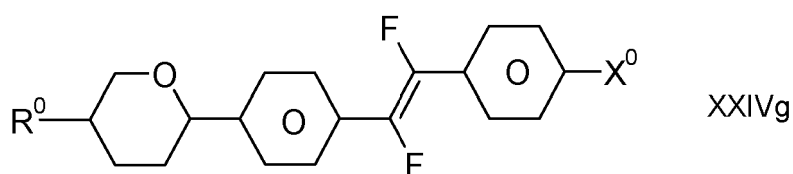
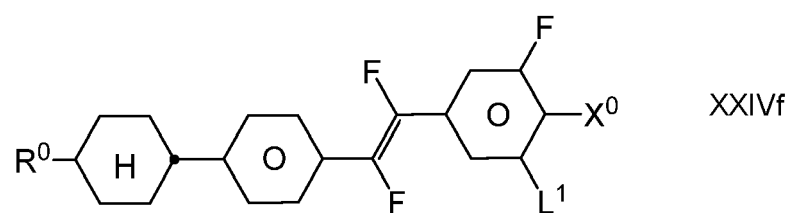
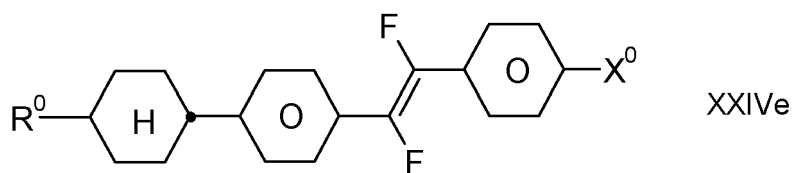
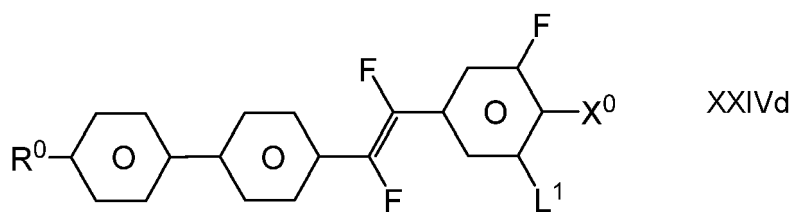


[0097] In the Formula XXIV, X^0 may also denote an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms or an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 C atoms. The alkyl or alkoxy group is preferably straight-chain.

[0098] R^0 preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. X^0 preferably denotes F;

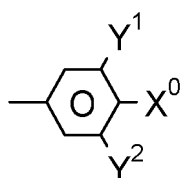
[0099] The compounds of the Formula XXIV are preferably selected from the following subformulae:





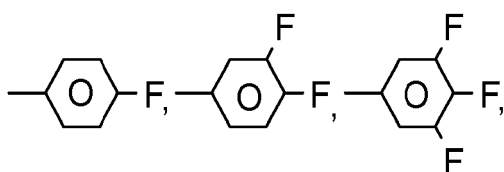
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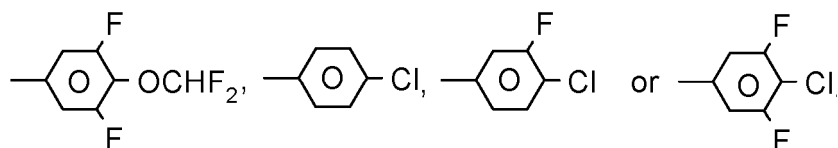
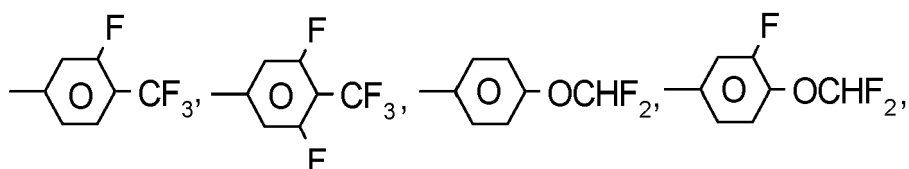
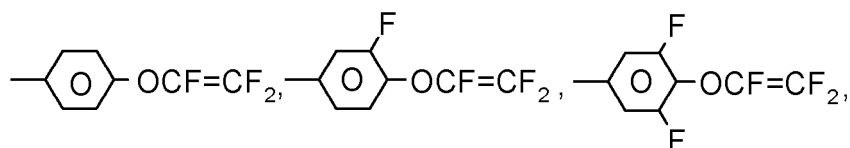
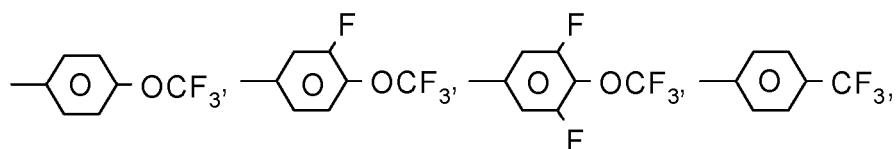
in which R^0 , X^0 and L^1 have the meanings indicated in the Formula III. R^0 preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. X^0 preferably denotes F, and L^1 is preferably F;



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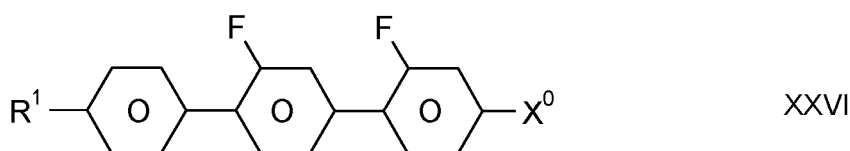
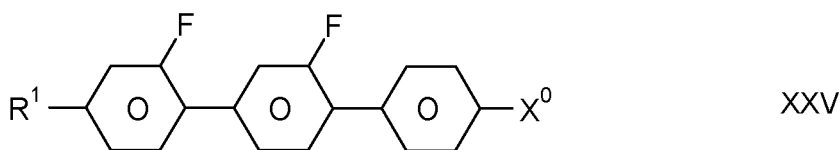
is preferably





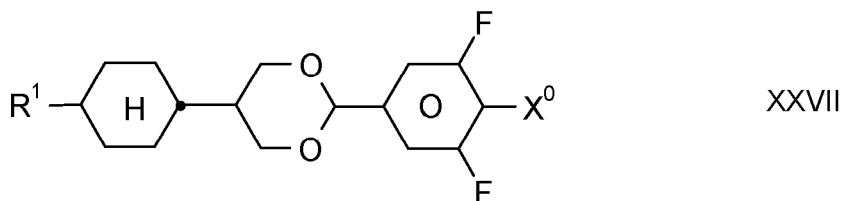
R^0 is straight-chain alkyl or alkenyl having 2 to 6 C atoms;

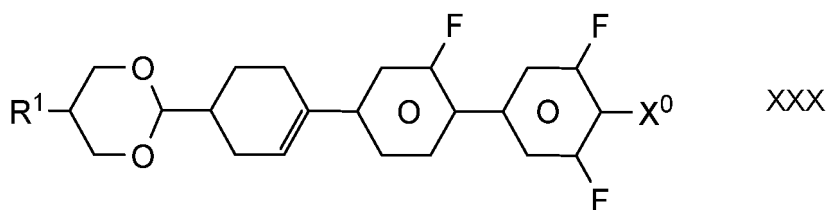
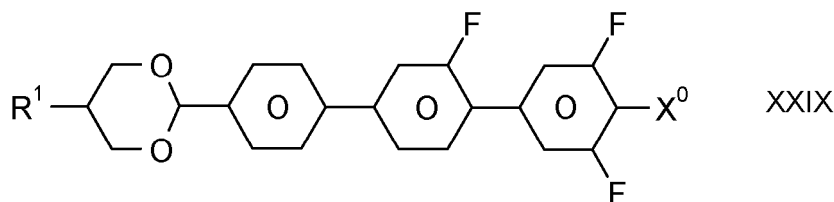
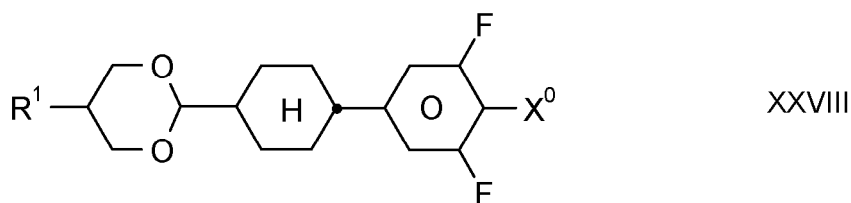
[0100] The LC medium may further comprise one or more compounds of the following formulae:



in which R^1 and X^0 have the meanings indicated in the Formula II for R^0 and X^0 , respectively. R^1 preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. X^0 preferably denotes F or Cl. In the Formula XXIV, X^0 very particularly preferably denotes Cl.

[0101] The LC medium may further optionally comprise one or more compounds of the following formulae:

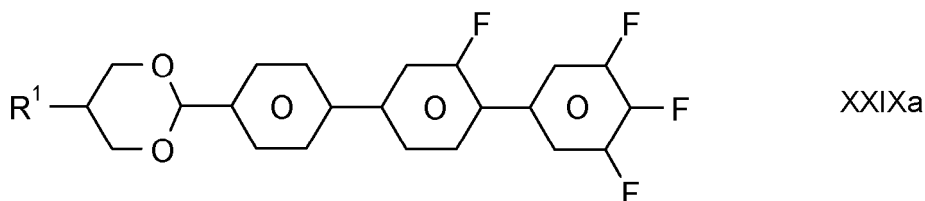




25 in which R¹ and X⁰ have the meanings indicated in the Formula II for R⁰ and X⁰, respectively. R¹ preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. X⁰ preferably denotes F. The LC medium according to the invention particularly preferably comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XXIX in which X⁰ preferably denotes F.

[0102] The compounds of the Formulae XXV - XXX are preferably employed in the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 1-20% by weight, particularly preferably 1-15% by weight. Particularly preferred LC media comprise at least one compound of the Formula XXIX.

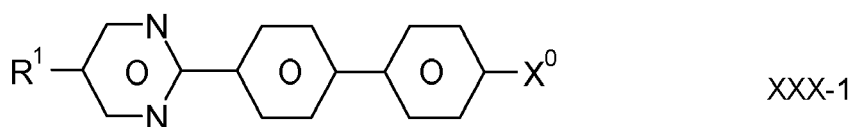
30 [0103] Very preferably, the LC medium according to the invention comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XXIXa:

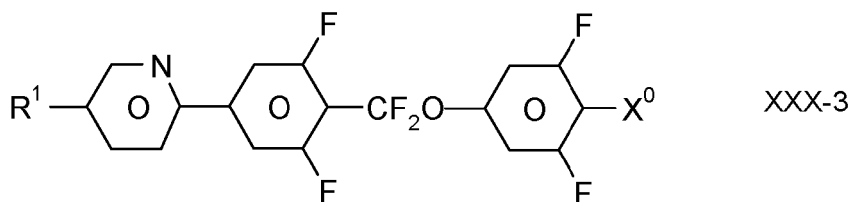
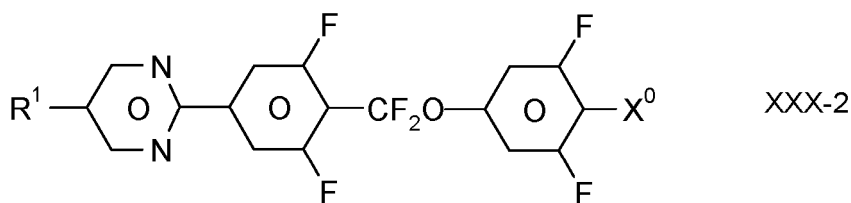


40 in which R¹ has the meanings indicated in the Formula II, and preferably denotes straight-chain alkyl, in particular ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl or n-pentyl and very particularly preferably n-propyl.

[0104] The compounds of the Formula XXIXa are preferably employed in the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 1-15% by weight, particularly preferably 2-10% by weight.

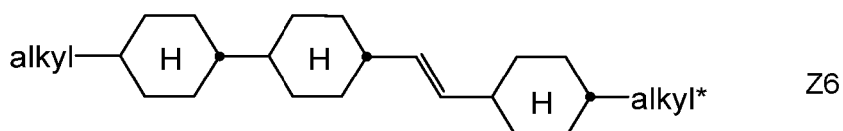
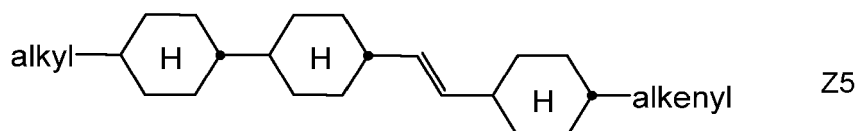
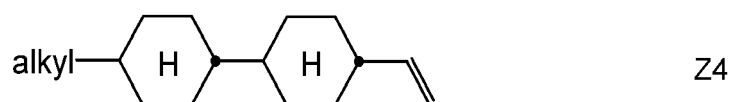
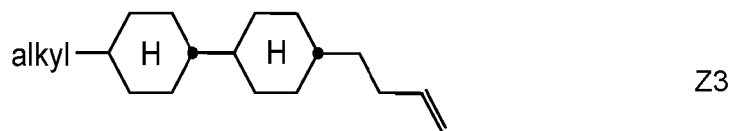
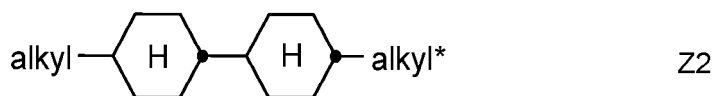
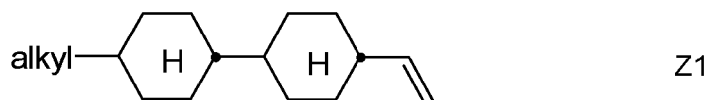
45 [0105] The LC medium may further comprise one or more compounds of the following pyrimidine or pyridine compounds of the following formulae:

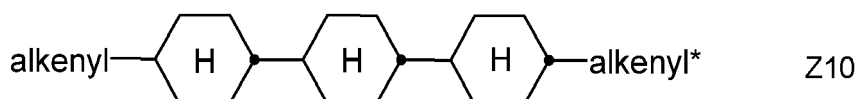
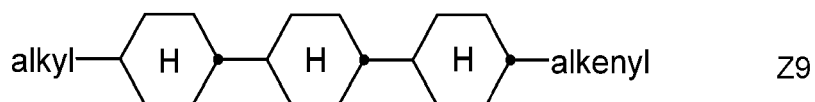
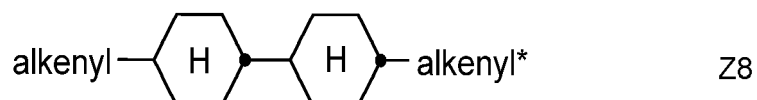
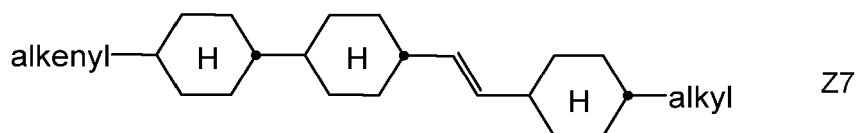




in which R¹ and X⁰ have the meanings indicated in the Formula II for R⁰ and X⁰, respectively. R¹ preferably denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. X⁰ preferably denotes F. The medium according to the invention particularly may optionally comprise one or more compounds of the Formula XXX-1, in which X⁰ preferably denotes F. The compounds of the Formulae XXX-1 to XXX-3 may be employed in the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 1-20% by weight, particularly preferably 1-15% by weight.

[0106] Preferably, in addition to the compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2, the LC medium contains one or more compounds selected from the following formulae:





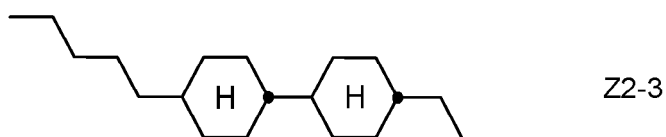
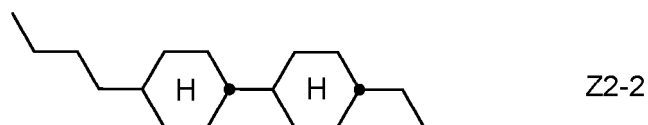
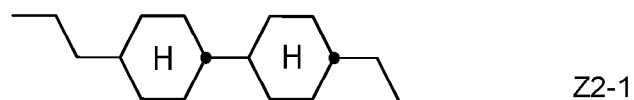
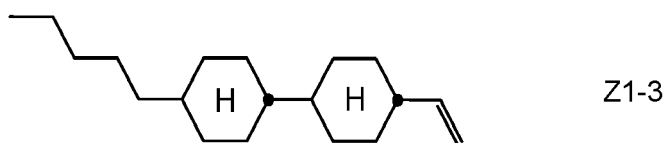
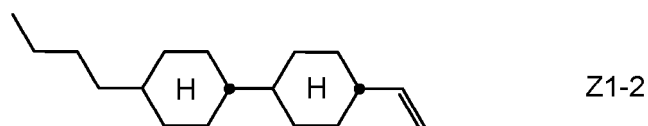
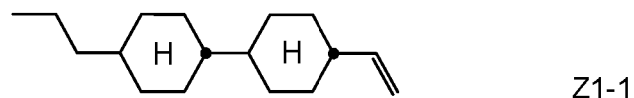
wherein

"alkyl" and "alkyl*" each, independently from one another, denote an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms;

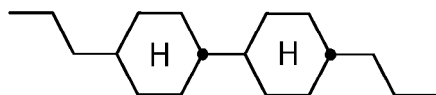
"alkenyl" and "alkenyl*" each, independently of one another, denote an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 C atoms.

[0107] Very preferred are compounds of the Formula Z1 and Z2.

[0108] Preferred compounds of the Formulae Z1 to Z6 are those selected from the following subformulae:

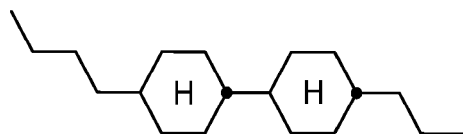


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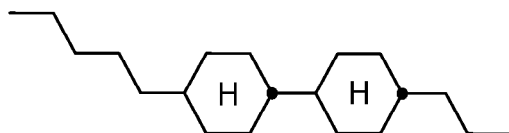
Z2-4

10



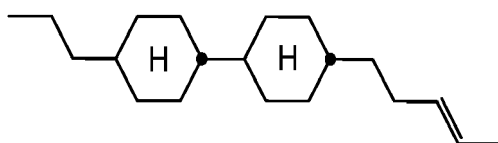
Z2-5

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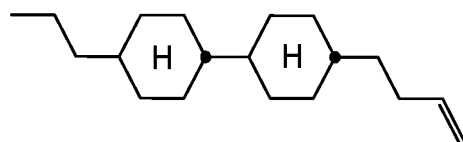
Z2-6

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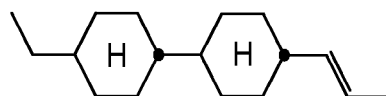
Z3-1

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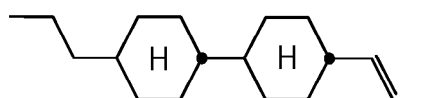
Z3-2

30



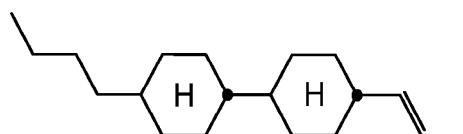
Z4-1

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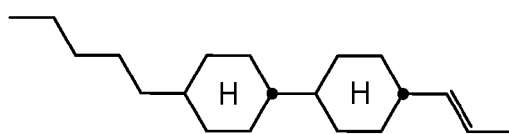
Z4-2

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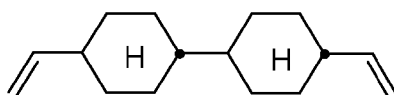
Z4-3

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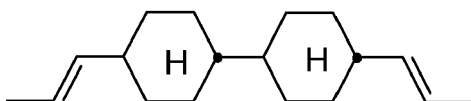
Z4-4

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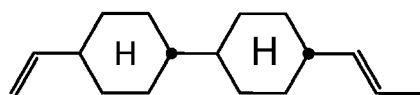


Z7-1

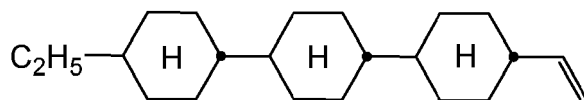
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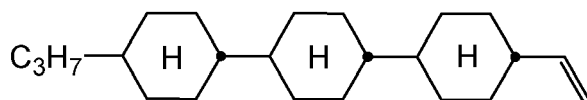
Z7-2



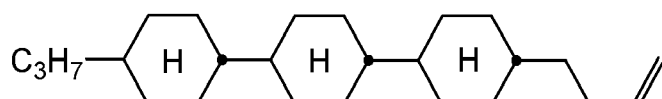
Z7-3



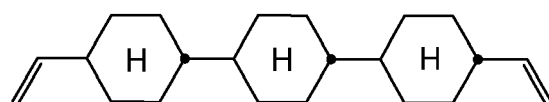
Z9-1



Z9-2



Z9-3



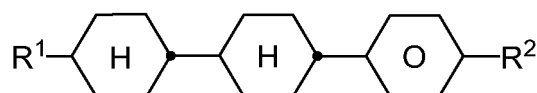
Z10-1

[0109] In another preferred embodiment, the LC medium contains one or more compounds of the Formula Z1 or its preferred subformulae and/or one or more compounds selected from the Formulae Z2, Z3, Z4 and Z5 or their preferred subformulae.

[0110] Preferably, the total proportion of compounds of the Formula Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4, Z5 and Z6 or their subformulae, such as CC-3-V in the medium is from 10 to 65%, very preferably from 20 to 60%, most preferably from 25 to 55% by weight. In yet a more preferred embodiment, the compound of the Formula Z1-1 is used in concentrations ranging from 10 wt.-% to 60 wt.-%, more preferably 25 wt.-% to 50 wt.-%, based on the total weight of the LC medium. In a further preferred embodiment, the LC medium comprises 50 wt.-% to 70 wt.-% of compounds represented by the Formulae Z1-1 and Z4-2 in total.

[0111] Preferably, the medium contains 1, 2 or 3 compounds selected from the Formulae Z1, Z2, Z3 and Z4 or their subformulae.

[0112] The LC medium may additionally comprise one or more compounds of the following general formulae:

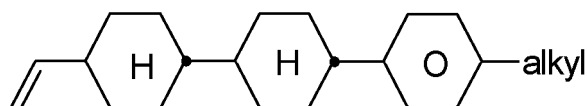


XII

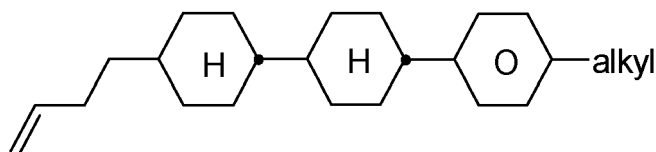
in which

R¹ and R² each, independently from one another, denote C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy or C₂₋₆-alkenyl.

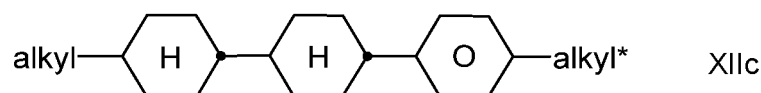
[0113] The compounds of the Formula XII are preferably selected from the following subformulae:



XIIa



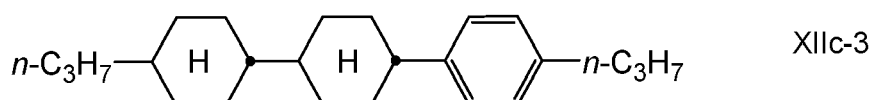
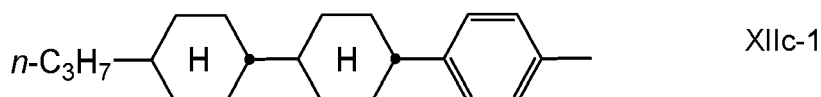
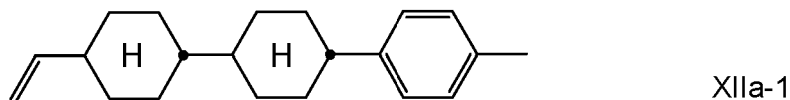
XIIb



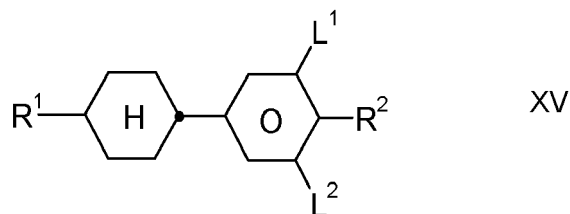
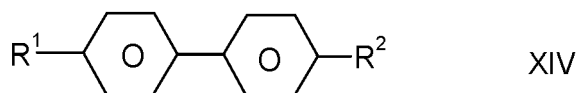
wherein "alkyl" and "alkyl*" each, independently from one another, denote methyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl.

[0114] Particular preference is given to the compounds of the Formulae XIIa and XIIc. In the Formula XIIb, "alkyl" preferably, independently of one another, denotes $n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$, $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$ or $n\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{11}$, in particular $n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$. In the Formula XIIc, "alkyl" preferably denotes $n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$ and "alkyl*" is preferably CH_3 or $n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$.

[0115] Particularly preferred compounds of the Formula XII are described by the following structures:

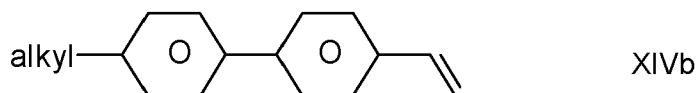
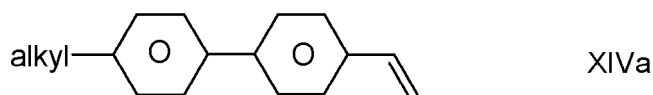


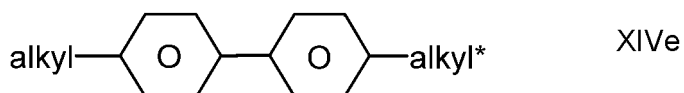
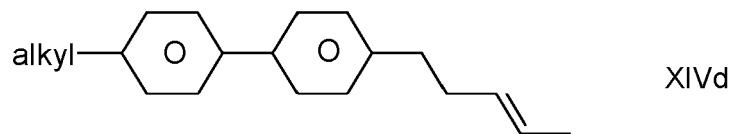
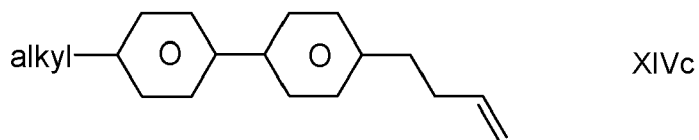
[0116] The LC medium may additionally comprise one or more compounds selected from the following formulae:



in which L^1 and L^2 have the meanings indicated in the Formula LP1, and R^1 and R^2 each, independently of one another, denote n -alkyl, alkoxy, oxaalkyl, fluoroalkyl or alkenyl, each having up to 6 C atoms, and preferably each, independently of one another, denote alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms; in the compound of the Formula XIV, at least one of the substituents R^1 and R^2 preferably denotes alkenyl having 2 to 6 C atoms.

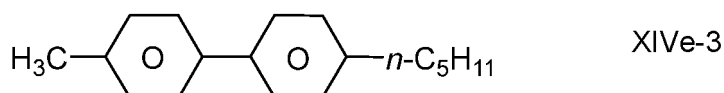
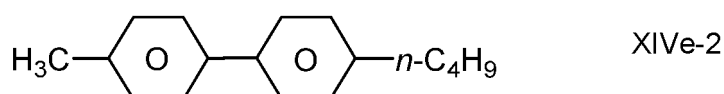
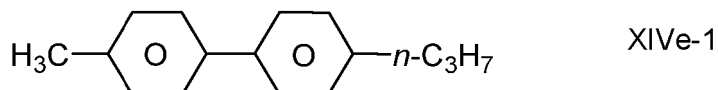
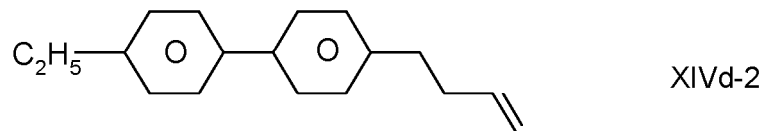
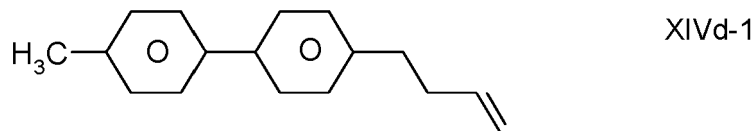
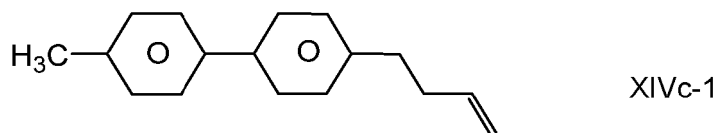
[0117] The LC medium may further optionally comprise one or more compounds of the Formula XIV in which at least one of the substituents R^1 and R^2 denotes alkenyl having 2 to 6 C atoms, preferably those selected from the following subformulae:





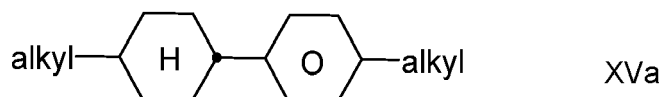
in which "alkyl" and "alkyl*" have the meaning indicated above, and each, independently of one another, preferably denote methyl, ethyl or propyl.

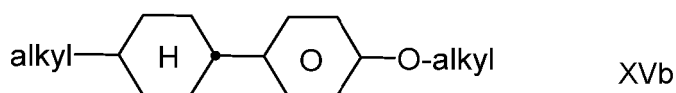
[0118] The compounds of the Formulae XIV are preferably selected from the following subformulae:



[0119] Very preferred are compounds of the Formulae XIVd-1, XIVe-1, XIVe-2 and XIVe-3.

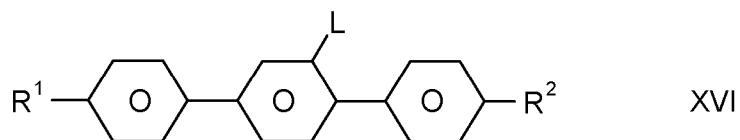
[0120] The LC medium may further optionally comprise one or more compounds of the Formula XV in which at least one of the substituents R¹ and R² denotes alkyl or alkoxy having 2 to 6 C atoms, preferably those selected from the following subformulae:





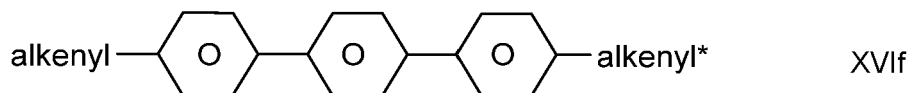
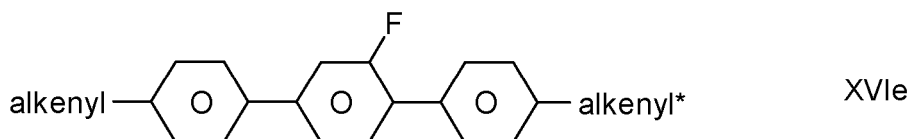
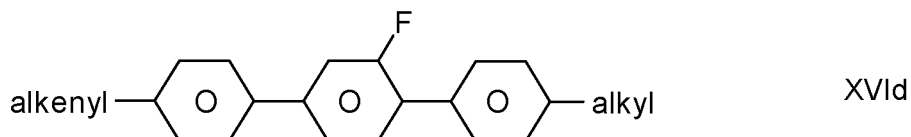
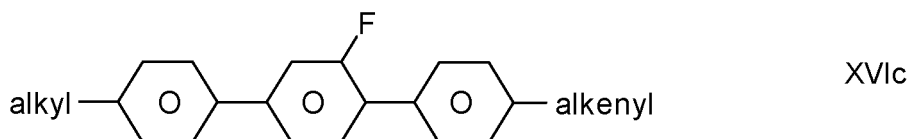
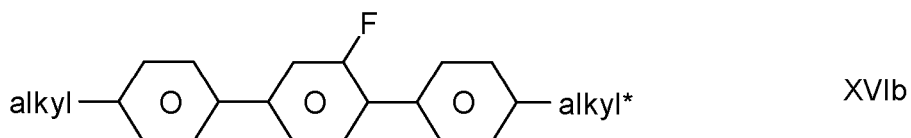
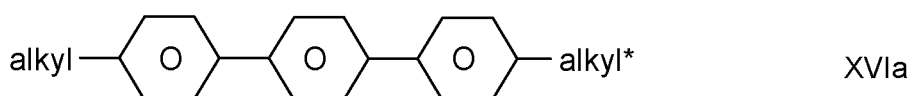
in which "alkyl" has the meaning indicated above, and each, independently of one another, preferably denote methyl, ethyl or propyl.

[0121] In yet a further embodiment, the LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XVI:



in which R¹ and R² have the meanings indicated in the Formula G, and preferably each, independently of one another, denote alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. L denotes H or F.

[0122] Particularly preferred compounds of the Formula XVI are those of the subformulae:



in which

"alkyl" and "alkyl*"

each, independently of one another, denote a straight-chain alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms, in particular ethyl, propyl or pentyl, and

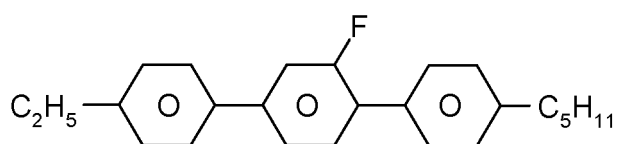
"alkenyl" and "alkenyl*"

each, independently of one another, denote a straight-chain alkenyl group having 2 to 6 C atoms, in particular CH₂=CHC₂H₄, CH₃CH=CHC₂H₄, CH₂=CH and CH₃CH=CH.

[0123] Particular preference is given to the compounds of the Formulae XVIb and XVIc. Very particular preference is

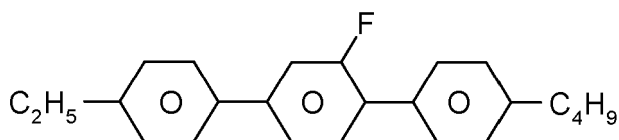
given to the compounds of the following subformulae:

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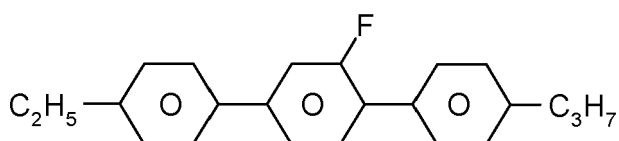
XVIb-1

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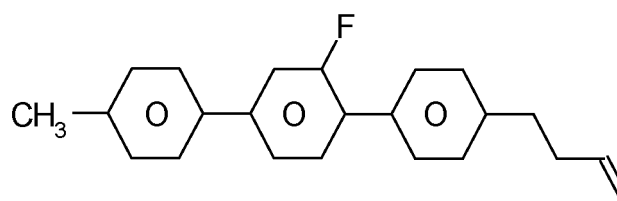
XVIb-2

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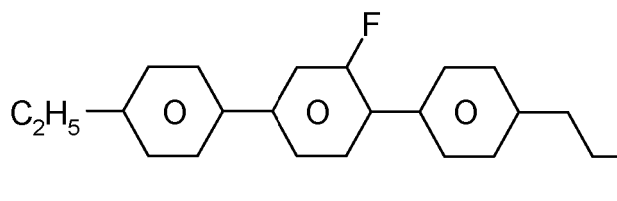
XVIb-3

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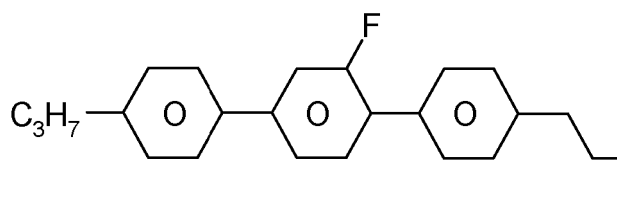
XVIc-1

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XVIc-2

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XVIc-3

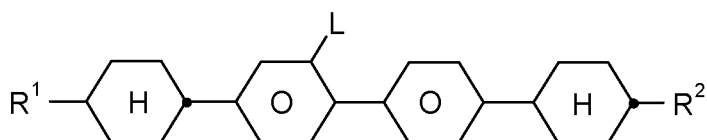
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[0124] Very preferred are compounds of the Formula XVIc-2.

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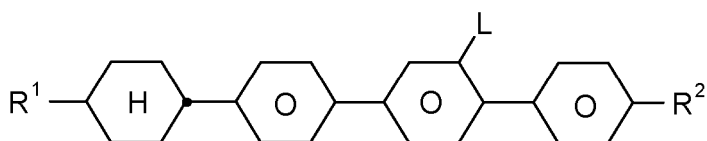
[0125] The LC medium may optionally comprise one or more compounds of the following formulae:

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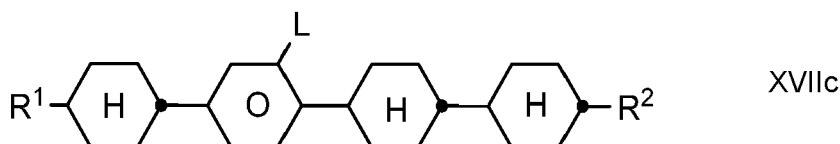


XVIIa

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XVIIb

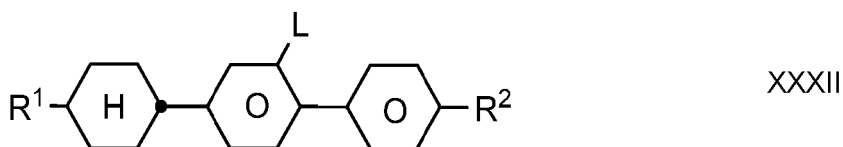


in which

R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated in the Formula G, respectively, and preferably each, independently of one another, denote alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms. L denotes H or F.

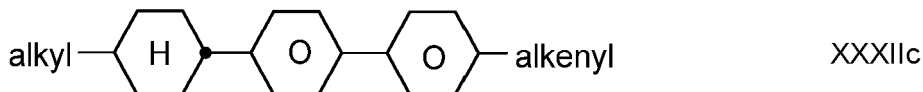
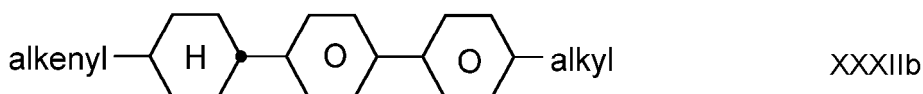
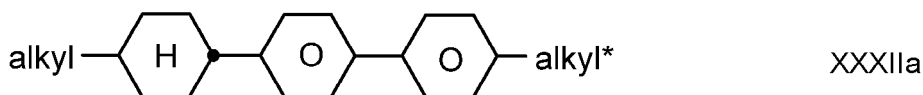
[0126] Very preferred are compounds of the Formula XVIIa, wherein L is H. Very preferred are compounds of the Formula XVIIb, wherein L is F.

[0127] The LC medium may additionally comprise one or more compounds of the following formula:



in which L, R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated in the Formula LP1 for L^1 , and in the Formula U for R^3 and R^4 , respectively. R^1 and R^2 preferably denote alkyl, alkoxy, oxaalkyl, fluoroalkyl or alkenyl, each having up to 6 C atoms.

[0128] Particularly preferred compounds of the Formula XXXII are those of the subformulae:

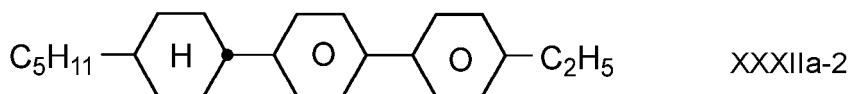
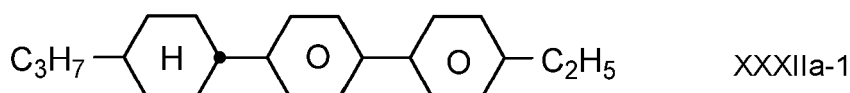


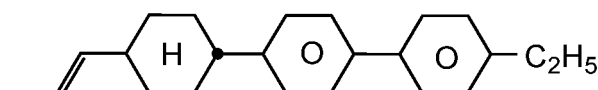
in which

"alkyl" and "alkyl*" each, independently of one another, denote a straight-chain alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms, in particular ethyl, propyl or pentyl, and

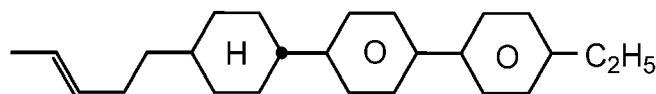
"alkenyl" denotes a straight-chain alkenyl group having 2 to 6 C atoms, in particular $CH_2=CHC_2H_4$, $CH_3CH=CHC_2H_4$, $CH_2=CH$ and $CH_3CH=CH$.

[0129] Very particular preference is given to the compounds of the following subformulae:

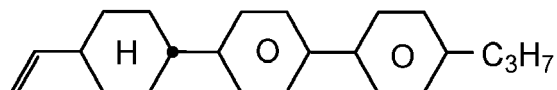




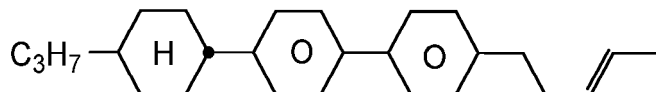
XXXIIb-1



XXXIIb-2

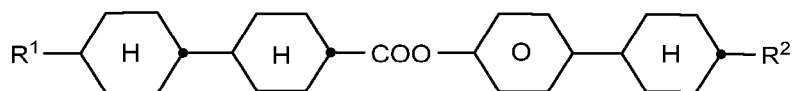


XXXIIb-3



XXXIIc-1

[0130] In some further embodiments, the LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the following formulae:

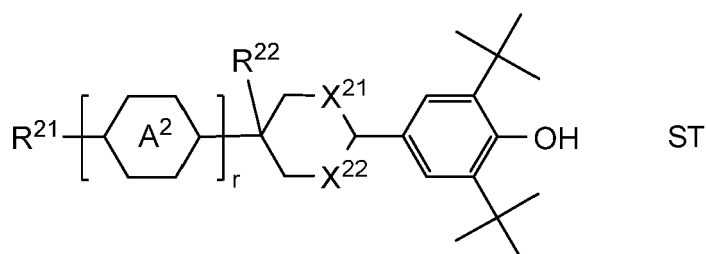


XXXV

in which R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated in the Formula G, respectively, and preferably each, independently of one another, denote alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms.

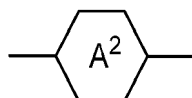
Compounds of Formula ST

[0131] In some preferred embodiments of the present invention, the LC medium may further comprise one or more additives being compounds of the general Formula ST:

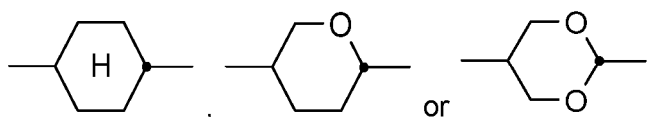


ST

in which the individual substituents have the following meanings:



denotes



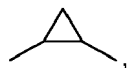
X^{21} , X^{22}

R^{21} and R^{22}

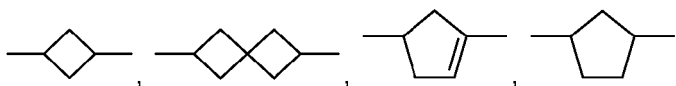
each, independently of one another, denote -O-, -CH₂-, -CHR²³- or -N-R²³-;

each, independently of one another, denote a H atom or an alkyl- or alkoxy group having 1 to 12 C atoms, an alkenyl, alkynyl, alkenyloxy or alkoxyalkyl group having 2 to 12 C atoms or a cycloalkyl

group having 3 to 12 C atoms, in which one or more non-adjacent CH₂ groups are optionally substituted by -C≡C-, -CF₂O-, -OCF₂-, -CH=CH-,



-O-, -CO-O-



or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another, and in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a halogen atom or a cycloalkyl or a cycloalkoxy group having 3 to 12 C atoms, in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a halogen atom;

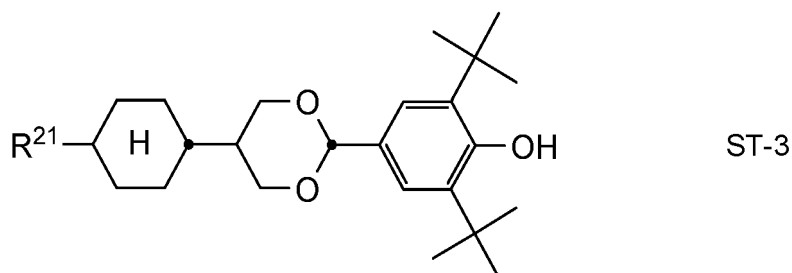
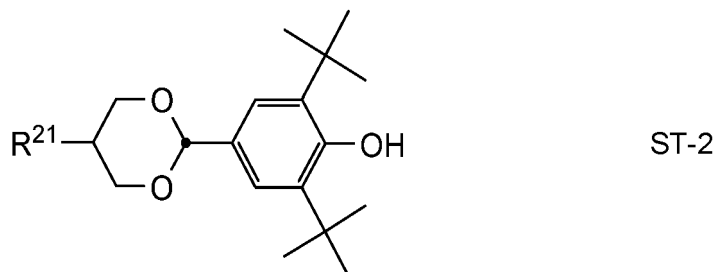
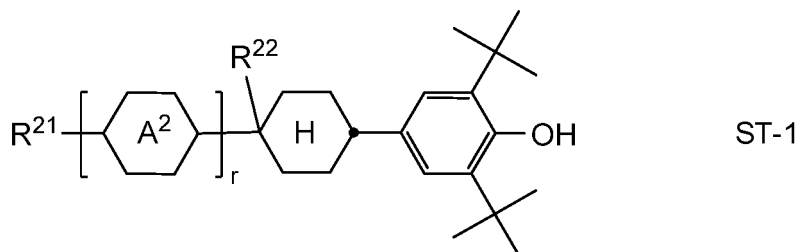
R²³

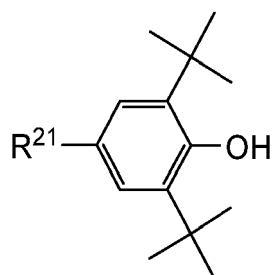
denotes a H atom, an alkyl or alkoxy group having 1 to 10 C atoms;

r

denotes 0 or 1.

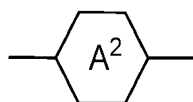
[0132] LC media comprising compounds of the following sub-formulae ST-1, ST-2 and ST-3 showed a particularly high long-term thermal and UV stability:



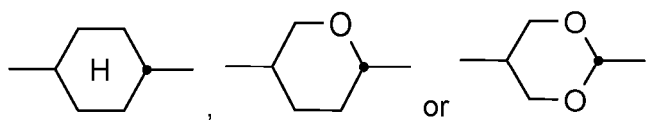


ST-4

in which the individual substituents have the following meanings:

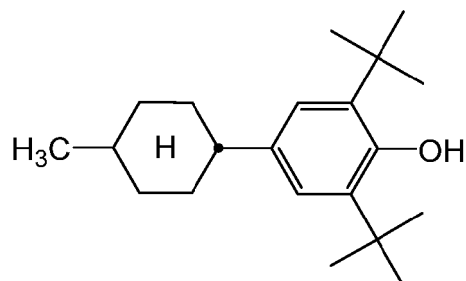


denotes

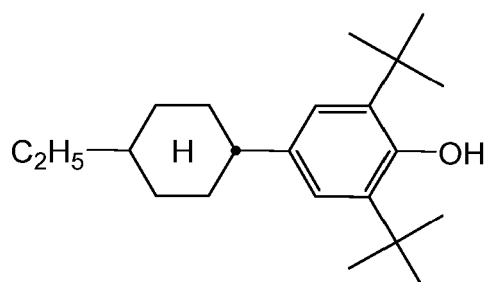


R^{21} and R^{22} each, independently of one another, denote a H atom or an alkyl or alkoxy group having 1 to 7 C atoms; and
 r denotes 0 or 1.

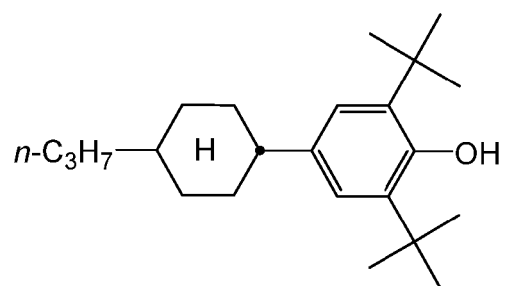
[0133] In particularly preferred embodiments, the compounds of the general Formula ST can be selected from the following specific structures:



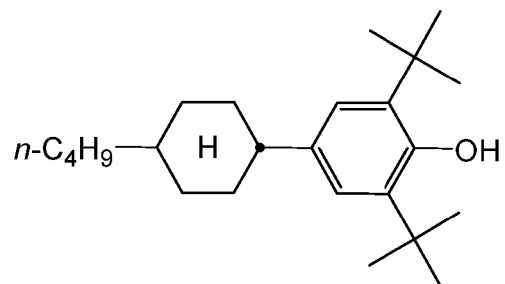
ST-1-1



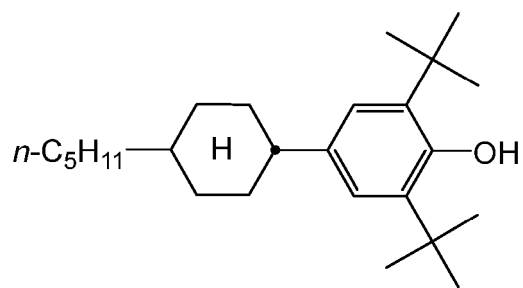
ST-1-2



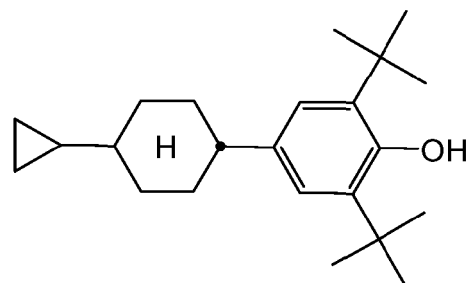
ST-1-3



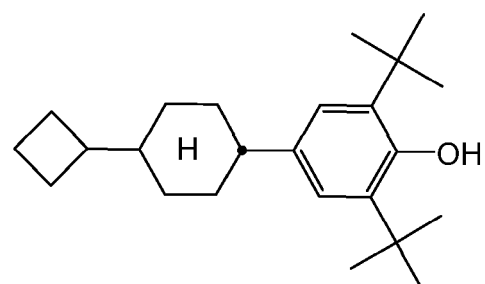
ST-1-4



ST-1-5

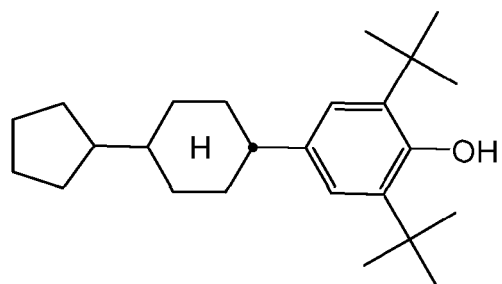


ST-1-6



ST-1-7

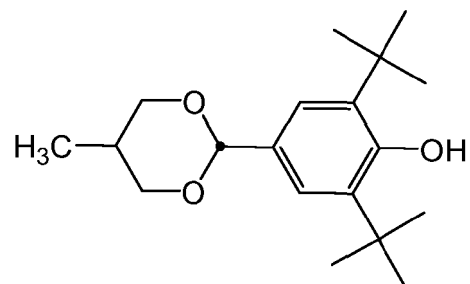
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ST-1-8

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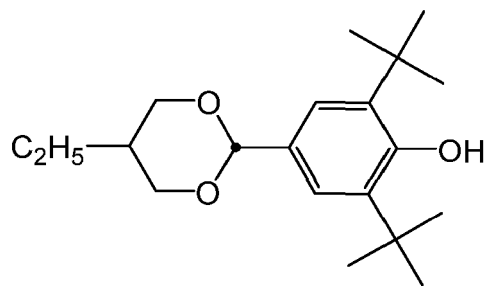
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ST-2-1

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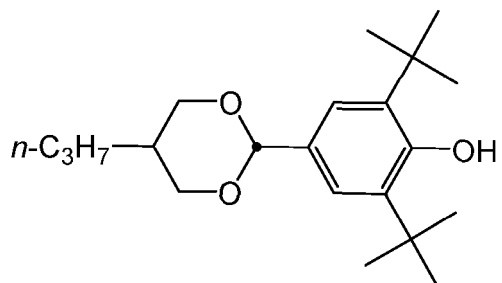
25



ST-2-2

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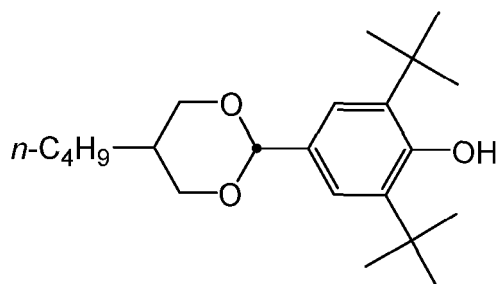
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ST-2-3

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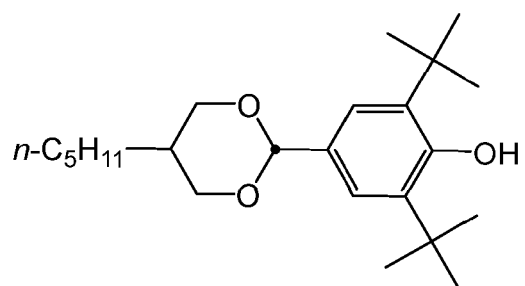
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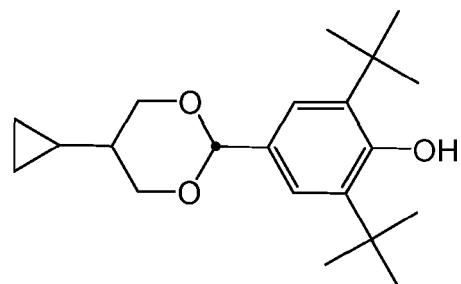
ST-2-4

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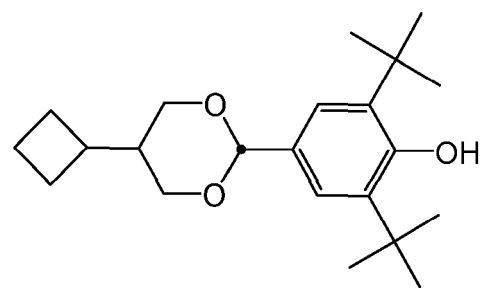
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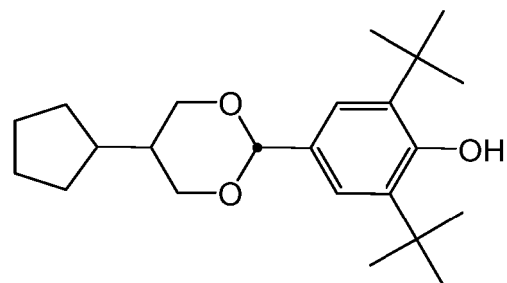
ST-2-5



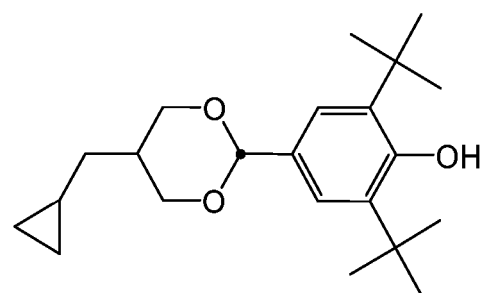
ST-2-6



ST-2-7

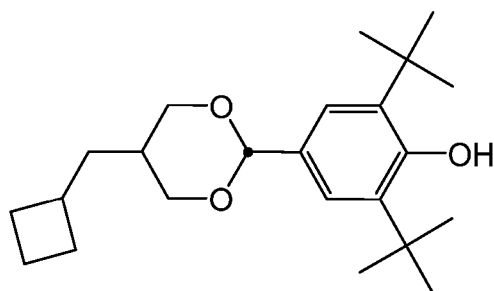


ST-2-8

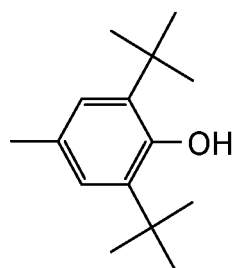


ST-2-9

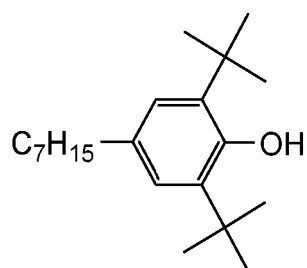
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ST-2-10



ST-4-1

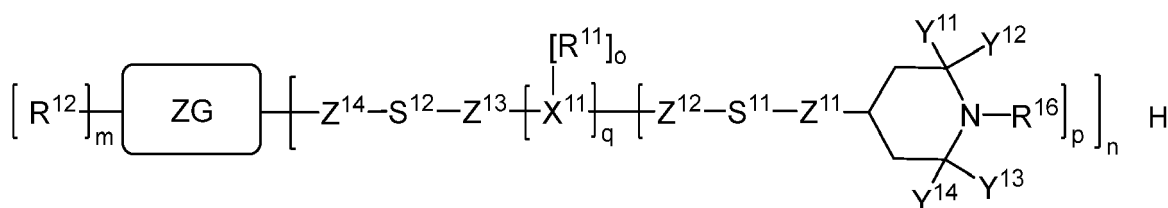


ST-4-1

[0134] In a further preferred embodiment, the LC medium according to the present invention may comprise at least one further sterically hindered phenol, which is mentioned in Table B below.

Compounds of Formula H

[0135] The LC medium may optionally comprise one or more additives being compounds of the Formula H



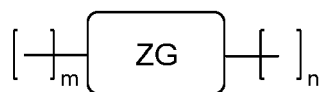
in which

R^{11} each, independently of one another, denotes a H atom, F, an alkyl group having 1 to 20 C atoms, in which one $-CH_2-$ group or, if present, a plurality of $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-O-$ or $-C(=O)-$, but two adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups cannot be replaced by $-O-$, and one or, if present, a plurality of $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-CH=CH-$ or $-C=C-$, and in which one H atom or a plurality of H atoms may be replaced by F, OR^{13} , $N(R^{13})(R^{14})_p$ or R^{15} ;

R^{12} each, independently of one another, denotes a H atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 20 C atoms, in which one $-CH_2-$ group or a plurality of $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-O-$ or $-C(=O)-$, but two adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups cannot be replaced by $-O-$, a hydrocarbon group which contains a cycloalkyl or alkylcycloalkyl unit and in which one $-CH_2-$ group or a plurality of $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-O-$ or $-C(=O)-$, but two adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups cannot be replaced by $-O-$, and in which one H atom or a

plurality of H atoms may be replaced by F, OR¹³, N(R¹³)(R¹⁴) or R¹⁵, or an aromatic or heteroaromatic hydrocarbon group, in which one H atom or a plurality of H atoms may be replaced by OR¹³, N(R¹³)(R¹⁴) or R¹⁵;

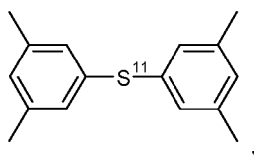
- 5 R¹³ and R¹⁴ each, independently of one another, denotes an alkyl or acyl group having 1 to 10 C atoms or an aromatic hydrocarbon or carboxylic acid group having 6 to 12 C atoms;
- R¹⁵ each, independently of one another, denotes an alkyl group having 1 to 10 C atoms, in which one -CH₂- group or a plurality of -CH₂-groups may be replaced by -O- or -C(=O)-, but two adjacent -CH₂-groups cannot be replaced by -O- ;
- 10 R¹⁶ each, independently of one another a H atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group having 1 to 10 C atoms, O-cycloalkyl group having 3 to 12 C atoms, O* or OH;
- 15 S¹¹ and S¹² each, independently of one another, denote an alkylene group having 1 to 20 C atoms, in which one -CH₂- group or, if present, a plurality of -CH₂- groups may be replaced by -O- or -C(=O)-, but two adjacent -CH₂- groups cannot be replaced by -O-, and in which one H atom or a plurality of H atoms may be replaced by F, OR¹³, N(R¹³)(R¹⁴) or R¹⁵, or denote a single bond;
- 20 Y¹¹ to Y¹⁴ each, independently of one another, denote methyl or ethyl;
- X¹¹ denotes C;
- 25 Z¹¹ to Z¹⁴ each, independently of one another, denote -O-, -(C=O)-, -O-(C=O)-, -(C=O)-O-, -O-(C=O)-O-, -(N-R¹³)-, -N-R¹³-(C=O)- or a single bond if S¹¹ is a single bond, both Z¹¹ and Z¹² do not simultaneously denote -O-; if S¹² is a single bond, both Z¹³ and Z¹⁴ do not simultaneously denote -O-; and, if q denotes 0, both Z¹² and Z¹³ do not simultaneously denote -O-;
- p denotes 1 or 2;
- 30 q denotes 0 or 1;
- o denotes (3-p);
- 35 n denotes an integer from 1 to 10;
- m denotes an integer from 0 to 8; wherein
- n * p denotes an integer from 1 to 10, preferably from 3 to 8; and

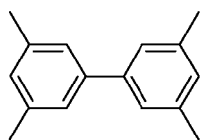


- 45 denotes an organic moiety having (m+n) bonding sites,
In some preferred embodiments of the present invention, in the compounds of the Formula H,



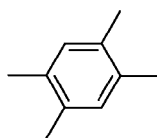
denotes



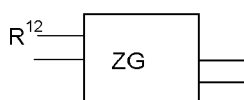


(biphenyl-1,1',3,3'-tetrayl)

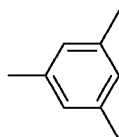
or



(benzene-1,2,4,5-tetrayl)

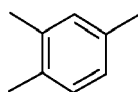


denotes

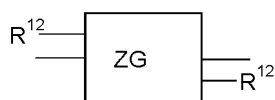


(benzene-1,3,5-triyl)

or

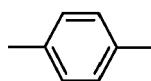


(benzene-1,2,4-triyl),

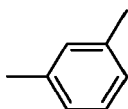


denotes $-(CH_2)_2$, $-(CH_2)_3$, $-(CH_2)_4$, $-(CH_2)_5$, $-(CH_2)_6$, $-(CH_2)_7$, $-(CH_2)_8$, *i.e.*

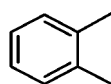
ethane-1,2-diyl, propane-1,3-diyl, butane-1,4-diyl, pentane-1,5-diyl, hexane-1,6-diyl, heptane-1,7-diyl, octane-1,8-diyl,



(1,4-phenylene),

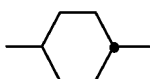


(1,3-phenylene),



(1,2-phenylene)

or



(*trans*-1,4-cyclohexylene)

and/or
wherein

-Z¹²-S¹¹-Z¹¹- on each occurrence, independently of one another, denotes -O-, S¹¹-O-, -O-S¹¹-O-, -(C=O)-O-S¹¹-O-, -O-(C=O)-S¹¹-O-, -O-(C=O)-S¹¹-(C=O)-O-, -O-S¹¹-(C=O)-O-, -(C=O)-O-S¹¹-C-, -(C=O)-O-S¹¹-O-(C=O)- or -(N-R¹³)-S¹¹-O-, -(N-R¹³-C(=O)-S¹¹-(C=O)-O or a single bond, preferably -O-, -S¹¹-O-, -O-S¹¹-O-, -(C=O)-O-S¹¹-O-, -O-(C=O)-S¹¹-O- or -O-S¹¹-(C=O)-O-; and/or

S¹¹ preferably denotes an alkylene group having 1 to 20 C atoms; and/or

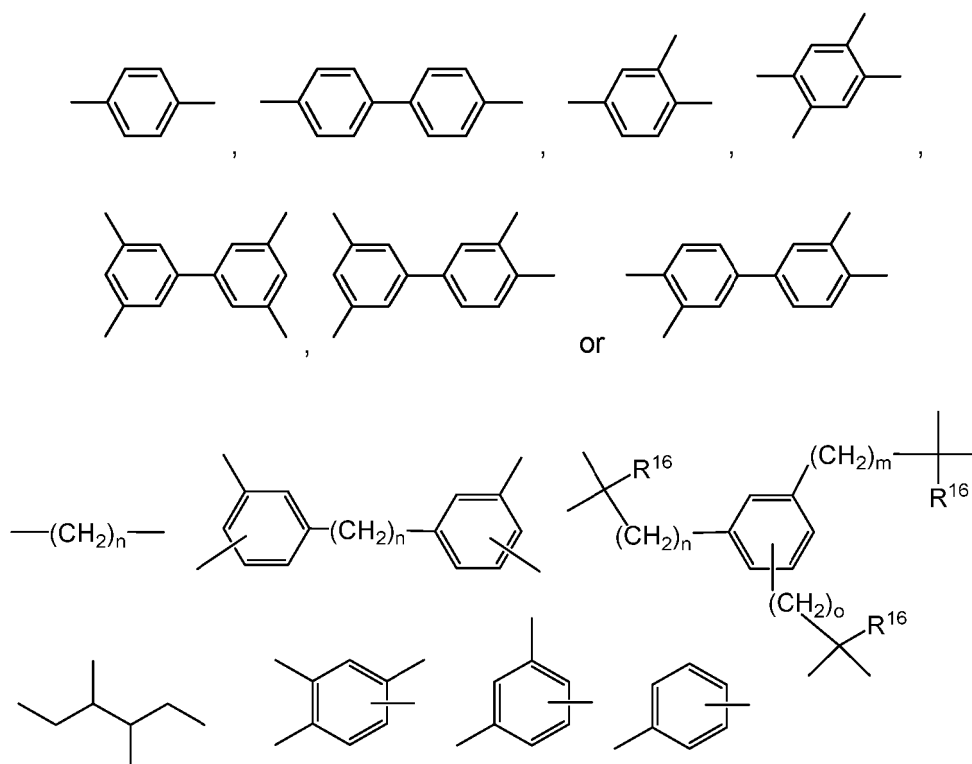
R¹¹ if present, denotes alkyl, alkoxy or H, preferably H or alkyl; and/or

R¹² denotes H, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl or 3-heptyl, or cyclohexyl.

[0136] In a preferred embodiment of the present application, in the compounds of the Formula H,



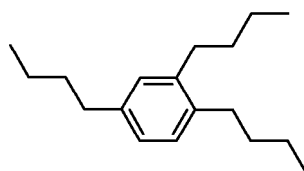
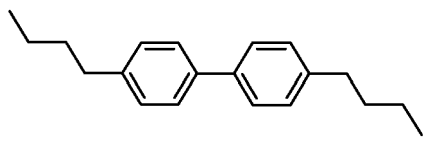
denotes a group selected from the group of the formulae:



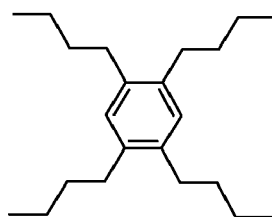
[0137] In a further preferred embodiment of the present application, in the compounds of the Formula H,



denotes a group selected from the group of the formulae

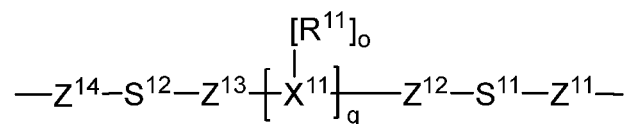


or



[0138] In yet a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, in the compounds of the Formula H in which p preferably denotes 1,

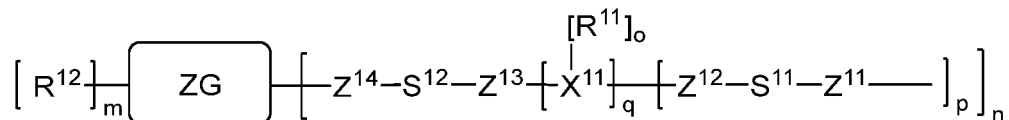
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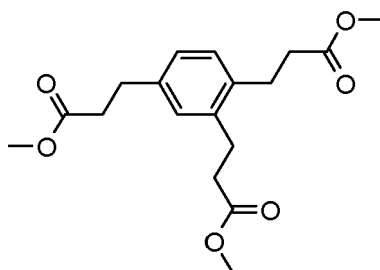
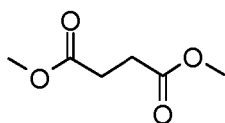
denotes $-Z^{12}-S^{11}-Z^{11}-$, preferably $-O-S^{11}-O-$, $-S^{11}-O-$ or $-O-S^{11}-$, particularly preferably $-O-S^{11}-O-$ or $-S^{11}-O-$.

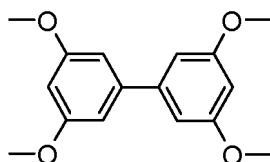
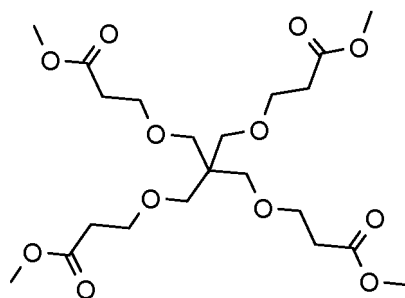
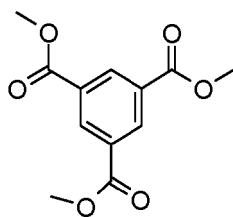
[0139] In a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, in the compounds of the Formula H, the group

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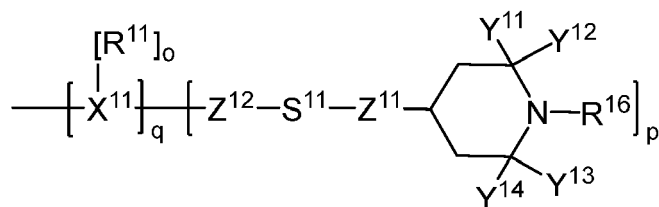


denotes a group selected from the group of the formulae

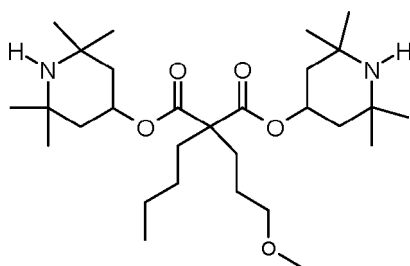




[0140] In a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, in which p is 2, which may be identical to or different from those described above, in the compounds of the Formula H,



denotes a group selected from the group of the formulae



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15

and

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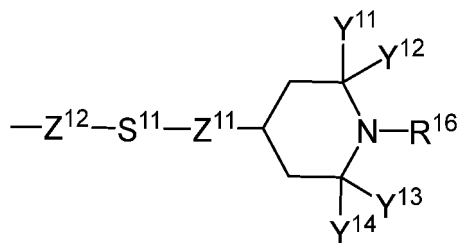
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[0141] In yet a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, which may be identical to or different from those described above, in the compounds of the Formula H, the group

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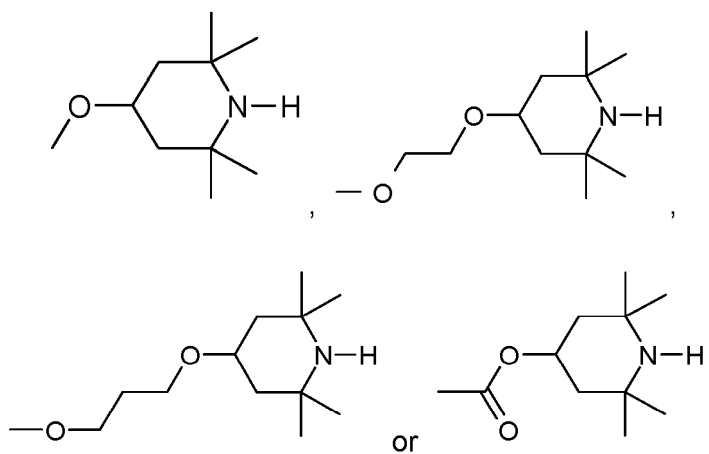


on each occurrence, independently of one another, denotes

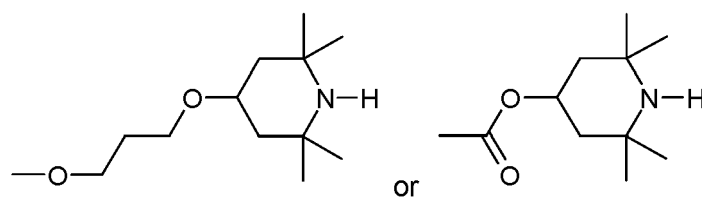
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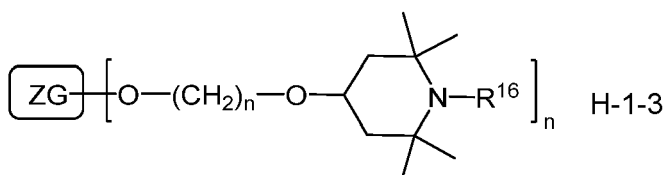
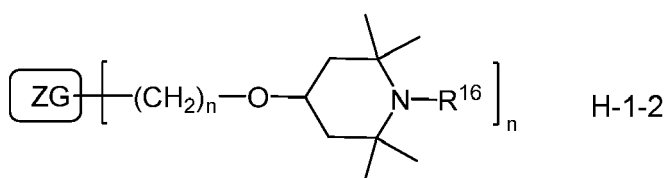
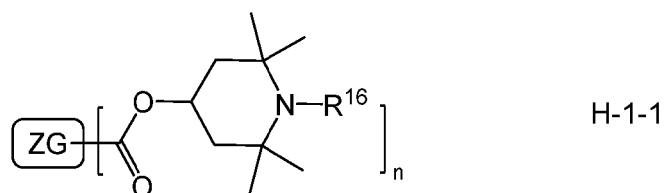
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preferably

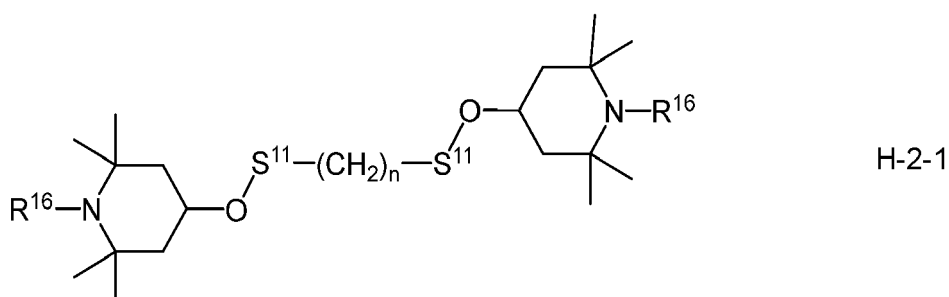


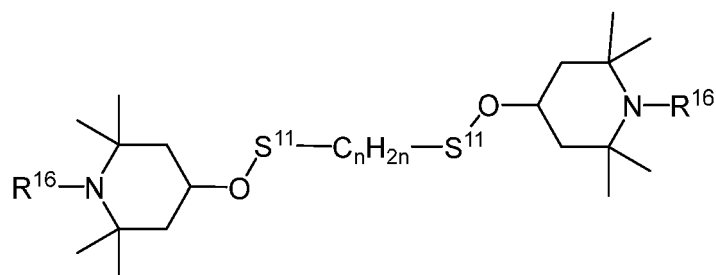
[0142] Compounds of the following general Formulae H-1-1, H-1-2 and H-1-3, showed to be particularly efficient UV stabilisers in LC mixtures, in particular, in terms of VHR stability:



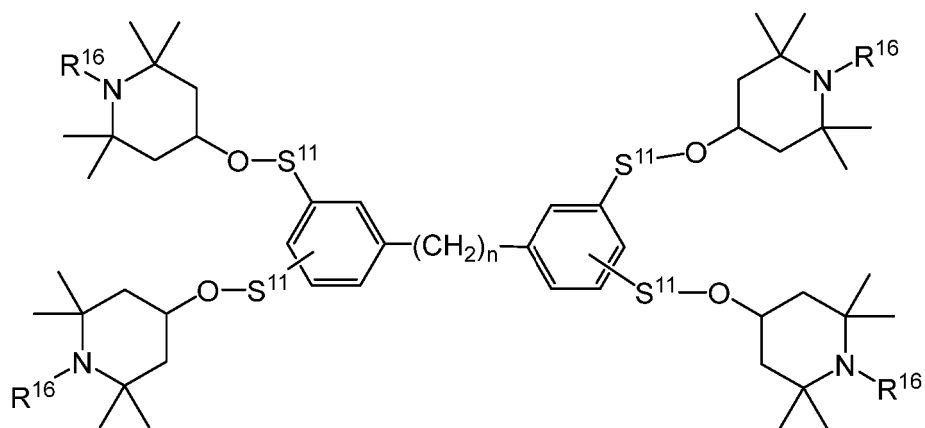
wherein ZG, R¹⁶ and n are as defined above and n denotes an integer from 1 to 8. These compounds are highly suitable as stabilisers in LC mixtures and stabilise the VHR of the mixtures upon UV exposure.

[0143] In a particularly preferred embodiment, the one or more compounds of the Formula H may be selected from the group consisting of the compounds the following Formulae H-2-1 to H-2-6:

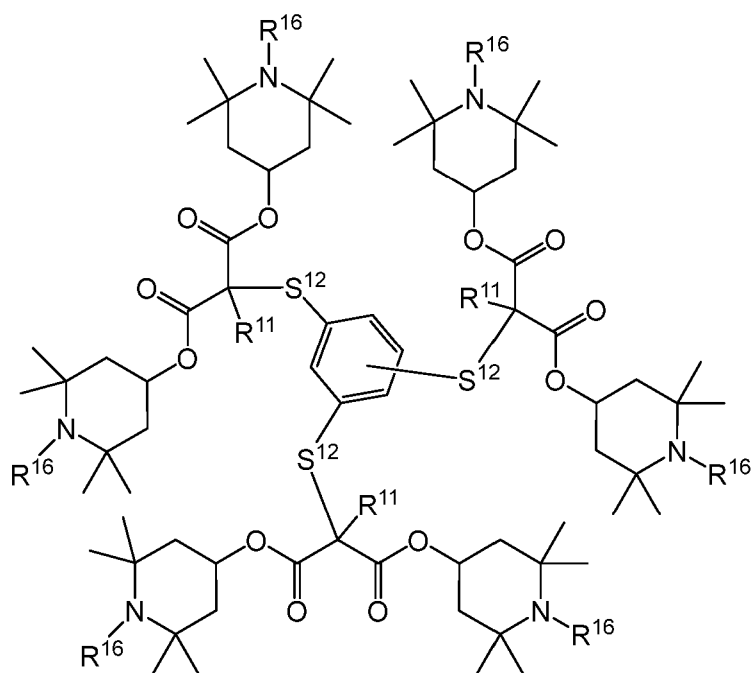




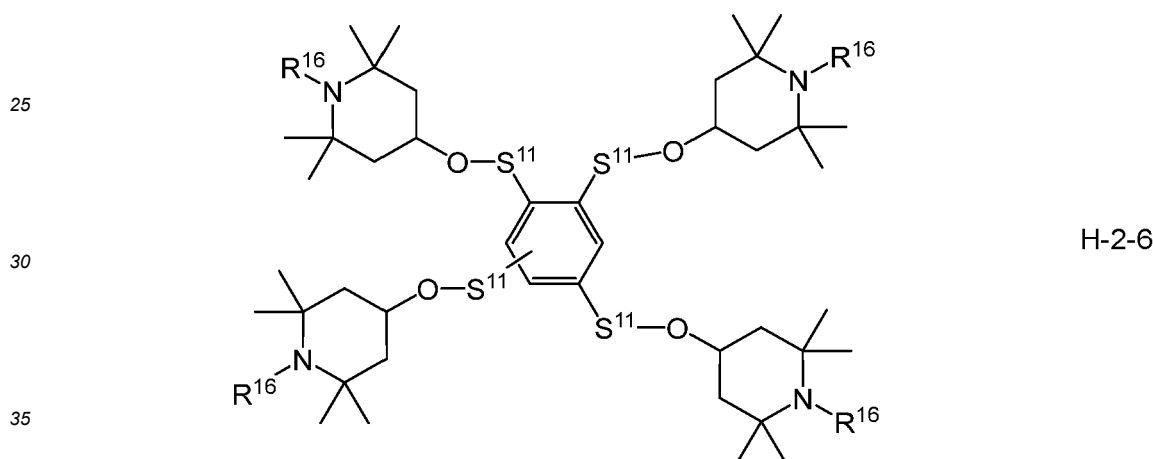
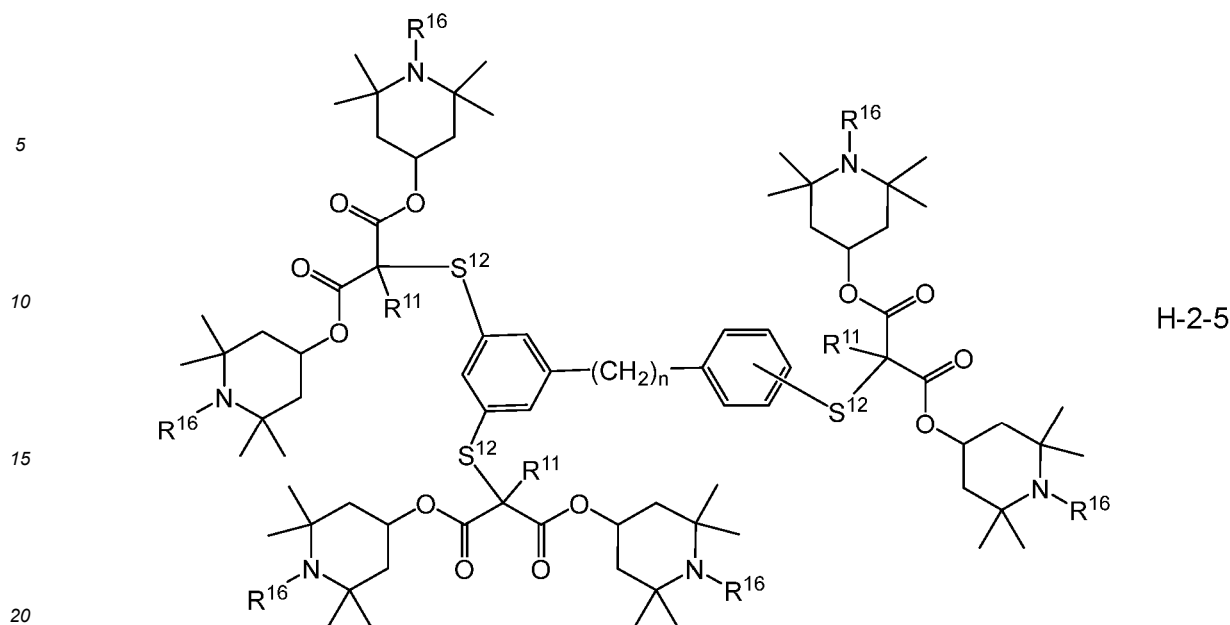
H-2-2



H-2-3



H-2-4

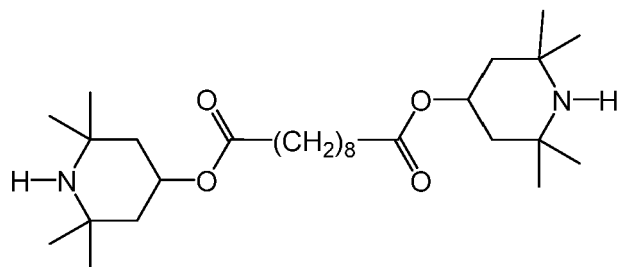


in which

- 40 R^{11} each, independently of one another, denotes an H atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 20 C atoms, in which one $-CH_2-$ group or, if present, a plurality of $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-O-$ or $-C(=O)-$, but two adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups cannot be replaced by $-O-$, and one or, if present, a plurality of $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-CH=CH-$ or $-C=C-$, and in which one H atom or a plurality of H atoms may be replaced by F, OR^{13} , $N(R^{13})(R^{14})$ or R^{15} ;
- 45 R^{16} denotes a H atom or O^* ;
- n denotes an integer from 0 to 12; and
- 50 S^{11} and S^{12} each, independently of one another, denote an alkylene group having 1 to 20 C atoms, in which one $-CH_2-$ group or, if present, a plurality of $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-O-$ or $-C(=O)-$, but two adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups cannot be replaced by $-O-$, and in which one H atom or a plurality of H atoms may be replaced by F, OR^{13} , $N(R^{13})(R^{14})$ or R^{15} , or denote a single bond.

55 **[0144]** In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the LC media according to the invention comprise in each case one or more compounds of the Formula H selected from the following group of the compounds of the formulae:

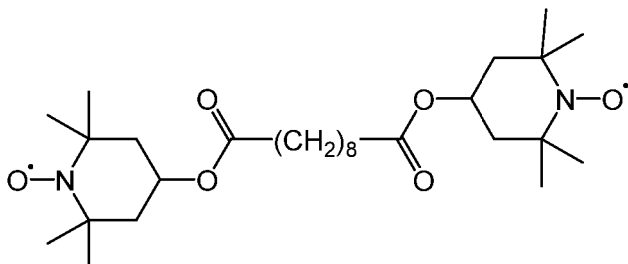
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H-3-1

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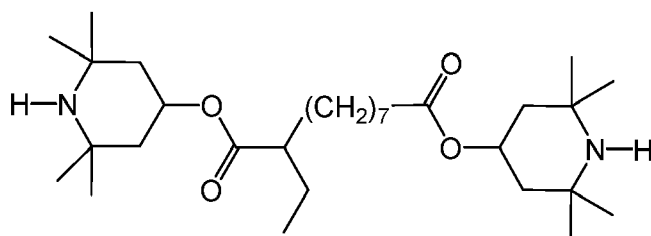
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H-3-2

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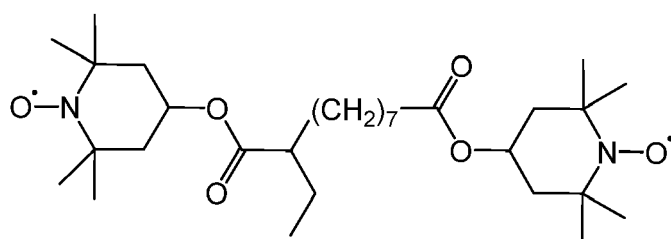
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H-3-3

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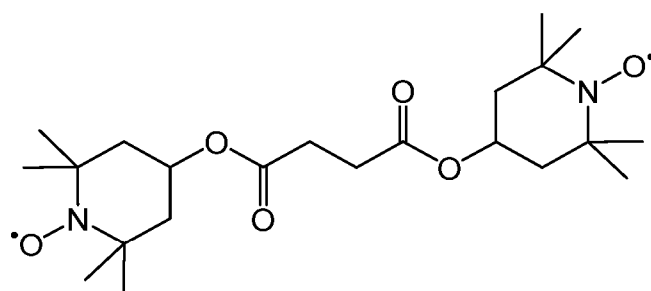
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H-3-4

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H-3-5

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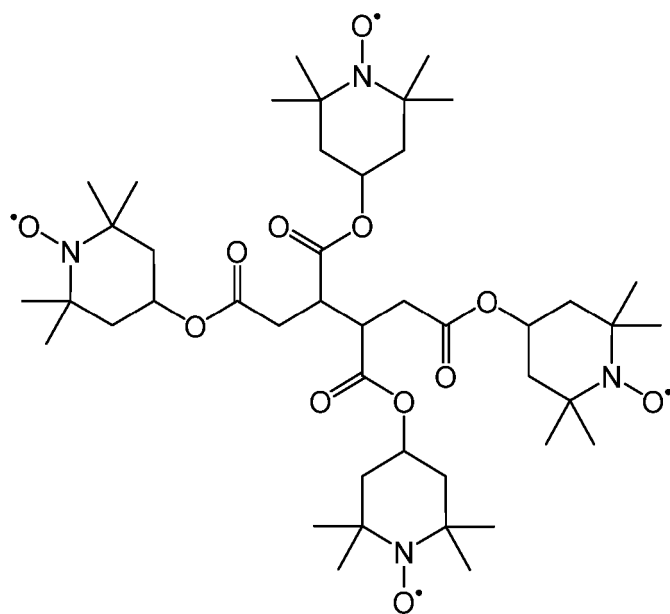
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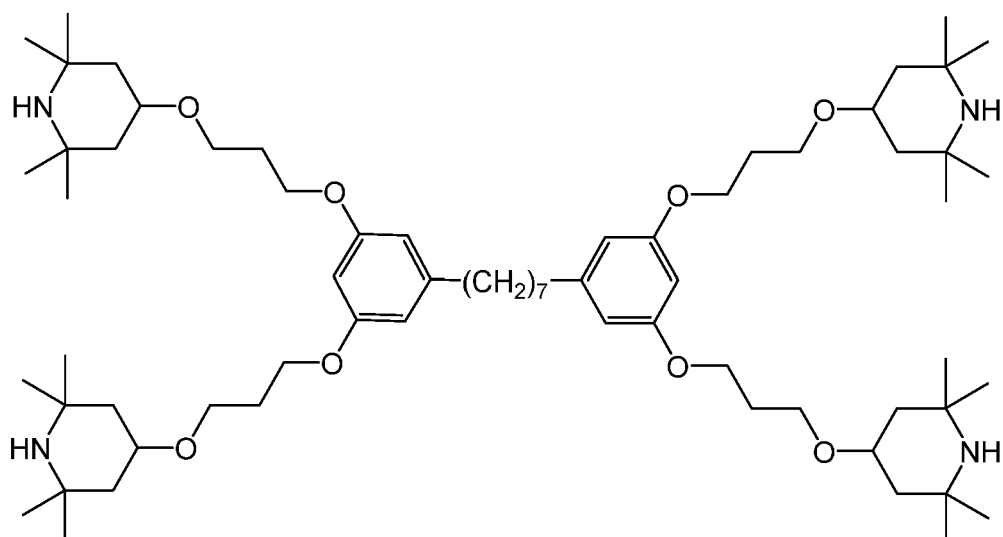
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H-3-6



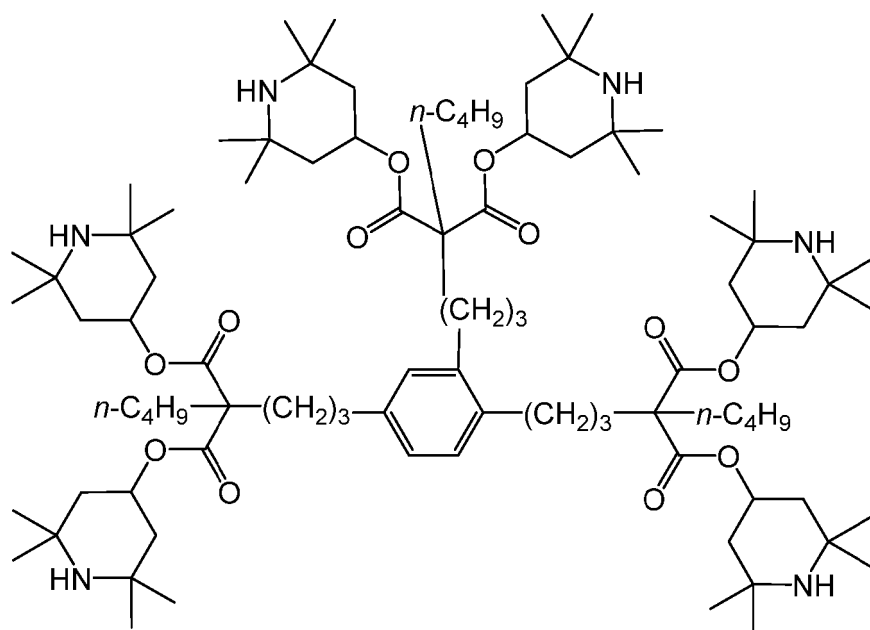
H-3-7

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H-3-8

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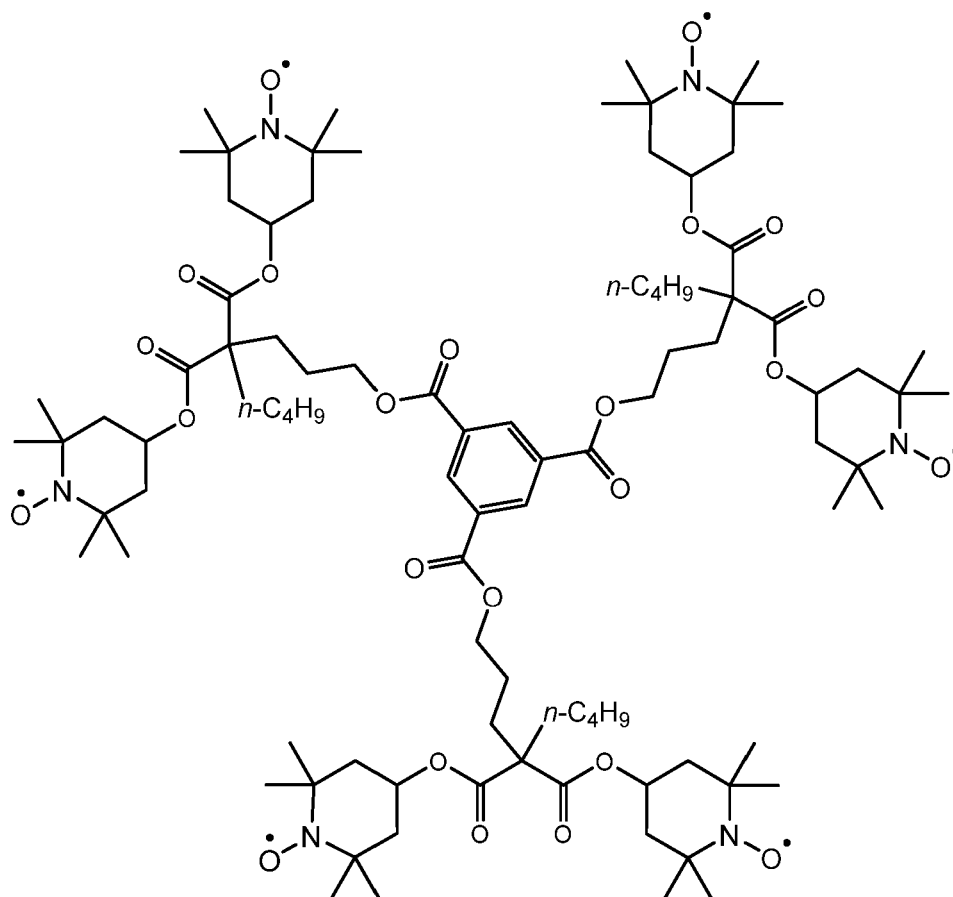
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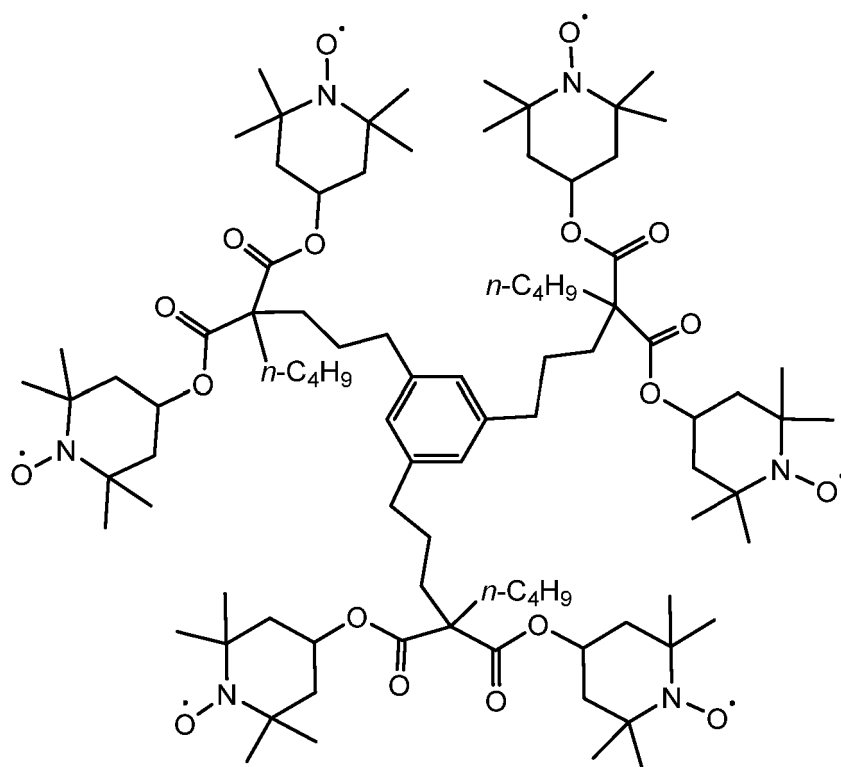
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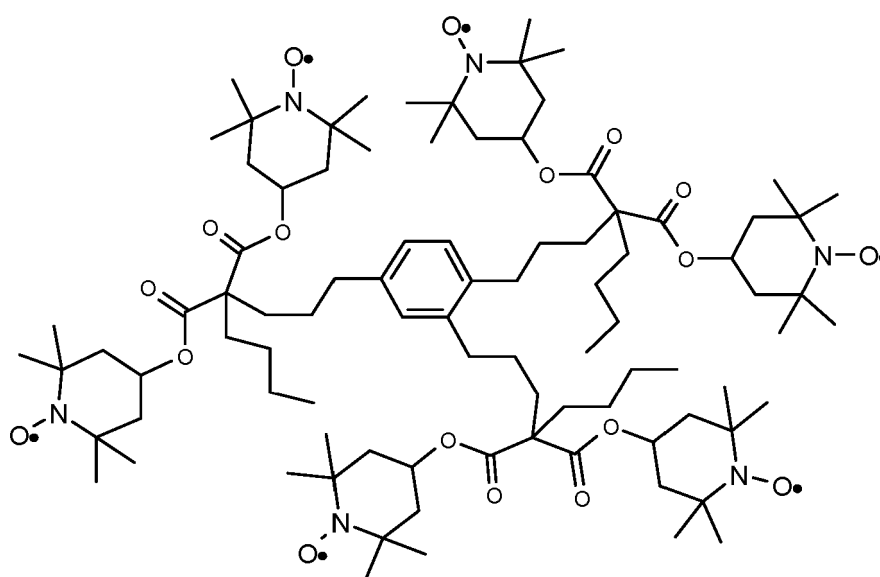
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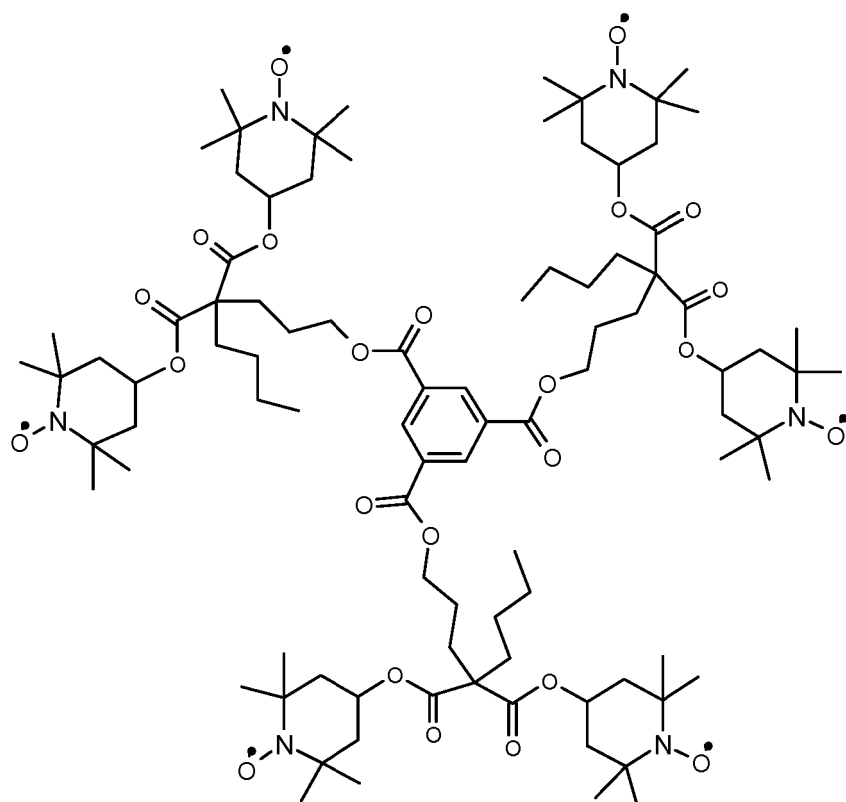
H-3-9



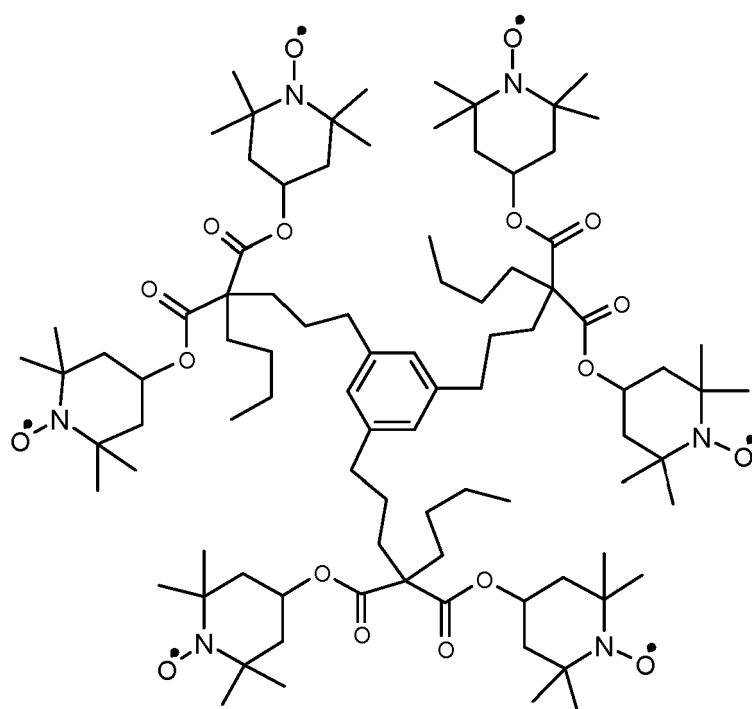
H-3-10



H-3-11



H-3-12



H-3-13

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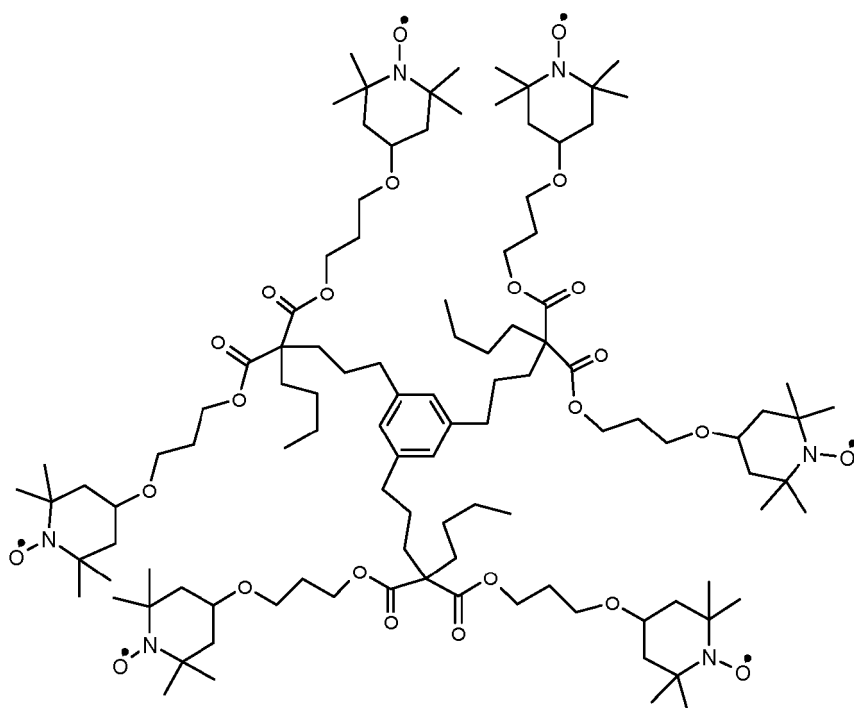
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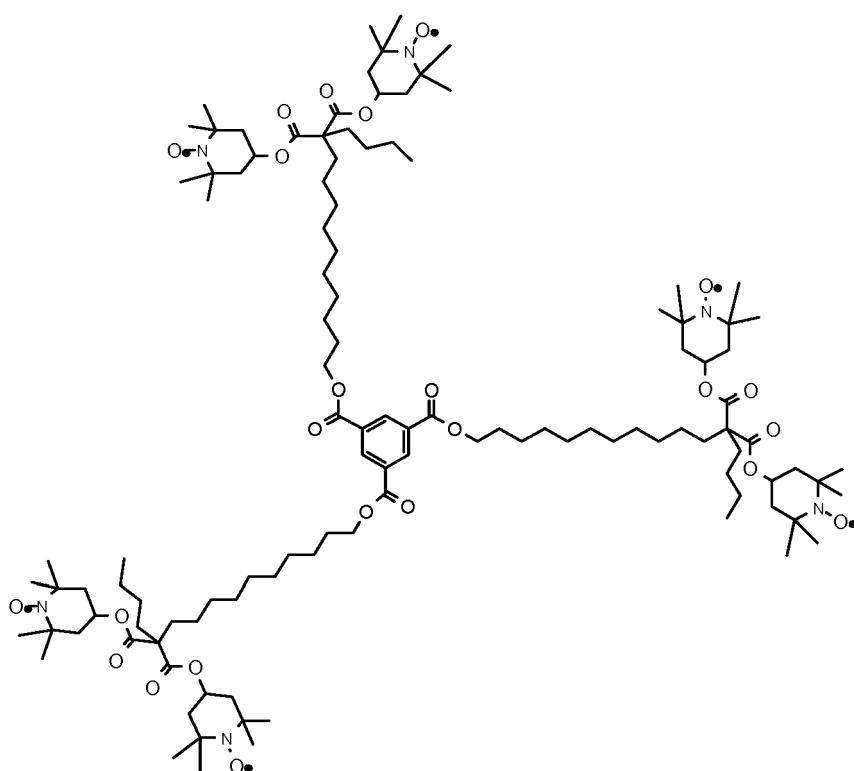
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H-3-14



H-3-15

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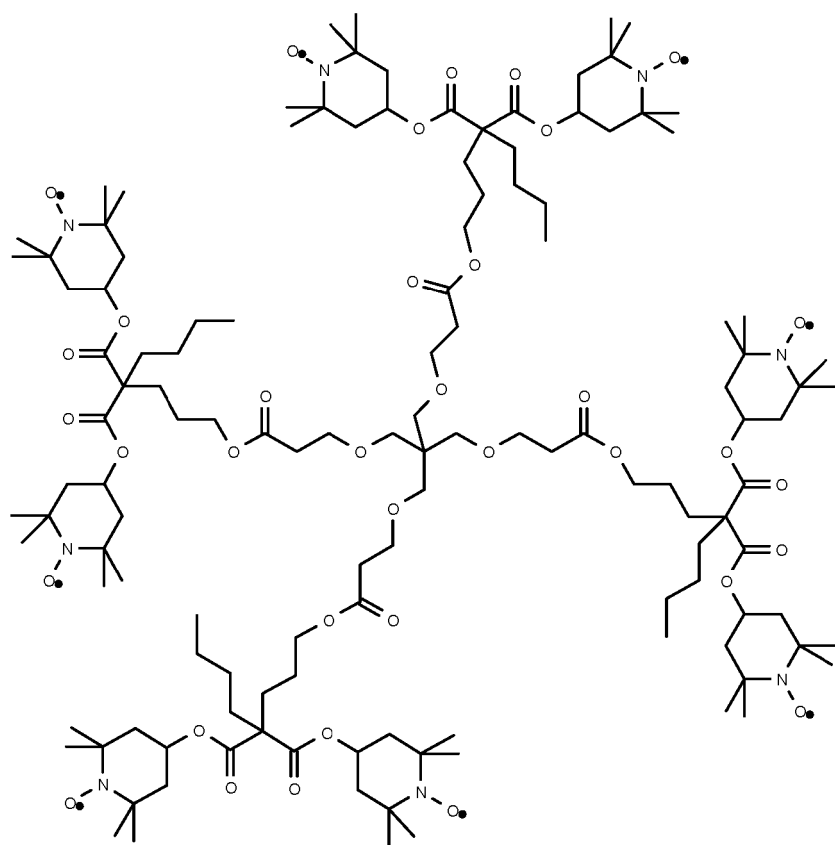
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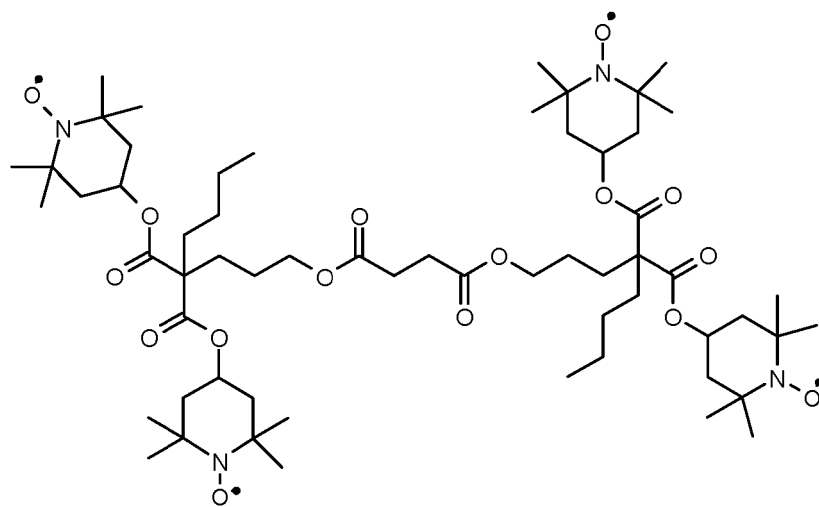
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H-3-16



H-3-17

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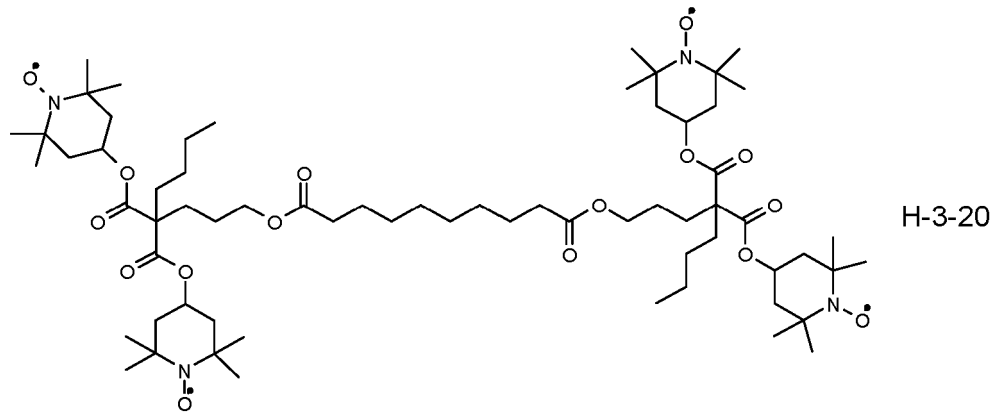
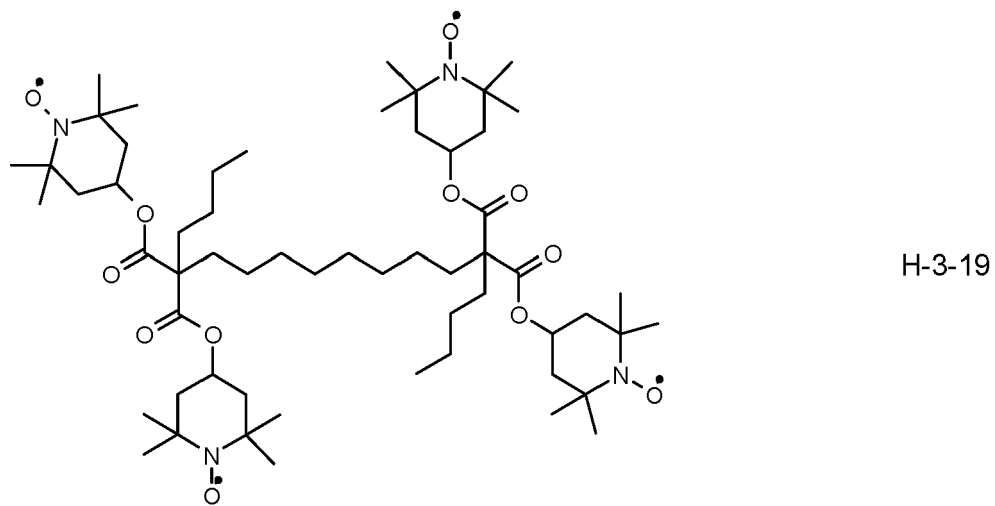
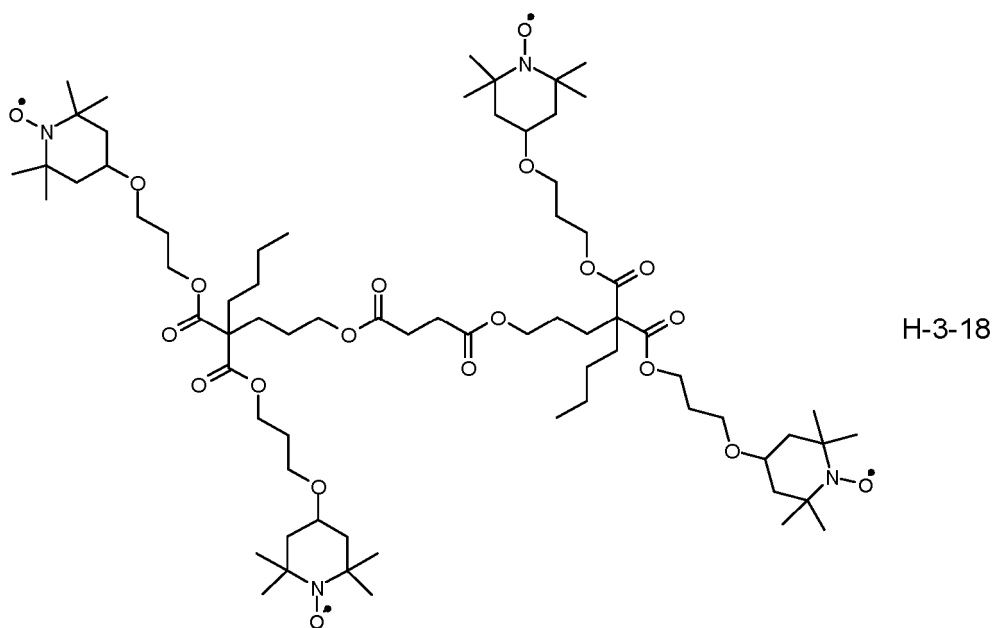
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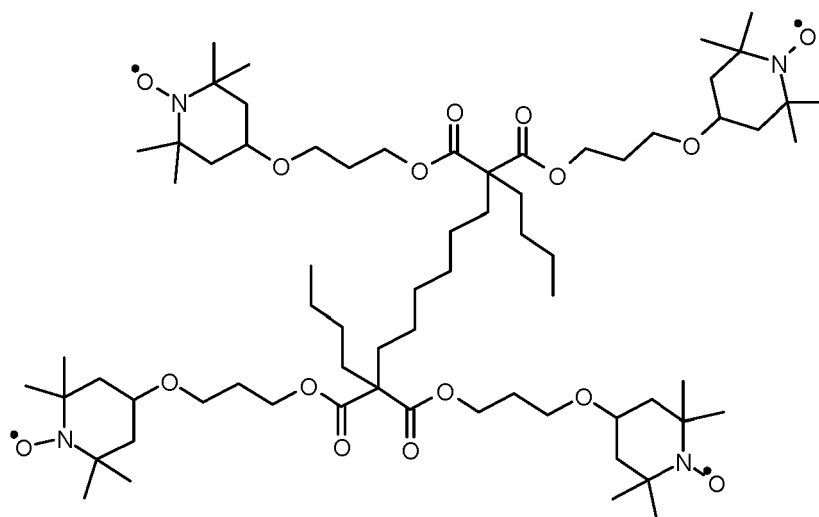


and

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H-3-21

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[0145] Preferred content of the one or more compounds of Formula H in the LC medium depends *inter alia* on the inherent chemical stability of the LC medium as well as on the nature of the compound of Formula H. Compounds of Formula H in which R¹⁶ denotes O•, which are known as NO radical type HALS are preferably used in proportion ranging from 50 ppm to 1000 ppm, based on the weight of the LC medium. Compounds of Formula H in which R¹⁶ denotes an H atom, which are known as NH radical type HALS are advantageously used in proportion ranging from 50 ppm to 2000 ppm, based on the weight of the LC medium.

[0146] Further preferred LC media are selected from the following preferred embodiments, including any combination thereof:

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- compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2 in combination with a compound of the Formula LP1, Z1 to Z7 and II and/or III;
- compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2 in combination with a compound of the Formula LP2, Z1 to Z7 and II and/or III;
- compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2 in combination with a compound of the Formula LP1, LP2, II and/or III and a compound of the Formula Z1 and Z4.

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- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2, II and/or III and one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4, Z5, V, VI, VII, VIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXX-1, XXX-2, XXX-3, XXXII, XXXIII and S and their subformulae.

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- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2, II and/or III and one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4, Z5, IV, VI, XII, XIV, XVI, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc, XX, LP1-1, XXIII, XXIX and S and their subformulae.

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- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formula II-1, II-2 and II-3, very preferably from the Formula II-1 and II-2. The individual concentration of each of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 15% by weight. The total concentration of these compounds is preferably from 5 to 25% by weight.

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- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formula III-1, III-4, III-6, III-16, III-19 and III-20, very preferably from the group consisting of the Formula III-1, III-6, III-16 and III-20. The individual concentration of each of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 15% by weight. The total concentration of these compounds is preferably from 5 to 30% by weight.

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- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula IV, preferably selected from the Formula IVa or IVc, very preferably from the Formula IVa-1 or IVc-1, most preferably of the Formula IVc-1. The individual concentration of each of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 15% by weight. The total concentration of these compounds is preferably from 5 to 20% by weight.

- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula VI, preferably selected from the Formula VIb. The

individual concentration of each of these compounds is preferably from 1 to 20% by weight. The total concentration of these compounds is preferably from 5 to 20% by weight.

- 5 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula Z1, preferably selected from the Formula Z1-1. The total concentration of these compounds is preferably from 1 to 60 % by weight, more preferably 5 to 50 % by weight.
- 10 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula Z2, preferably selected from the Formulae Z2-1 and Z2-2. The total concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 35%, very preferably from 3 to 25% by weight.
- 15 - The LC medium comprises from 5 to 20% by weight of compounds of the Formula Z3, preferably of the Formula Z3-1.
- The LC medium comprises from 5 to 20% by weight of compounds of the Formula Z4, preferably of the Formula Z4-1.
- 20 - The LC medium comprises from 10 to 65%, very preferably from 20 to 60% by weight of compounds of Formula Z5.
- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula LP1-1, preferably of the Formula LP1-1a or LP2-1b, very preferably of the Formula LP1-1a. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 15% by weight.
- 25 - The LC medium comprises from 1 to 15% by weight of compounds of the Formula LP2-1b.
- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XII, preferably of the Formula XIIa or XIIb, very preferably of the Formula XIIa, most preferably of the Formula XIIa-1. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 15% by weight.
- 30 - The LC medium comprises from 1 to 15% by weight of compounds of the Formula XIIb.
- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XIV, preferably of the Formula XIVd, very preferably of the Formula XIVd-1. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.
- 35 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XVIb, preferably of the Formula XVIb-1, XVIb-2 and/or XVIb-3. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 15% by weight.
- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XVIc, preferably of the Formula XVIc-1, XVIc-2 and/or XVIc-3. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 20% by weight.
- 40 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae XVIIa, XVIIb and XVIIc, very preferably of the Formula XVIIa wherein L is H and of the Formula XVIIb wherein L is F. The total concentration of these compounds is preferably from 0.5 to 5% by weight.
- 45 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XX, preferably of the Formula XXa. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.
- 50 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XXI, preferably of the Formula XXIa. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.
- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XXIII, preferably of the Formula XXIIIa. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 0.5 to 5% by weight.
- 55 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XXIX, preferably of the Formula XXIXa. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.
- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XXX. The concentration of these compounds is preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.
- The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula XII. The concentration of these compounds is

preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.

- 5 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula G, preferably of the Formula G-1, LP1 and LP2, II and/or III, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae Z1, Z2 and Z3 or their subformulae, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formula XIV, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae IV, VI, XX, XXIII and XXIX or their subformulae, and one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae LP2-1, XVI, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc or their subformulae.
- 10 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of Formula G, preferably of the Formula G-1, LP1 and LP2, II and/or III, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4 and Z5 or their subformulae, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formula XIVd or their subformulae, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae IVc, VIb, XXa, XXIIIa and XXIXa or their subformulae, and one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae LP1-1b, XVIb, XVIc, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc or their subformulae.
- 15 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula G, preferably of the Formulae G-1, LP1 and LP2, II and/or III, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae Z1, Z2 and Z3 or their subformulae, one or more compounds of the Formula Y, preferably selected from the group consisting of the Formulae Y1 and Y2, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formula XIV, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae II, III, IV, VI, XX, XXIII and XXIX or their subformulae, and one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae LP2-1, XVI, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc or their subformulae.
- 20 - The LC medium comprises one or more compounds of the Formula G, preferably of the Formulae G-1, LP1 and LP2, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4 and Z5 or their subformulae, one or more compounds of Formula B, preferably selected from the group consisting of the Formulae B1, B2 and B3, one or more compounds of the Formula XIVd or their subformulae, one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae II, III, IVc, VIb, XXa, XXIIIa and XXIXa or their subformulae, and one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae LP1-1b, XVIb, XVIc, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc or their subformulae.
- 25 - Besides the compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2, the LC medium comprises further compounds selected from the group of the compounds of the Formula Z1, Z2, Z3, IV, LP1-1, XIV, XVI, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc, XXI, XXIII, XXIX, XXX and XXIV or their subformulae.
- 30 - Besides the compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2, the LC medium comprises further compounds selected from the group of the compounds of the Formulae Z1, Z2, Z3, IV, LP2-1, XIV, XVI, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc, XXI, XXIII, XXIX, XXX and XXIV or their subformulae.
- 35 - The proportion of compounds of the Formula G in the LC medium is from 1 to 30%, very preferably from 2 to 25%, most preferably from 2 to 20% by weight.
- 40 - The proportion of compounds of the Formulae Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4 and Z5 or their subformulae in the LC medium as a whole is from 10 to 65%, very preferably from 20 to 60% by weight.
- 45 - The proportion of compounds of the Formula Y or its subformulae in the LC medium as a whole is from 0 to 15%, very preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.
- 50 - The proportion of compounds of the Formula B or its subformulae in the LC medium as a whole is from 0 to 15%, very preferably from 2 to 10% by weight.
- 55 - The proportion of compounds of the Formulae II, III, IV-VIII, XVIII-XXIII and XXVII-XXX in the LC medium as a whole is 30 to 60% by weight.
- The proportion of compounds of the Formulae XIV and XV in the LC medium as a whole is 40 to 70% by weight.
- The proportion of compounds of the Formulae XIV, XVIIa-c and XXXII in the LC medium as a whole is 0.5 to 15% by weight.

[0147] The term "alkyl" or "alkyl*" in this application encompasses straight-chain and branched alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, in particular the straight-chain groups methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl and hexyl. Groups having 2 to 5 carbon atoms are generally preferred.

[0148] The term "alkenyl" or "alkenyl*" encompasses straight-chain and branched alkenyl groups having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, in particular the straight-chain groups. Preferred alkenyl groups are C₂-C₇-1E-alkenyl, C₄-C₆-3E-alkenyl, in particular C₂-C₆-1E-alkenyl. Examples of particularly preferred alkenyl groups are vinyl, 1E-propenyl, 1E-butenyl, 1E-pentenyl, 1E-hexenyl, 3-butenyl, 3E-pentenyl, 3E-hexenyl, 4-pentenyl, 4Z-hexenyl, 4E-hexenyl and 5-hexenyl. Groups having up to 5 carbon atoms are generally preferred, in particular CH₂=CH, CH₃CH=CH.

[0149] The term "fluoroalkyl" preferably encompasses straight-chain groups having a terminal fluorine, *i.e.* fluoromethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 3-fluoropropyl, 4-fluorobutyl, 5-fluoropentyl, 6-fluorohexyl and 7-fluoroheptyl. However, other positions of the fluorine are not excluded.

[0150] The term "oxaalkyl" or "alkoxy" preferably encompasses straight-chain groups of the Formula C_nH_{2n+1}-O-(CH₂)_m, in which n and m each, independently of one another, denote 1 to 6. m may also denote 0. Preferably, n = 1 and m = 1 to 6 or m = 0 and n = 1 to 3. Further preferably the alkoxy or oxaalkyl group can also contain one or more further O atoms such that oxygen atoms are not directly linked to one another.

[0151] Through a suitable choice of the meanings of R⁰ and X⁰ in Formulae II and III, the addressing times, the threshold voltage, the steepness of the transmission characteristic lines, etc., can be modified in the desired manner. For example, 1E-alkenyl groups, 3E-alkenyl groups, 2E-alkenyloxy groups and the like generally result in shorter addressing times, improved nematic tendencies and a higher ratio between the elastic constants K_g (bend) and K₁ (splay) compared with alkyl and alkoxy groups. 4-Alkenyl groups, 3-alkenyl groups and the like generally give lower threshold voltages and lower values of K_g / K₁ compared with alkyl and alkoxy groups. The LC media according to the invention are distinguished, in particular, by high Δε values and thus have significantly faster response times than the LC media from the prior art.

[0152] The optimum mixing ratio of the compounds of the above-mentioned formulae depends substantially on the desired properties, on the choice of the components of the above-mentioned formulae and on the choice of any further components that may be present.

[0153] Suitable mixing ratios within the range indicated above can easily be determined from case to case.

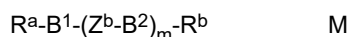
[0154] The total amount of compounds of the above-mentioned formulae in the LC media according to the invention is not crucial. The LC media can therefore comprise one or more further components for the purposes of optimisation of various properties. However, the observed effect on the desired improvement in the properties of the medium is generally greater, the higher the total concentration of compounds of the above-mentioned formulae.

[0155] In a particularly preferred embodiment, the LC media according to the invention comprise compounds of the Formulae IV to VIII (preferably IV and V) in which X⁰ denotes F, OCF₃, OCHF₂, OCH=CF₂, OCF=CF₂ or OCF₂-CF₂H. A favourable synergistic action with the compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2, II and III results in particularly advantageous properties. In particular, LC media comprising compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2, II and III are distinguished by their low threshold voltage.

[0156] The individual compounds of the above-mentioned formulae and the subformulae thereof which can be used in the LC media according to the invention are either known or can be prepared analogously to the known compounds.

[0157] The invention also relates to a process for the preparation of a LC medium as described above and below, by mixing one or more compounds of the Formulae G with one or more compounds of the Formulae LP1 and LP2, and one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the Formulae II, III, Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4, IV, VI, XIV, LP2-1, XVI, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc, XX, XXIII and XXIX.

[0158] The LC medium of the present invention may optionally comprise one or more polymerisable compounds. The polymerisable compounds are preferably selected from the Formula M

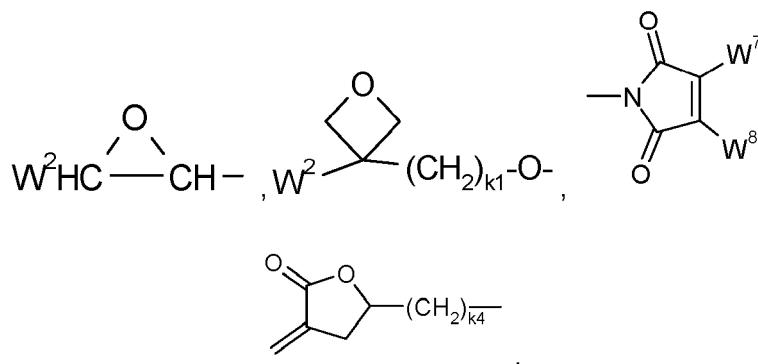


in which the individual substituents, on each occurrence identically or differently, and each, independently of one another, have the following meaning:

R^a and R^b P, P-Sp-, H, F, Cl, Br, I, -CN, -NO₂, -NCO, -NCS, -OCN, -SCN, SF₅ or straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 25 C atoms, in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent CH₂ groups may each be replaced, independently of one another, by -C(R⁰)=C(R⁰⁰)-, -C≡C-, -N(R⁰⁰)-, -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -O-CO-O- in such a way that O and/or S atoms are not linked directly to one another, and in which, in addition, one or more H atoms may be replaced by F, Cl, Br, I, CN, P or P-Sp-, where, if B¹ and/or B² contain a saturated C atom, R^a and/or R^b may also denote a group which is spiro-linked to this saturated C atom;

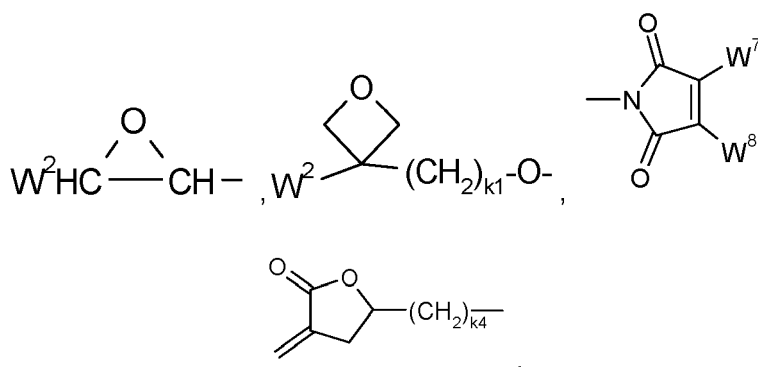
wherein at least one of the substituents R^a and R^b denotes or contains a group P or P-Sp-;

P	a polymerisable group;
Sp	a spacer group or a single bond;
5 B ¹ and B ²	an aromatic, heteroaromatic, alicyclic or heterocyclic group, preferably having 4 to 25 ring atoms, which may also contain fused rings, and which is unsubstituted, or mono- or polysubstituted by L;
10 Z ^b	-O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -OCO-, -O-CO-O-, -OCH ₂ -, -CH ₂ O-, -SCH ₂ -, -CH ₂ S-, -CF ₂ O-, -OCF ₂ -, -CF ₂ S-, -SCF ₂ -, -(CH ₂) _{n1} -, -CF ₂ CH ₂ -, -CH ₂ CF ₂ -, -(CF ₂) _{n1} -, -CH=CH-, -CF=CF-, -C≡C-, -CH=CH-COO-, -OCO-CH=CH-, CR ⁰ R ⁰⁰ or a single bond;
R ⁰ and R ⁰⁰	each, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl having 1 to 12 C atoms;
15 m	denotes 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;
n1	denotes 1, 2, 3 or 4;
20 L	P, P-Sp-, OH, CH ₂ OH, F, Cl, Br, I, -CN, -NO ₂ , -NCO, -NCS, -OCN, -SCN, -C(=O)N(R ^X) ₂ , -C(=O)Y ¹ , -C(=O)R ^X , -N(R ^X) ₂ , optionally substituted silyl, optionally substituted aryl having 6 to 20 C atoms, or straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy or alkoxycarbonyloxy having 1 to 25 C atoms, in which, in addition, one or more H atoms may be replaced by F, Cl, P or P-Sp-;
25 P and Sp	have the meanings indicated in the Formula M above;
Y ¹	denotes halogen;
30 R ^X	denotes P, P-Sp-, H, halogen, straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl having 1 to 25 C atoms, in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent CH ₂ groups may be replaced by -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -O-CO-O- in such a way that O and/or S atoms are not linked directly to one another, and in which, in addition, one or more H atoms may be replaced by F, Cl, P or P-Sp-, an optionally substituted aryl or aryloxy group having 6 to 40 C atoms, or an optionally substituted heteroaryl or heteroaryloxy group having 2 to 40 C atoms.
35	[0159] Further preferably, the LC media according to the present invention comprise one or more polymerisable compounds selected from Table H below.
	[0160] Preferably, the proportion of polymerisable compounds in the LC medium, preferably selected from the Formula M and Table H, is from 0.01 to 5%, very preferably from 0.05 to 1%, most preferably from 0.1 to 0.5%.
40	[0161] It was observed that the addition of one or more polymerisable compounds to the LC medium, like those selected from the Formula M and Table H, leads to advantageous properties like fast response times. Such a LC medium is especially suitable for use in PSA displays where it shows low image sticking, a quick and complete polymerisation, the quick generation of a low pretilt angle which is stable after UV exposure, a high reliability, high VHR value after UV exposure, and a high birefringence. By appropriate selection of the polymerisable compounds it is possible to increase the absorption of the LC medium at longer UV wavelengths, so that it is possible to use such longer UV wavelengths for
45	polymerisation, which is advantageous for the display manufacturing process.
	[0162] The polymerisable group P is a group which is suitable for a polymerisation reaction, such as, for example, free-radical or ionic chain polymerisation, polyaddition or polycondensation, or for a polymer-analogous reaction, for example addition or condensation onto a main polymer chain. Particular preference is given to groups for chain polymerisation, in particular those containing a C=C double bond or -C≡C- triple bond, and groups which are suitable for polymerisation with
50	ring opening, such as, for example, oxetane or epoxide groups.
	[0163] Preferred groups P are selected from the group consisting of CH ₂ =CW ¹ -CO-O-, CH ₂ =CW ¹ -CO-,



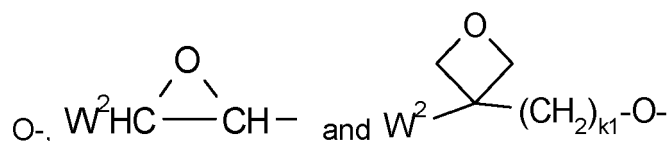
$\text{CH}_2=\text{CW}^2-(\text{O})_{k3^-}$, $\text{CW}^1=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-(\text{O})_{k3^-}$, $\text{CW}^1=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CW}^1-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$, $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{O}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})_2\text{CH}-\text{OCO}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}-\text{OCO}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})_2\text{CH}-\text{O}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2)_2\text{N}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2)_2\text{N}-\text{CO}-$, $\text{HO}-\text{CW}^2\text{W}^3-$, $\text{HS}-\text{CW}^2\text{W}^3-$, $\text{HW}^2\text{N}-$, $\text{HO}-\text{CW}^2\text{W}^3-\text{NH}-$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CW}^1-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-(\text{COO})_{k1}-\text{Phe}-(\text{O})_{k2^-}$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-(\text{CO})_{k1}-\text{Phe}-(\text{O})_{k2^-}$, $\text{Phe}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $\text{HOOC}-$, $\text{OCN}-$ and $\text{W}^4\text{W}^5\text{W}^6\text{Si}-$, in which W^1 denotes H, F, Cl, CN, CF_3 , phenyl or alkyl having 1 to 5 C atoms, in particular H, F, Cl or CH_3 , W^2 and W^3 each, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl having 1 to 5 C atoms, in particular H, methyl, ethyl or *n*-propyl, W^4 , W^5 and W^6 each, independently of one another, denote Cl, oxaalkyl or oxacarbonylalkyl having 1 to 5 C atoms, W^7 and W^8 each, independently of one another, denote H, Cl or alkyl having 1 to 5 C atoms, Phe denotes 1,4-phenylene, which is optionally substituted by one or more substituents L as defined for the Formula M above which are other than P-Sp-, k_1 , k_2 and k_3 each, independently of one another, denote 0 or 1, k_3 preferably denotes 1, and k_4 denotes an integer from 1 to 10.

[0164] Very preferred groups P are selected from the group consisting of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CW}^1-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CW}^1-\text{CO}-$,



$\text{CH}_2=\text{CW}^2-\text{O}-$, $\text{CH}=\text{CW}^2-$, $\text{CW}^1=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-(\text{O})_{k3^-}$, $\text{CW}^1=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CW}^1-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})_2\text{CH}-\text{OCO}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}-\text{OCO}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})_2\text{CH}-\text{O}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2)_2\text{N}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2)_2\text{N}-\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CW}^1-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-(\text{COO})_{k1}-\text{Phe}-(\text{O})_{k2^-}$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-(\text{CO})_{k1}-\text{Phe}-(\text{O})_{k2^-}$, $\text{Phe}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ and $\text{W}^4\text{W}^5\text{W}^6\text{Si}-$, in which W^1 denotes H, F, Cl, CN, CF_3 , phenyl or alkyl having 1 to 5 C atoms, in particular H, F, Cl or CH_3 , W^2 and W^3 each, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl having 1 to 5 C atoms, in particular H, methyl, ethyl or *n*-propyl, W^4 , W^5 and W^6 each, independently of one another, denote Cl, oxaalkyl or oxacarbonylalkyl having 1 to 5 C atoms, W^7 and W^8 each, independently of one another, denote H, Cl or alkyl having 1 to 5 C atoms, Phe denotes 1,4-phenylene, k_1 , k_2 and k_3 each, independently of one another, denote 0 or 1, k_3 preferably denotes 1, and k_4 denotes an integer from 1 to 10.

[0165] Very particularly preferred groups P are selected from the group consisting of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CW}^1-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, in particular $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$ and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CF}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, furthermore $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{O}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})_2\text{CH}-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})_2\text{CH}-$



[0166] Further preferred polymerisable groups P are selected from the group consisting of vinyloxy, acrylate, methacrylate, fluoroacrylate, chloroacrylate, oxetane and epoxide, most preferably from acrylate and methacrylate.

[0167] If Sp is different from a single bond, it is preferably of the Formula Sp"-X", so that the respective substituent P-Sp-conforms to the Formula P-Sp"-X", wherein

Sp" denotes alkylene having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 12, C atoms, which is optionally mono- or polysubstituted by F, Cl, Br, I or CN and in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent CH₂ groups may each be replaced, independently of one another, by -O-, -S-, -NH-, -N(R⁰)-, -Si(R⁰R⁰⁰)-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -O-CO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-, -N(R⁰⁰)-CO-O-, -O-CO-N(R⁰)-, -N(R⁰)-CO-N(R⁰⁰)-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- in such a way that O and/or S atoms are not linked directly to one another,

X" denotes -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -O-CO-O-, -CO-N(R⁰)-, -N(R⁰)-CO-, -N(R⁰)-CO-N(R⁰⁰)-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂O-, -SCH₂-, -CH₂S-, -CF₂O-, -OCF₂-, -CF₂S-, -SCF₂-, -CF₂CH₂-, -CH₂CF₂-, -CF₂CF₂-, -CH=N-, -N=CH-, -N=N-, -CH=CR⁰-, -CY²=CY³-, -C≡C-, -CH=CH-CO-O-, -O-CO-CH=CH- or a single bond,

R⁰ and R⁰⁰ each, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl having 1 to 20 C atoms, and

Y² and Y³ each, independently of one another, denote H, F, Cl or CN.

X" is preferably -O-, -S-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -O-COO-, -CO-NR⁰-, -NR⁰-CO-, -NR⁰-CO-NR⁰⁰- or a single bond.

[0168] Typical spacer groups Sp and -Sp"-X"- are, for example, -(CH₂)_{p1}-, -(CH₂CH₂O)_{q1}-CH₂CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-S-CH₂CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-NH-CH₂CH₂- or -(SiR⁰R⁰⁰-O)_{p1}-, in which p1 is an integer from 1 to 12, q1 is an integer from 1 to 3, and R⁰ and R⁰⁰ have the meanings indicated in the Formula M above.

[0169] Particularly preferred groups Sp and -Sp"-X"- are -(CH₂)_{p1}-, -(CH₂)_{p1}-O-, -(CH₂)_{p1}-O-CO-, -(CH₂)_{p1}-CO-O-, -(CH₂)_{p1}-O-CO-O-, in which p1 and q1 have the meanings indicated above.

[0170] Particularly preferred groups Sp" are, in each case straight-chain, ethylene, propylene, butylene, pentylene, hexylene, heptylene, octylene, nonylene, decylene, undecylene, dodecylene, octadecylene, ethyleneoxyethylene, methyleneoxy-butylene, ethylenethioethylene, ethylene-N-methyliminoethylene, 1-methylalkylene, ethenylene, propenylene and butenylene.

[0171] For the production of PSA displays, the polymerisable compounds contained in the LC medium are polymerised or crosslinked (if one compound contains two or more polymerisable groups) by *in-situ* polymerisation in the LC medium between the substrates of the LC display, optionally while a voltage is applied to the electrodes.

[0172] The structure of the PSA displays according to the invention corresponds to the usual geometry for PSA displays, as described in the prior art cited at the outset. Geometries without protrusions are preferred, in particular those in which, in addition, the electrode on the colour filter side is unstructured and only the electrode on the TFT side has slots. Particularly suitable and preferred electrode structures for PS-VA displays are described, for example, in US 2006/0066793 A1.

[0173] The combination of compounds of the preferred embodiments mentioned above with the polymerised compounds described above causes low threshold voltages, low rotational viscosities and very good low-temperature stabilities in the LC media according to the invention at the same time as constantly high clearing points and high VHR values.

[0174] The use of LC media containing polymerisable compounds allows the rapid establishment of a particularly low pretilt angle in PSA displays. In particular, the LC media exhibit significantly shortened response times, in particular also the grey-shade response times, in PSA displays compared with the media from the prior art.

[0175] Preference is generally given to LC media which have a nematic LC phase, and preferably have no chiral liquid crystal phase.

[0176] The invention also relates to the use of a LC medium according to the present invention as described above and below for electro-optical purposes, in particular for the use in shutter glasses, for 3D applications, in TN, PS-TN, STN, TN-TFT, OCB, IPS, PS-IPS, FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS, PS-FFS, positive VA and positive PS-VA displays, and to electro-optical displays, in particular of the aforementioned types, containing a LC medium according to the present invention as described above and below, in particular a TN, PS-TN, STN, TN-TFT, OCB, IPS, PS-IPS, FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS, PS-FFS, positive VA (vertically aligned) or positive PS-VA display.

[0177] The invention also relates to electro-optical displays, such as, for example, STN or matrix LC (MLC) displays, having two plane-parallel outer plates, which, together with a frame, form a cell, integrated non-linear elements for switching individual pixels on the outer plates, and a nematic LC medium having positive dielectric anisotropy and high specific resistance located in the cell, wherein the nematic LC medium is a LC medium according to the present invention as described above and below.

[0178] The LC media according to the invention enable a significant broadening of the available parameter latitude. The achievable combinations of clearing point, viscosity at low temperature, thermal and UV stability and high optical anisotropy are far superior to previous materials from the prior art.

[0179] In particular, the combination of compounds of the Formula G with compounds of the Formula LP1 and LP2 and, optionally, with compounds selected from the Formulae II-XXXII or their subformulae, leads to LC media which show a moderate positive dielectric anisotropy and at the same time an increased dielectric constant $\epsilon_{\perp}$ perpendicular to the longitudinal axes of the LC molecules, while maintaining a low rotational viscosity and a low value of the ratio γ_1 / K_1 . This enables energy saving LC displays, especially of the FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS and IPS mode, with high brightness and transmission and low response times.

[0180] The LC media according to the invention are suitable for mobile applications and TFT applications, such as, for example, mobile telephones and PDAs. Furthermore, the LC media according to the invention are particularly suitable for use in FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS and IPS displays based on dielectrically positive liquid crystals.

[0181] The LC media according to the invention, while retaining the nematic phase down to -20°C and preferably down to -30°C , particularly preferably down to -40°C , and the clearing point $\geq 75^{\circ}\text{C}$, preferably $\geq 80^{\circ}\text{C}$, at the same time allow rotational viscosities γ_1 of $\leq 120 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$, particularly preferably $\leq 100 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$, to be achieved, enabling excellent MLC displays having fast response times to be achieved. The rotational viscosities are determined at 20°C .

[0182] The dielectric anisotropy $\Delta\epsilon$ of the LC media according to the invention at 20°C and 1 kHz is preferably $\geq +1.5$, very preferably from $+3$ to $+18$, most preferred from $+5$ to $+15$.

[0183] The birefringence Δn of the LC media according to the invention at 20°C is preferably from 0.08 to 0.2, very preferably from 0.09 to 0.15.

[0184] The rotational viscosity γ_1 of the LC media according to the invention is preferably $\leq 120 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$, more preferably $\leq 110 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$, very preferably $\leq 90 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$.

[0185] The ratio γ_1 / K_1 (wherein γ_1 is the rotational viscosity and K_1 is the elastic constant for splay deformation) of the LC media according to the invention is preferably $\leq 7 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s/pN}$, very preferably $\leq 6 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s/pN}$, most preferably $\leq 5.5 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s/pN}$.

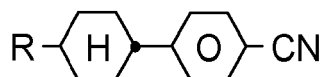
[0186] The average elasticity constant ratio K_{av} of the LC media according to the invention is preferably at least 14.0 pN , very preferably at least 15.0 pN , most preferably at least 16.0 pN . K_{av} can be calculated according to the following formula:

$$K_{av} = (K_1 + K_2 + K_3) / 3 \approx (K_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot K_1 + K_3) / 3.$$

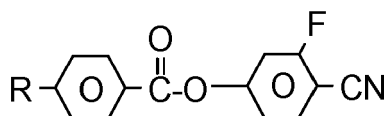
[0187] The nematic phase range of the LC media according to the invention preferably has a width of at least 90°C , more preferably of at least 100°C , in particular at least 110°C . This range preferably extends at least from -25°C to $+90^{\circ}\text{C}$.

[0188] It goes without saying that, through a suitable choice of the components of the LC media according to the invention, it is also possible for higher clearing points (for example above 100°C) to be achieved at higher threshold voltages or lower clearing points to be achieved at lower threshold voltages with retention of the other advantageous properties. At viscosities correspondingly increased only slightly, it is likewise possible to obtain LC media having a higher $\Delta\epsilon$ and thus low thresholds. The MLC displays according to the invention preferably operate at the first Gooch and Tarry transmission minimum [C.H. Gooch and H.A. Tarry, Electron. Lett. 10, 2-4, 1974; C.H. Gooch and H.A. Tarry, Appl. Phys., Vol. 8, 1575-1584, 1975], where, besides particularly favourable electro-optical properties, such as, for example, high steepness of the characteristic line and low angle dependence of the contrast (German patent 30 22 818), lower dielectric anisotropy is sufficient at the same threshold voltage as in an analogous display at the second minimum. This enables significantly higher specific resistance values to be achieved using the LC media according to the invention at the first minimum than in the case of LC media comprising cyano compounds. Through a suitable choice of the individual components and their proportions by weight, the person skilled in the art is able to set the birefringence necessary for a pre-specified layer thickness of the MLC display using simple routine methods.

[0189] Measurements of the voltage holding ratio (HR) [S. Matsumoto et al., Liquid Crystals 5, 1320 (1989); K. Niwa et al., Proc. SID Conference, San Francisco, June 1984, p. 304 (1984); G. Weber et al., Liquid Crystals 5, 1381 (1989)] have shown that LC media according to the invention comprising compounds of the Formulae ST-1, ST-2, RV, IA and IB exhibit a significantly smaller decrease in the HR on UV exposure than analogous LC media comprising cyanophenylcyclohexanes of the Formula



or esters of the Formula



[0190] The light stability and UV stability of the LC media according to the invention are considerably better, i.e. they

exhibit a significantly smaller decrease in the HR on exposure to light, heat or UV.

[0191] The construction of the MLC display according to the invention from polarisers, electrode base plates and surface-treated electrodes corresponds to the usual design for displays of this type. The term usual design is broadly drawn here and also encompasses all derivatives and modifications of the MLC display, in particular including matrix display elements based on poly-Si TFTs or MIM.

[0192] A significant difference between the displays according to the invention and the hitherto conventional displays based on the twisted nematic cell consists, however, in the choice of the LC parameters of the LC layer.

[0193] The LC media which can be used in accordance with the invention are prepared in a manner conventional *per se*, for example by mixing one or more compounds of Claim 1 with one or more compounds of the Formulae II-XXXII or with further LC compounds and/or additives. In general, the desired amount of the components used in lesser amount is dissolved in the components making up the principal constituent, advantageously at elevated temperature. It is also possible to mix solutions of the components in an organic solvent, for example in acetone, chloroform or methanol, and to remove the solvent again, for example by distillation, after thorough mixing.

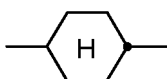
[0194] The LC media may also comprise further additives known to the person skilled in the art and described in the literature, such as, for example, polymerisation initiators, inhibitors, surface-active substances, light stabilisers, anti-oxidants, e.g. BHT, TEMPOL, microparticles, free-radical scavengers, nanoparticles, etc. For example, 0 to 15% of pleochroic dyes or chiral dopants or initiators like Irgacure® 651 or Irgacure® 907 can be added. Suitable stabilisers and dopants are mentioned below in Tables F and G. In a preferred embodiment, the LC medium comprises one or more stabilisers selected from Table G. Preferably, the proportion of stabilisers, like those of the Formula ST and H, as described above or listed in Table G, in the LC medium is from 10 to 2000 ppm, very preferably from 30 to 1000 ppm.

[0195] Furthermore, it is possible to add to the LC media, for example, 0 to 15% by weight of pleochroic dyes, furthermore nanoparticles, conductive salts, preferably ethyldimethyldodecylammonium 4-hexoxybenzoate, tetrabutylammonium tetraphenylborate or complex salts of crown ethers (*cf.*, for example, Haller et al., Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst. 24, 249-258 (1973)), for improving the conductivity, or substances for modifying the dielectric anisotropy, the viscosity and/or the alignment of the nematic phases. Substances of this type are described, for example, in DE-A 22 09 127, 22 40 864, 23 21 632, 23 38 281, 24 50 088, 26 37 430 and 28 53 728.

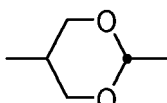
[0196] For the present invention and in the following examples, the structures of the LC compounds are indicated by means of acronyms, with the transformation into chemical formulae taking place in accordance with Tables A to C below. All substituents C_mH_{2m+1} , C_nH_{2n+1} , and C_lH_{2l+1} or C_mH_{2m-1} , C_nH_{2n-1} and C_lH_{2l-1} are straight-chain alkyl groups or alkylene groups, in each case having n , m and l C atoms respectively. Preferably, n , m and l are independently of each other 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7. Table A shows the codes for the ring elements of the nuclei of the compound, Table B lists the bridging units, and Table C lists the meanings of the symbols for the left- and right-hand end groups of the molecules. The acronyms are composed of the codes for the ring elements with optional linking groups, followed by a first hyphen and the codes for the left-hand end group, and a second hyphen and the codes for the right-hand end group. Table D shows illustrative structures of compounds together with their respective abbreviations.

Table A: Ring elements

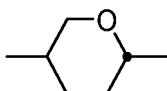
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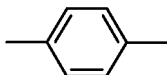
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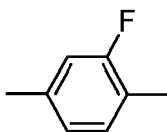
A



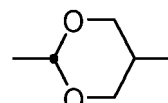
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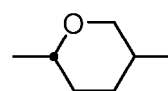
G



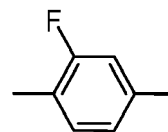
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AI



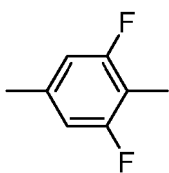
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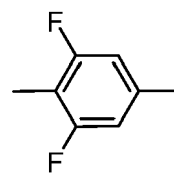
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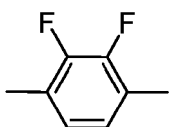


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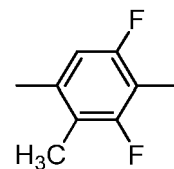


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Y

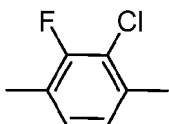


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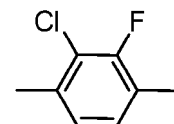


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P(F, Cl)Y

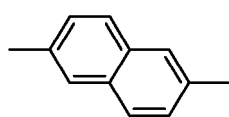


P(Cl,F)Y



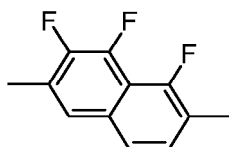
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np

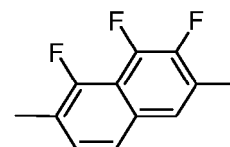


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n3f

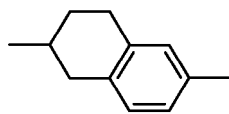


nN3fl

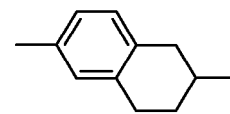


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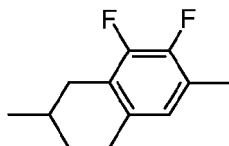


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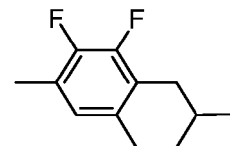


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tH2f

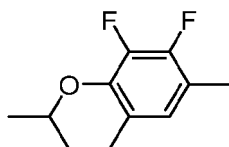


tH2fl

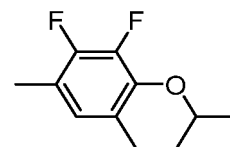


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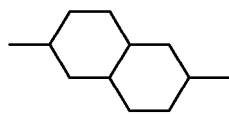


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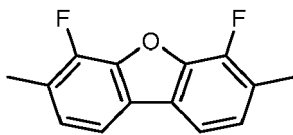
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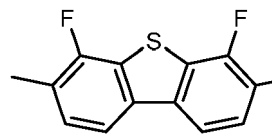


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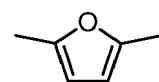
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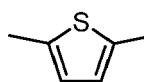
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O

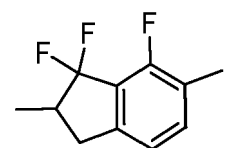


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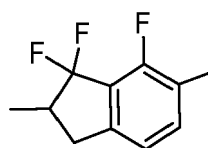


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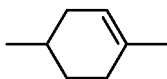


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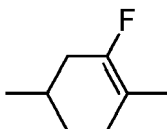


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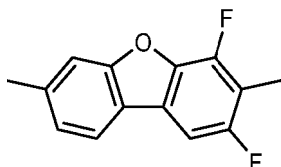
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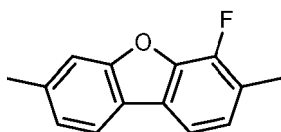
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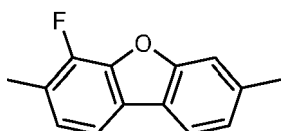
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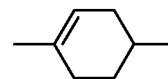
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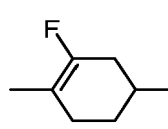
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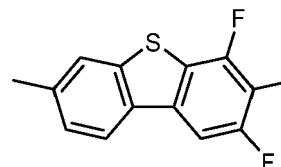
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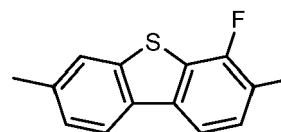
FI



Bh(S)



Bf(S)



Bfi(S)

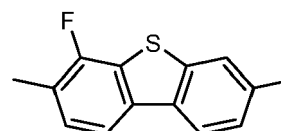


Table B: Bridging units

E	-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -		
V	-CH=CH-		
T	-C≡C-		
W	-CF ₂ -CF ₂ -		
B	-CF=CF-		
Z	-CO-O-	ZI	-O-CO-
X	-CF=CH-	XI	-CH=CF-
O	-CH ₂ -O-	OI	-O-CH ₂ -
Q	-CF ₂ -O-	QI	-O-CF ₂ -

Table C: End groups

On the left individually or in combination

-n-	C _n H _{2n+1} -
-nO-	C _n H _{2n+1} -O-
-V-	CH ₂ =CH-
-nV-	C _n H _{2n+1} -CH=CH-
-Vn-	CH ₂ =CH-C _n H _{2n} -
-nVm-	C _n H _{2n+1} -CH=CH-C _m H _{2m} -
-N-	N≡C-
-S-	S=C=N-
-F-	F-
-CL-	Cl-
-M-	CFH ₂ -
-D-	CF ₂ H-
-T-	CF ₃ -
-MO-	CFH ₂ O -
-DO-	CF ₂ HO -

On the right individually or in combination

-n	-C _n H _{2n+1}
-On	-O-C _n H _{2n+1}
-V	-CH=CH ₂
-nV	-C _n H _{2n} -CH=CH ₂
-Vn	-CH=CH-C _n H _{2n+1}
-nVm	-C _n H _{2n} -CH=CH-C _m H _{2m+1}
-N	-C≡N
-S	-N=C=S
-F	-F
-CL	-Cl
-M	-CFH ₂
-D	-CF ₂ H
-T	-CF ₃
-OM	-OCFH ₂
-OD	-OCF ₂ H

(continued)

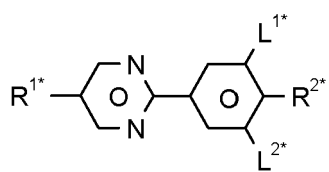
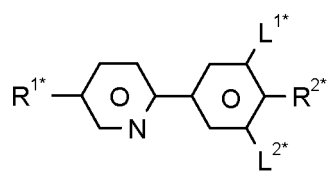
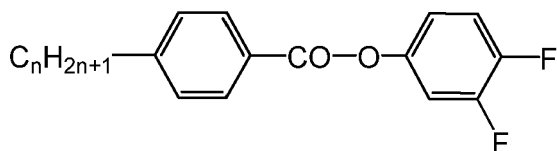
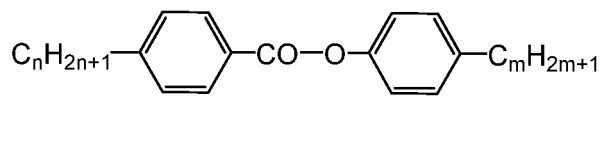
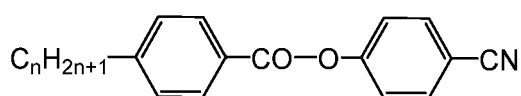
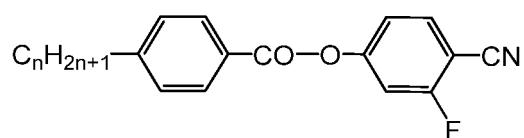
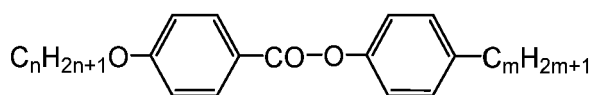
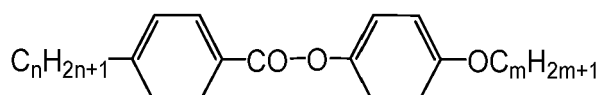
On the left individually or in combination		On the right individually or in combination	
-TO-	CF ₃ O-	-OT	-OCF ₃
-A-	H-C≡C-	-A	-C≡C-H
-nA-	C _n H _{2n+1} -C≡C-	-An	-C≡C-C _n H _{2n+1}
-NA-	N≡C-C≡C-	-AN	-C≡C-C≡N
5 - (cn)-	(CH ₂) _{n-2}	-(cn)	
10 -(cn)m-	(CH ₂) _{n-2}	-m(cn)	
On the left only in combination		On the right only in combination	
15 -...n...-	-C _n H _{2n} -	-...n...	-C _n H _{2n} -
-...M...-	-CFH-	-...M...	-CFH-
-...D...-	-CF ₂ -	-...D...	-CF ₂ -
-...V...-	-CH=CH-	-...V...	-CH=CH-
20 -...Z...-	-CO-O-	-...Z...	-CO-O-
-...ZI...-	-O-CO-	-...ZI...	-O-CO-
... K...	-CO-	-...K...	-CO-
-...W...-	-CF=CF-	-...W...	-CF=CF-

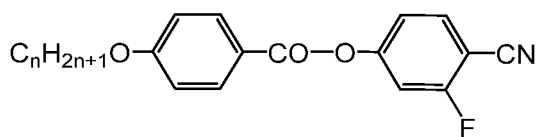
in which n and m are each integers, and the three dots "..." are placeholders for other abbreviations from this table.

[0197] The following abbreviations are used:

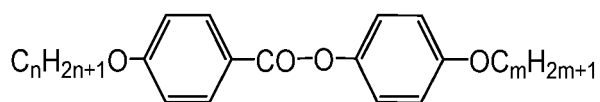
(n, m, k and l are, independently of one another, each an integer 1 to 12, preferably 1 to 6, k and l possibly may be also 0 and preferably are 0 to 4, more preferably 0 or 2 and most preferably 2, n preferably is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, in the combination "-nO-" it preferably is 1, 2, 3 or 4, preferably 2 or 4, m preferably is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, in the combination "-Om" it preferably is 1, 2, 3 or 4, more preferably 2 or 4. The combination "-IVm" preferably is "2V1".)

[0198] Preferred components of the LC medium are shown in Tables D and E.

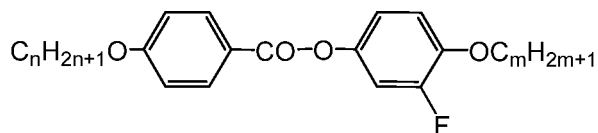
Table D**PYP****PYRP****MEnF.F****MEnm****MEnN****MEnN.F****MEnO.m****MEn.Om**



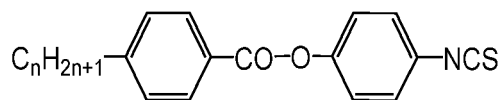
MEnON.F



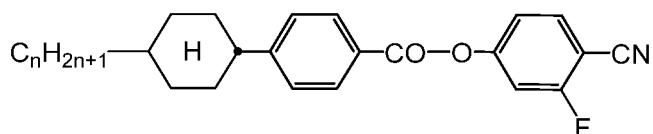
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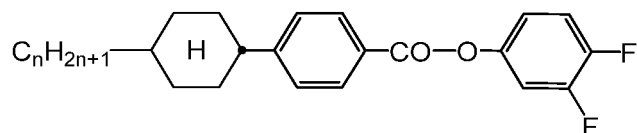
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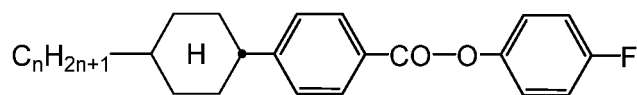
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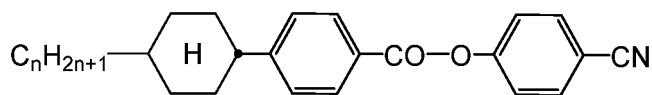
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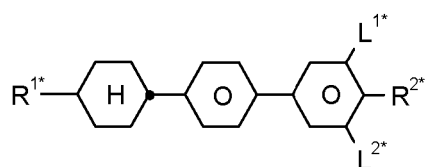
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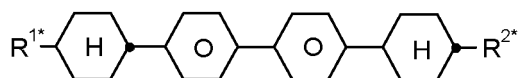
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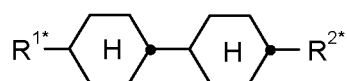
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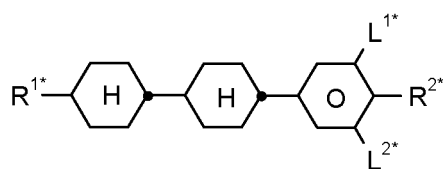
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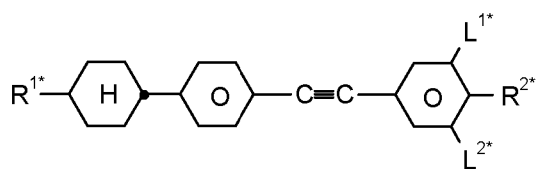
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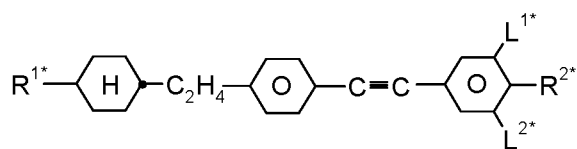
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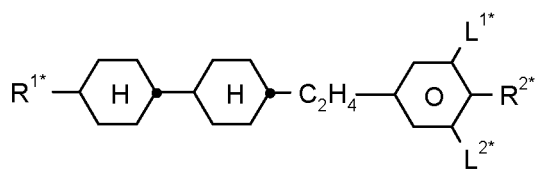
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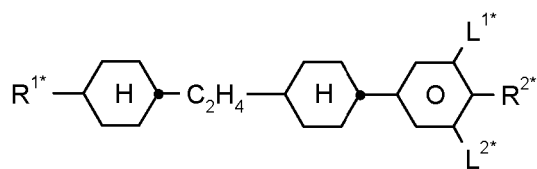
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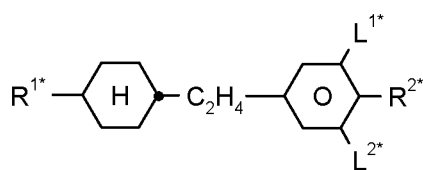
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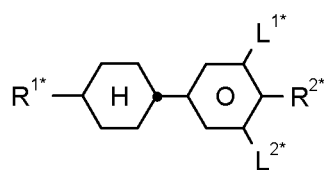
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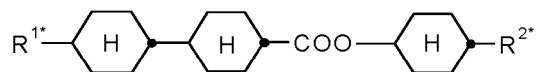
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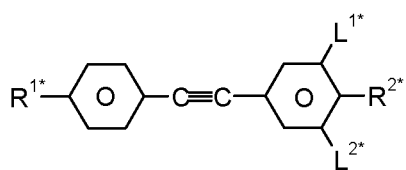
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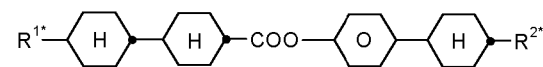
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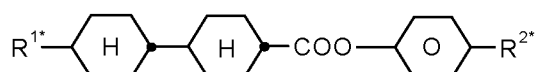
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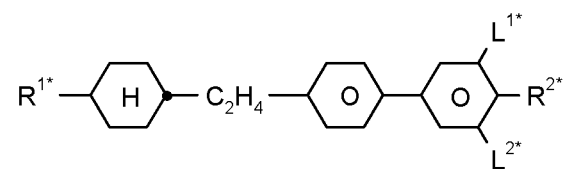
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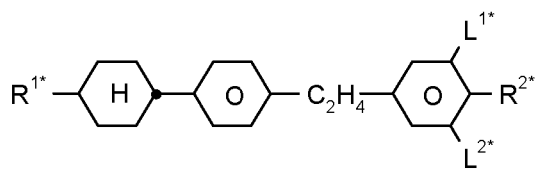
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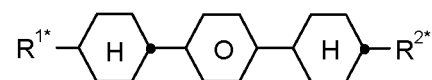
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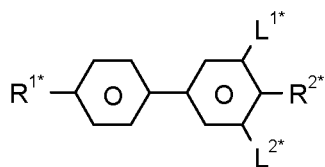
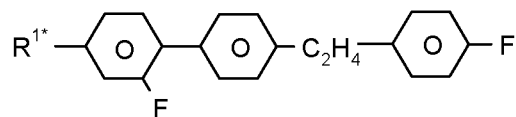
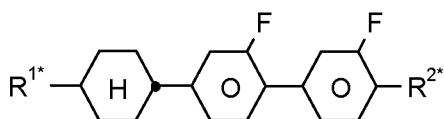
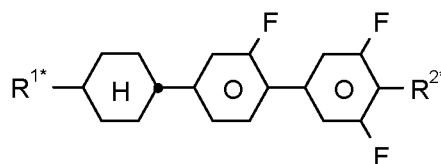
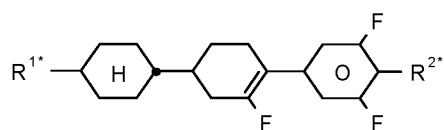
BECH



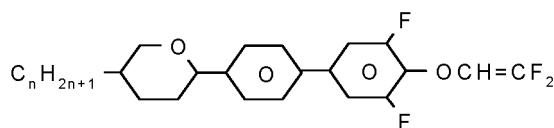
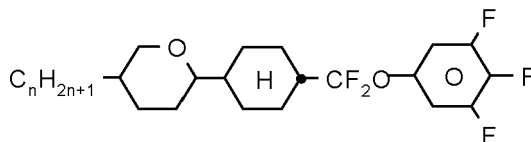
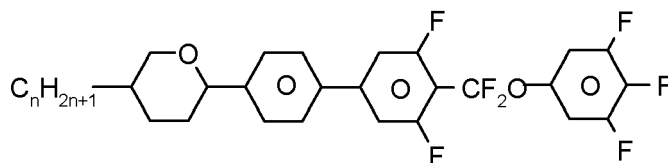
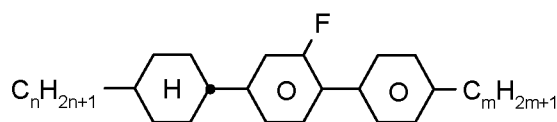
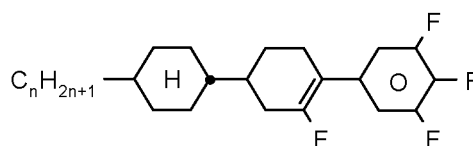
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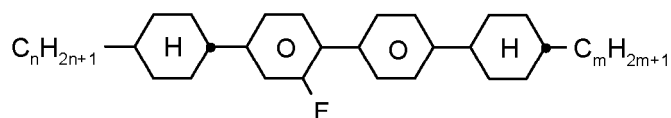
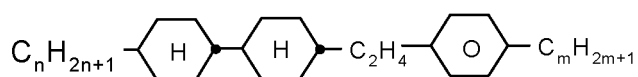
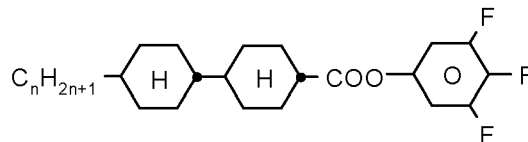
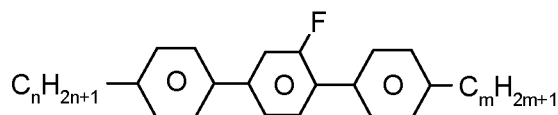
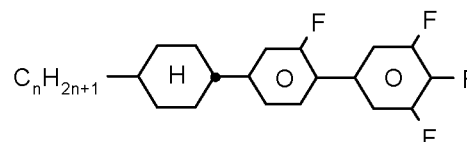
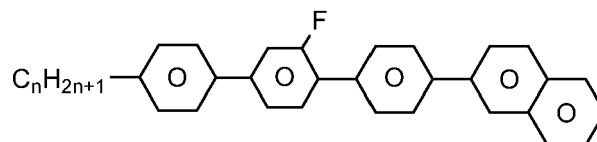
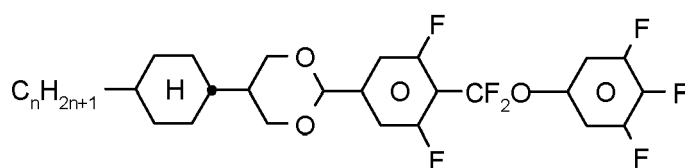
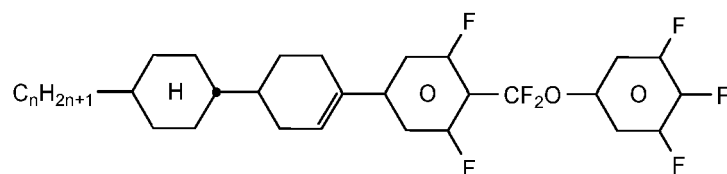
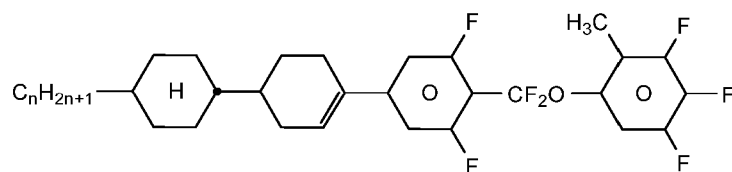
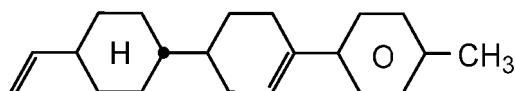
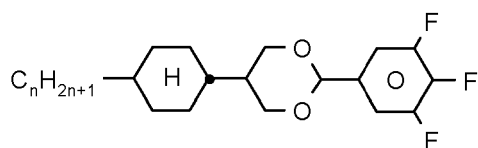
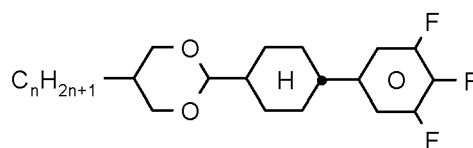
CPC

**B****FET-nF****CGG****CGU****CFU****Table E**

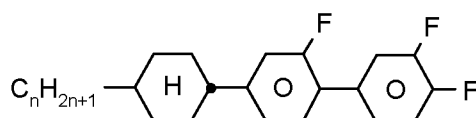
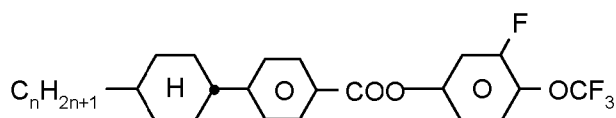
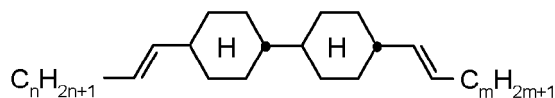
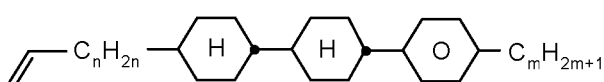
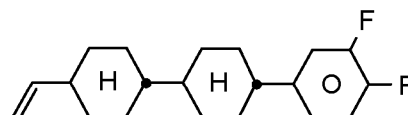
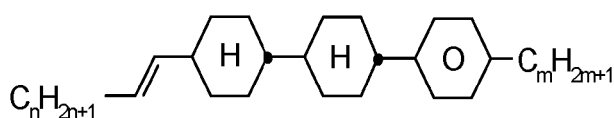
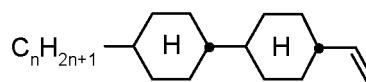
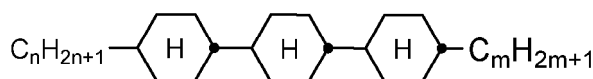
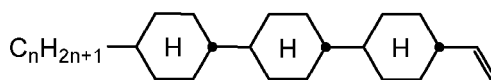
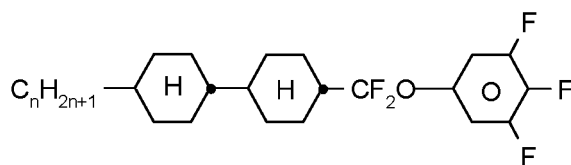
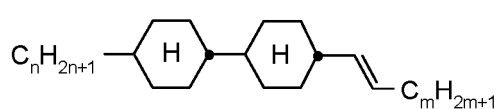
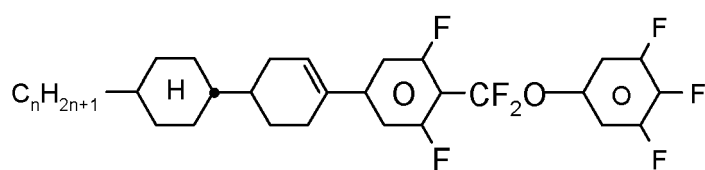
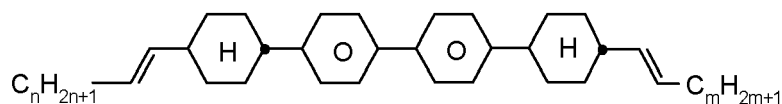
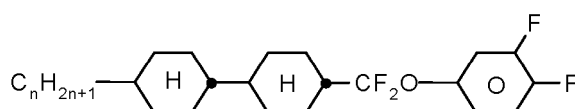
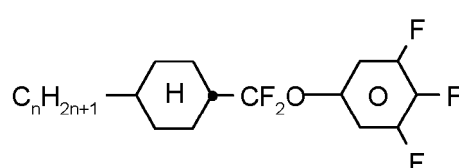
In the following formulae, n and m each, independently of one another, denote 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12, in particular 2, 3, 5, furthermore 0, 4, 6.

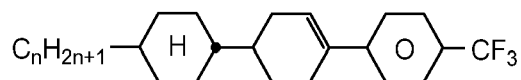
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(continued)

**CBC-nmF****ECCP-nm****CCZU-n-F****PGP-n-m****CGU-n-F****PGP-n-NA****CDUQU-n-F****CLUQU-n-F****CLUQU(1)-n-F****CLP-V-n****CDU-n-F****DCU-n-F**

(continued)

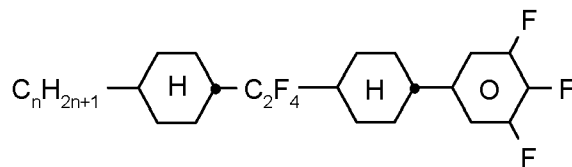
**CGG-n-F****CPZG-n-OT****CC-nV-Vm****CCP-Vn-m****CCG-V-F****CCP-nV-m****CC-n-V****CCC-n-m****CCC-n-V****CCQU-n-F****CC-n-Vm****CLUQU-n-F****CPPC-nV-Vm****CCQG-n-F****CQU-n-F**



CLP-n-T



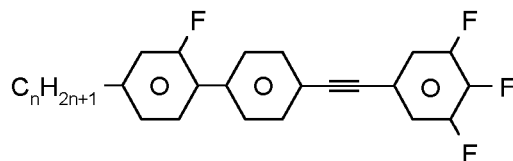
CP-V2-m



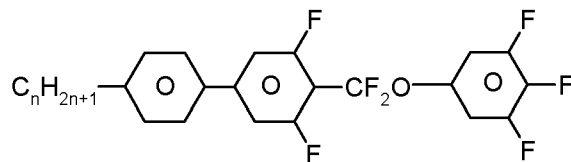
CWCU-n-F



CLU-n-F

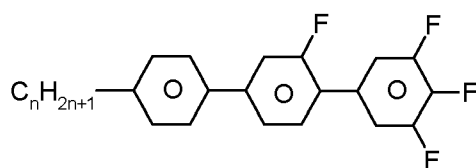
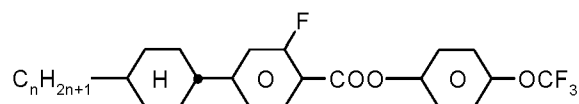
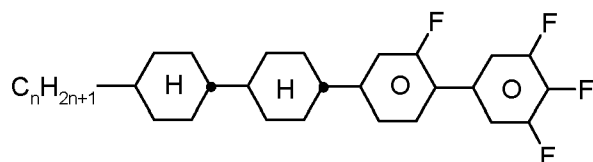
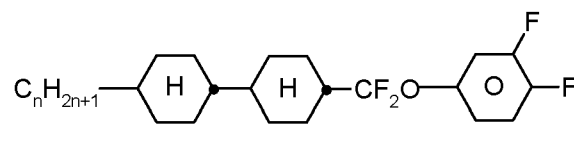
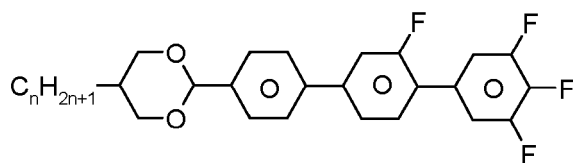
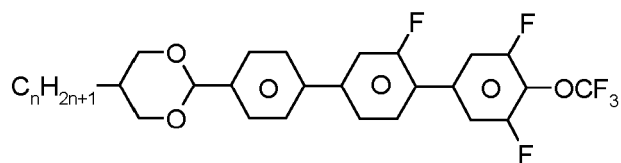
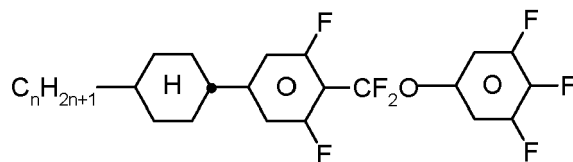
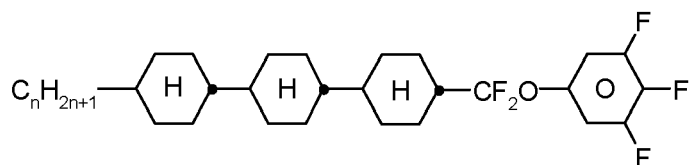
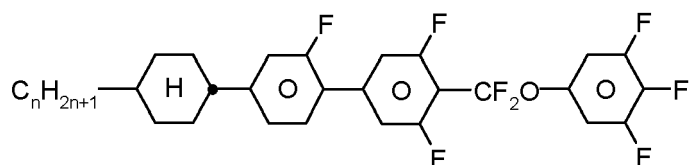
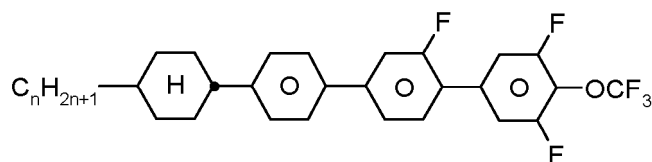
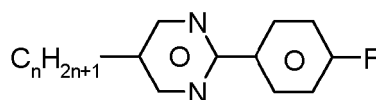


GPTU-n-F

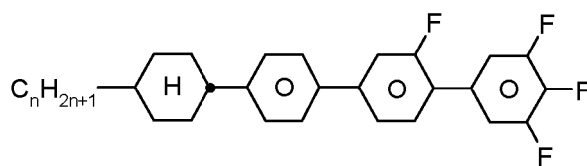
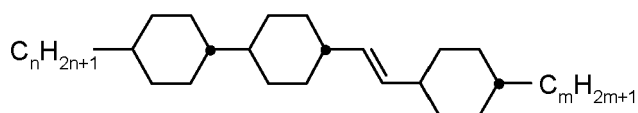
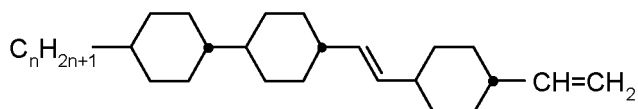
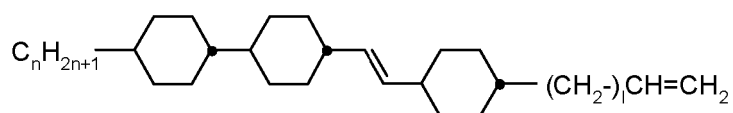
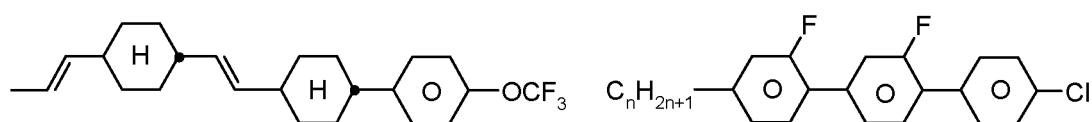
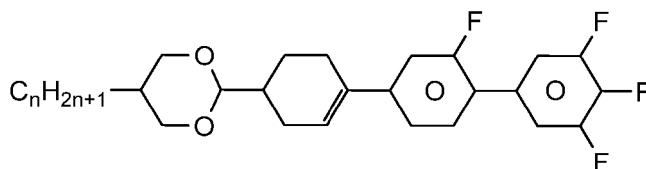
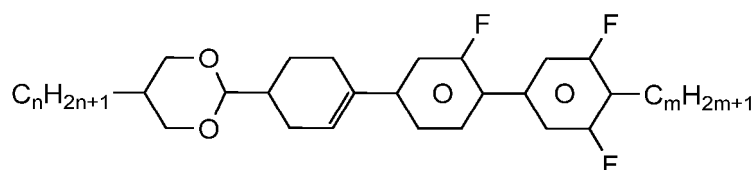
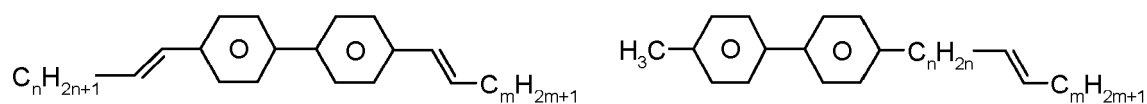
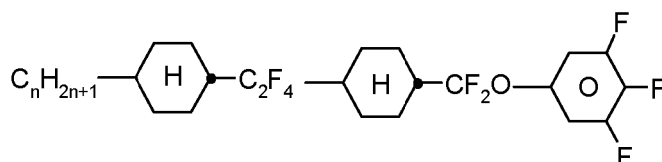


PUQU-n-F

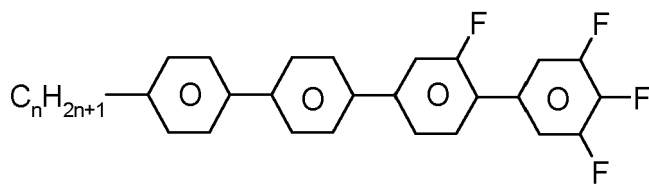
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**PGU-n-F****CGZP-n-OT****CCGU-n-F****CCQG-n-F****DPGU-n-F****DPGU-n-OT****CUQU-n-F****CCCQU-n-F****CGUQU-n-F****CPGU-n-OT****PYP-nF**

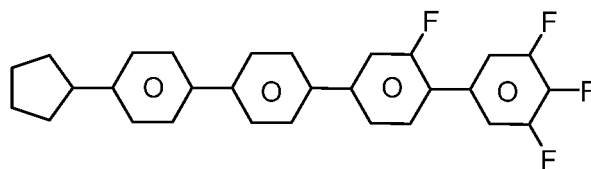
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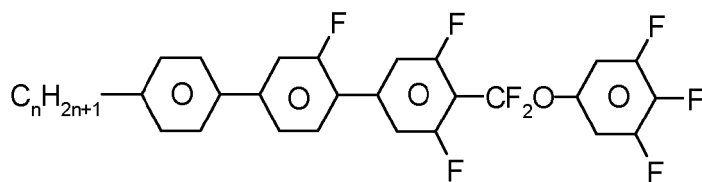
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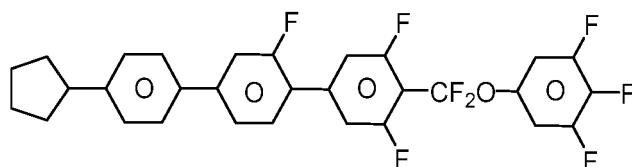
PPGU-n-F



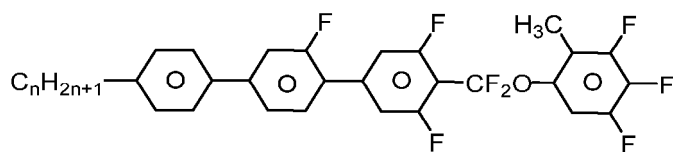
PPGU-(c5)-F



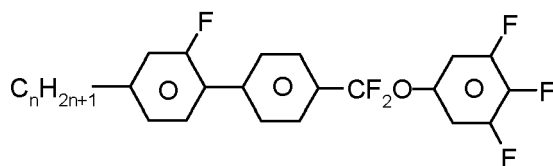
PGUQU-n-F



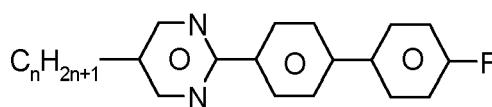
PGUQU-(c5)-F



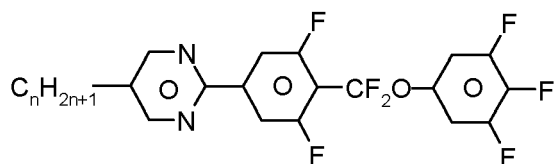
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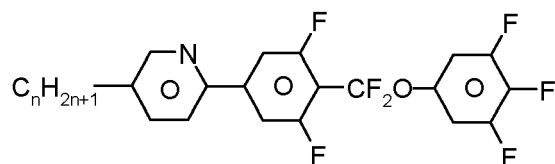
GPQU-n-F



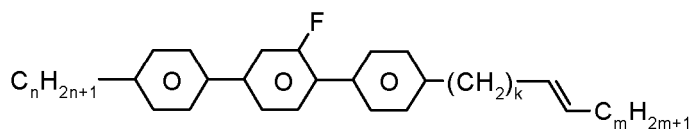
MPP-n-F



MUQU-n-F

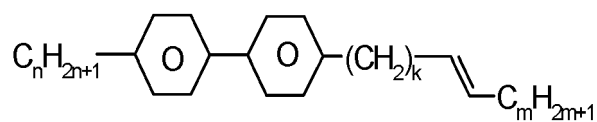
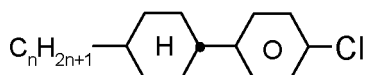
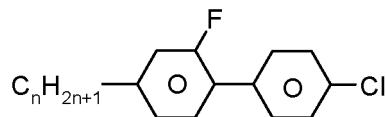
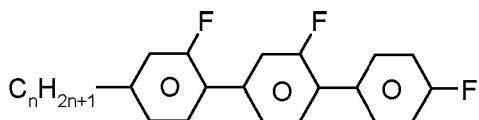
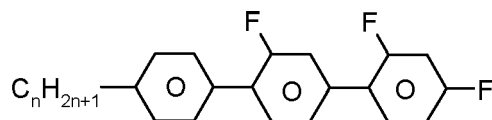
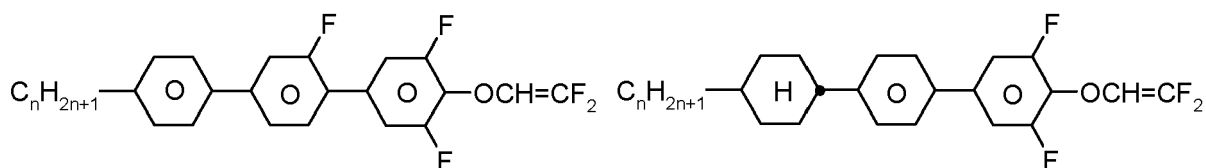
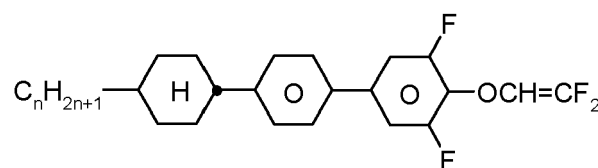
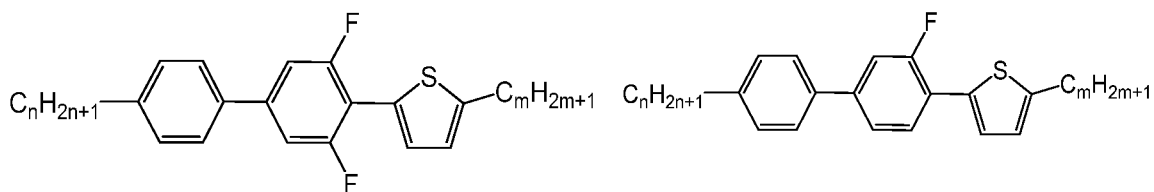
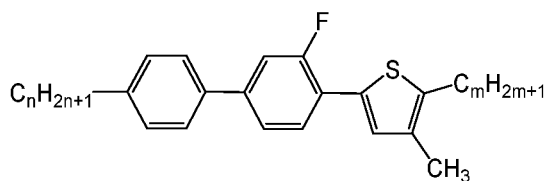
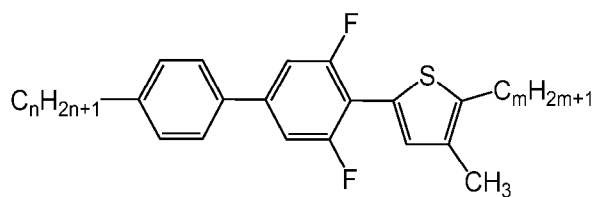
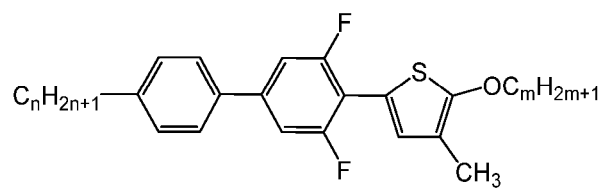
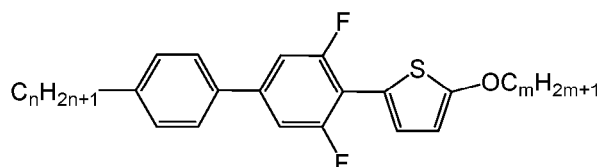
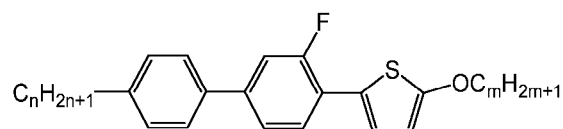


NUQU-n-F

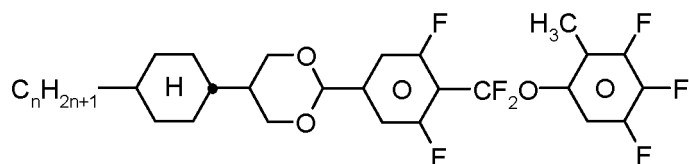
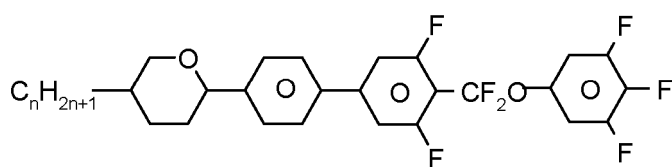
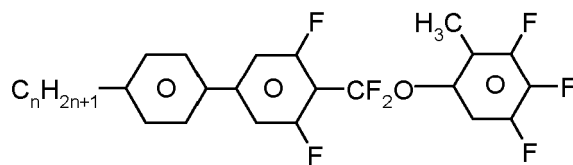
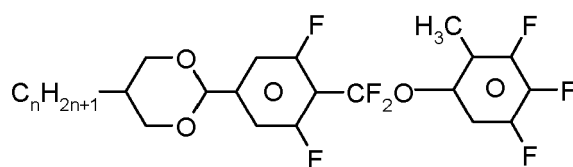
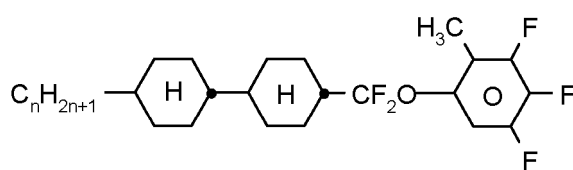
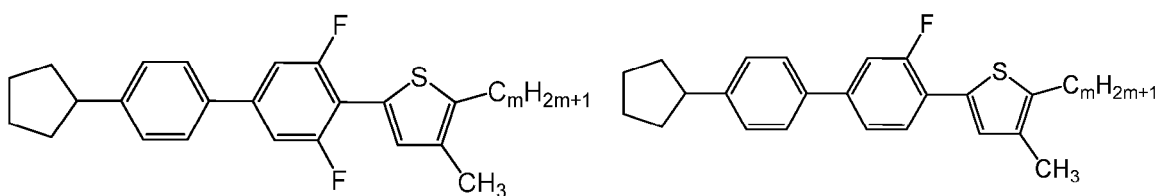
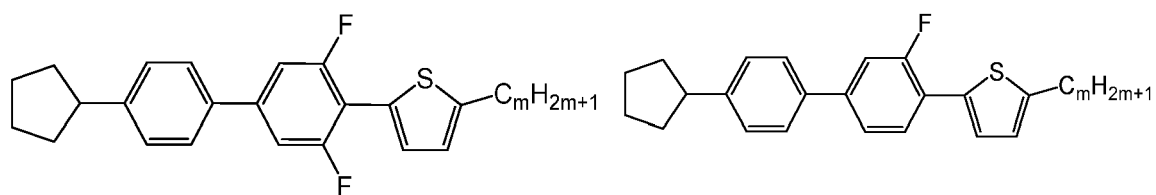


PGP-n-kVm

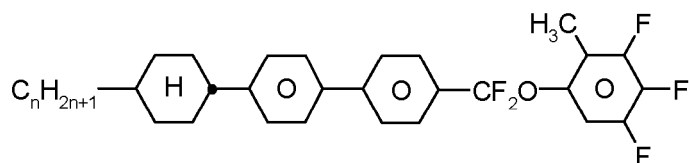
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**PP-n-kVm****PCH-nCl****GP-n-Cl****GGP-n-F****PGIGI-n-F****PGU-n-OXF****CPU-n-OXF****PUS-n-m****PGS-n-m****PGS(1)-n-m****PGS(1)-n-Om****PUS(1)-n-m****PUS(1)-n-Om****PUS-n-Om****PGS-n-Om**

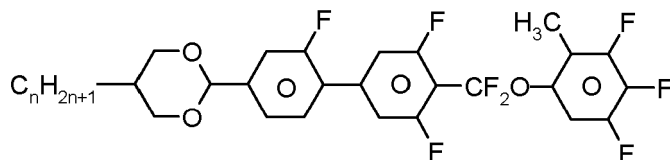
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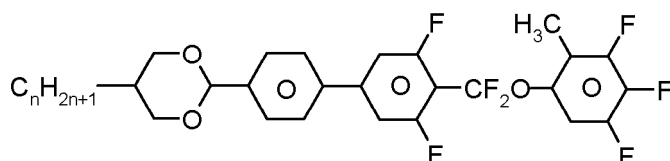
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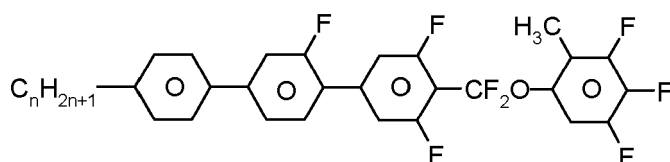
CPPQU-n-F(1)



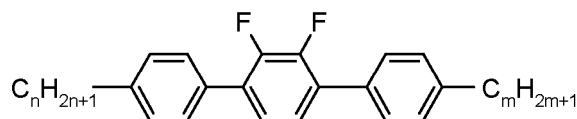
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DPUQU-n-F(1)



PGUQU-n-F(1)

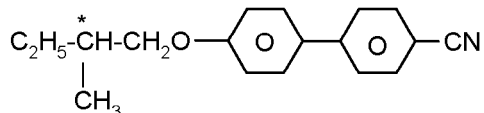


PYP-n-m

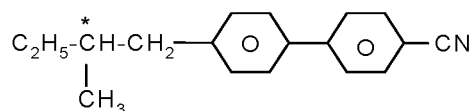
[0199] Particular preference is given to LC media which, besides the compounds of the Formulae G, LP1 and LP2, comprise at least one, two, three, four or more compounds from Table E.

Table F

Table F indicates possible dopants which are generally added to the LC media according to the invention. The LC media preferably comprise 0-10% by weight, in particular 0.01-5% by weight and particularly preferably 0.01-3% by weight of dopants.



C 15



CB 15

(continued)

Table F indicates possible dopants which are generally added to the LC media according to the invention. The LC media preferably comprise 0-10% by weight, in particular 0.01-5% by weight and particularly preferably 0.01-3% by weight of dopants.

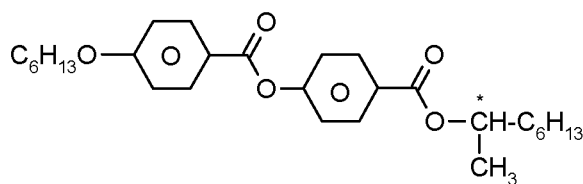
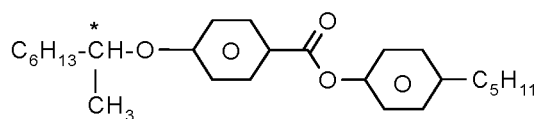
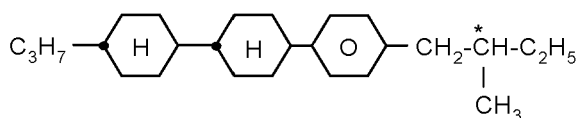
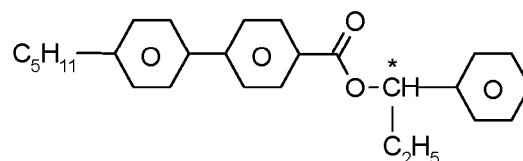
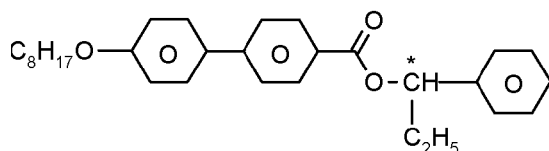
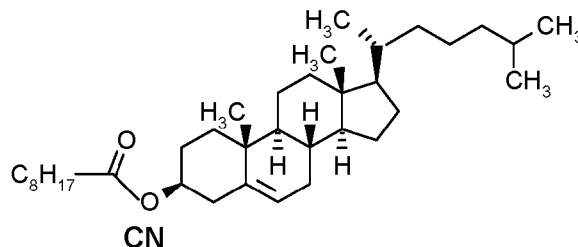
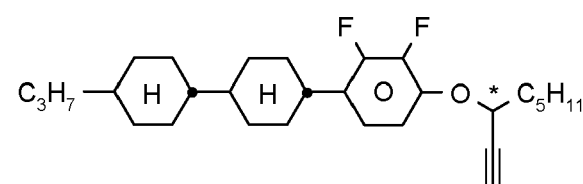
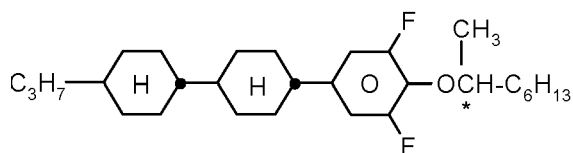
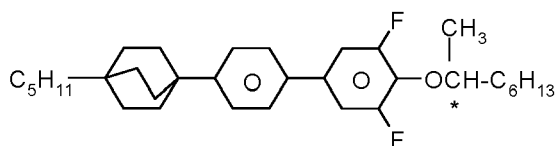
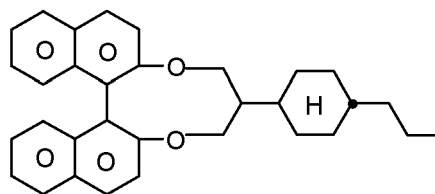
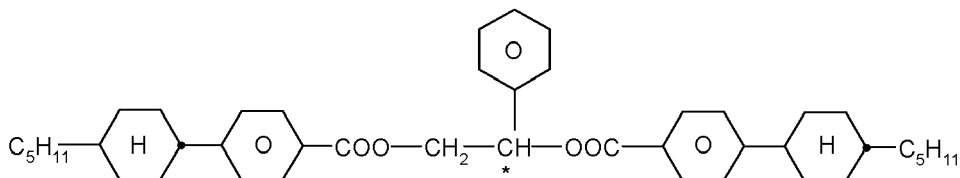
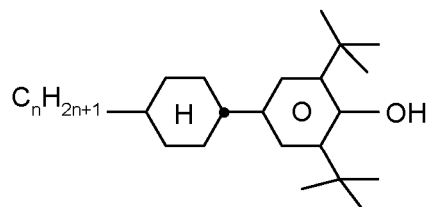
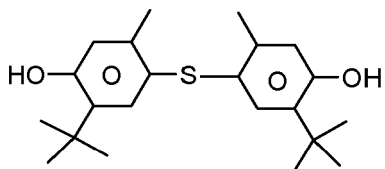
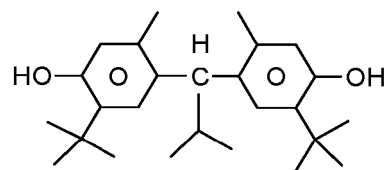
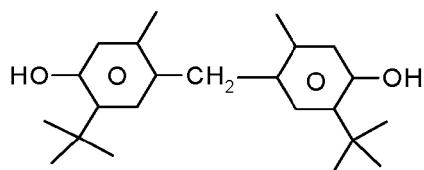
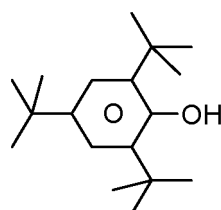
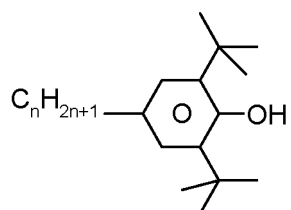
**CM 21****R/S-811****CM 44****CM 45****CM 47****R/S-2011****R/S-3011****R/S-4011****R/S-5011****R/S-1011**

Table G

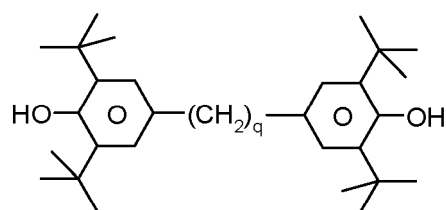
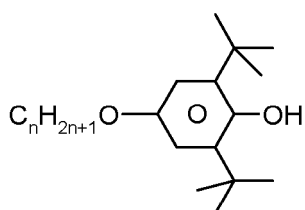
Stabilisers, which can additionally be added, for example, to the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 0 to 10% by weight, are mentioned below.



$n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \text{ or } 7$

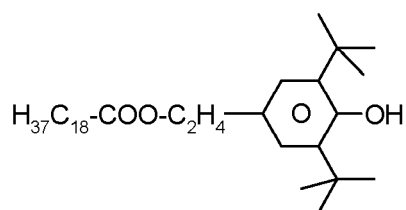
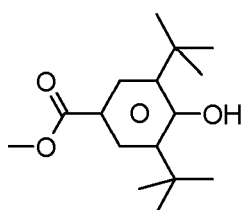


$n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \text{ or } 7$



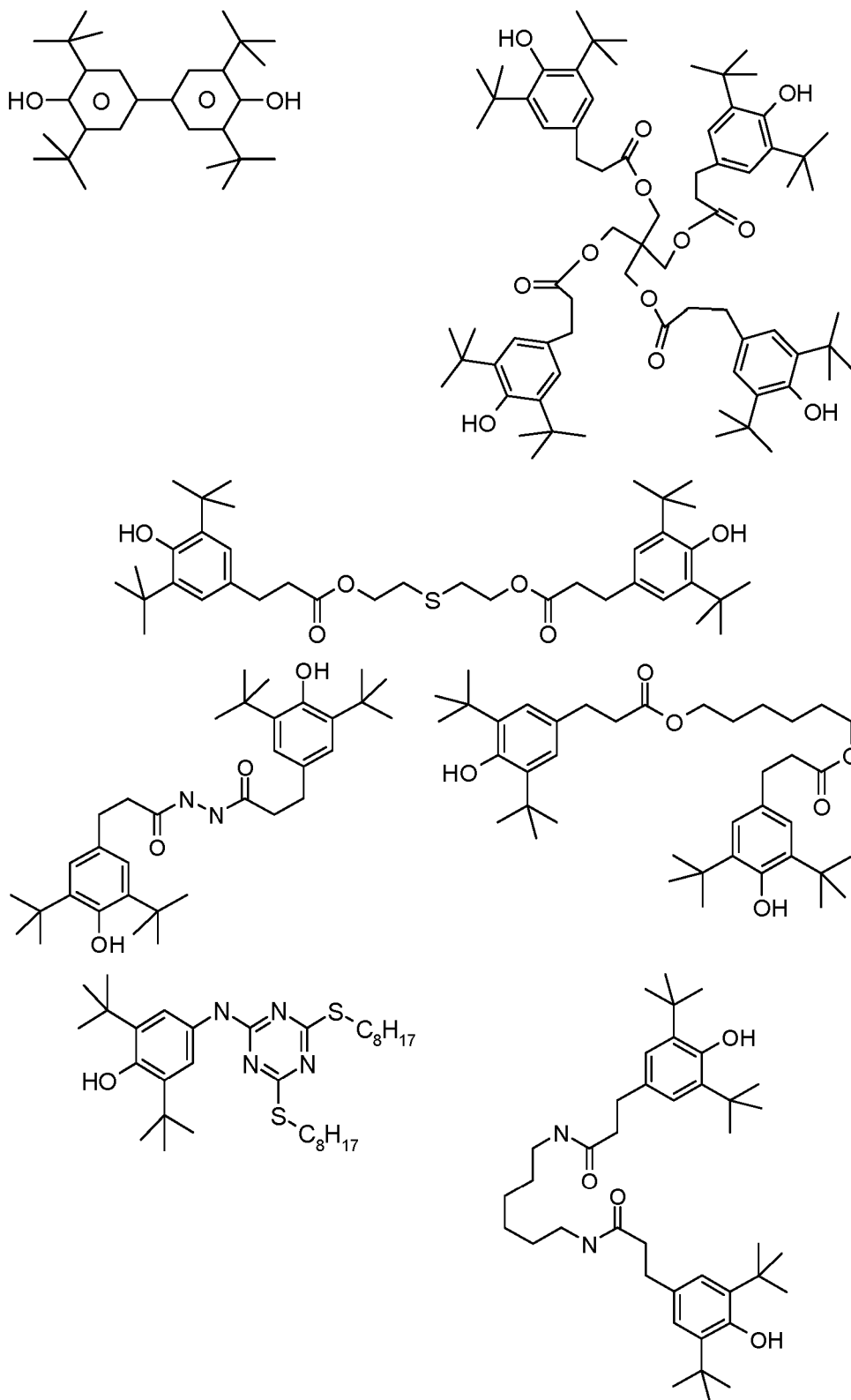
$n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \text{ or } 7$

$q = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \text{ or } 7$



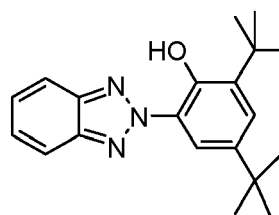
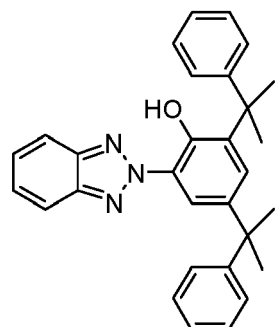
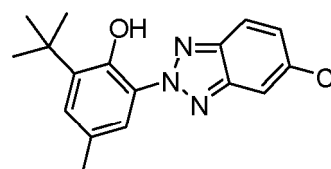
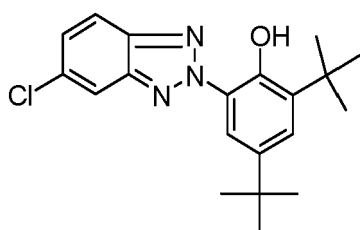
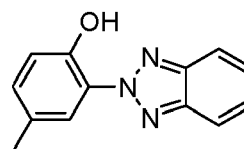
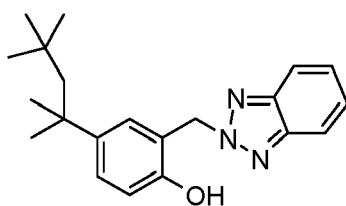
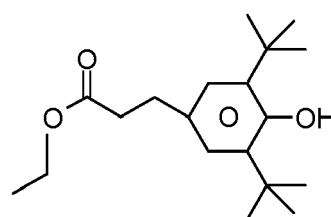
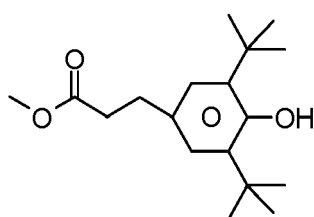
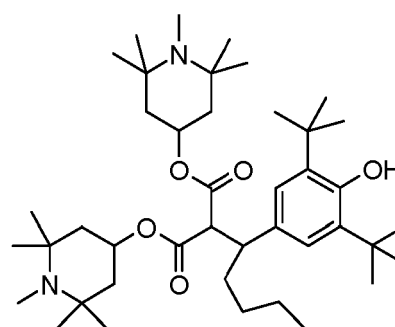
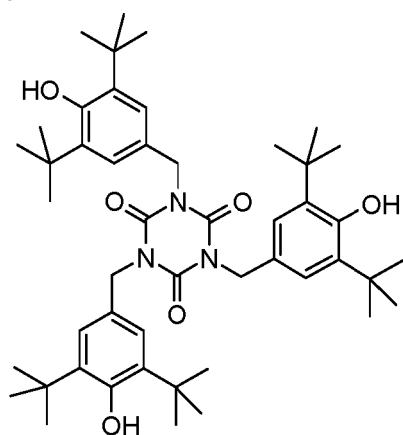
(continued)

Stabilisers, which can additionally be added, for example, to the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 0 to 10% by weight, are mentioned below.



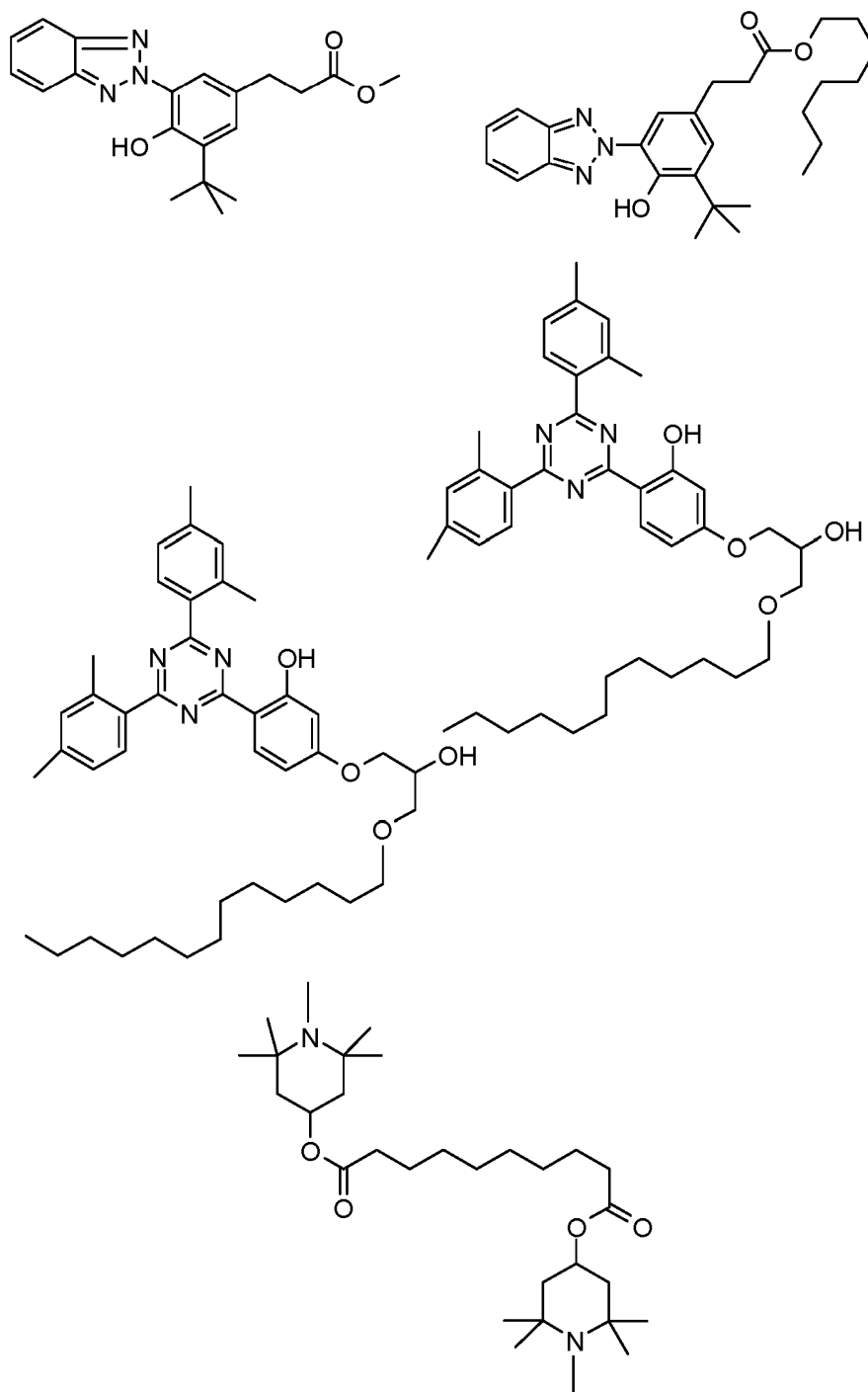
(continued)

Stabilisers, which can additionally be added, for example, to the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 0 to 10% by weight, are mentioned below.



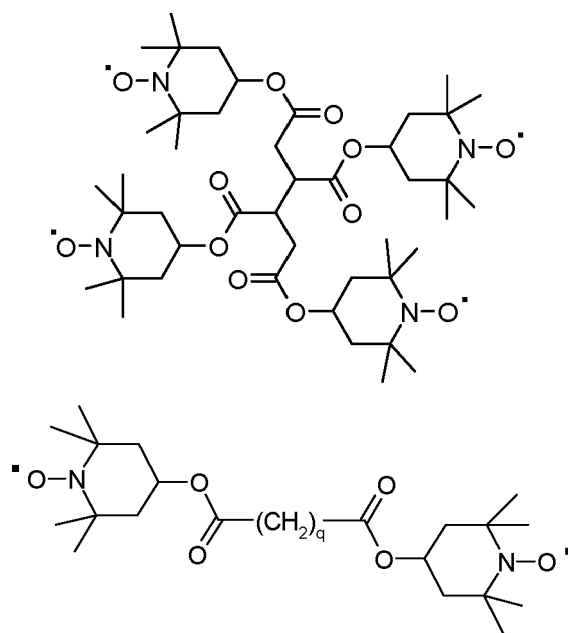
(continued)

Stabilisers, which can additionally be added, for example, to the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 0 to 10% by weight, are mentioned below.



(continued)

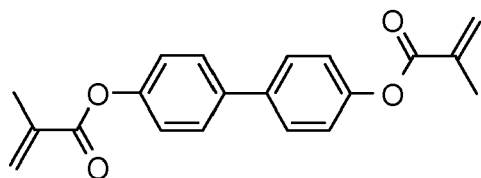
Stabilisers, which can additionally be added, for example, to the LC media according to the invention in amounts of 0 to 10% by weight, are mentioned below.



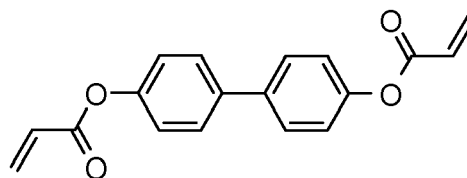
$q = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$ or 10

Table H

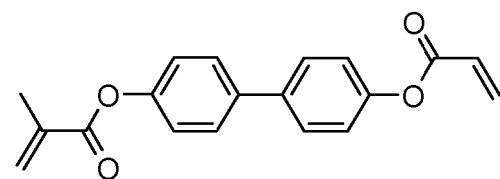
Table H shows illustrative reactive mesogenic compounds (RMs) which can be used in the LC media in accordance with the present invention.



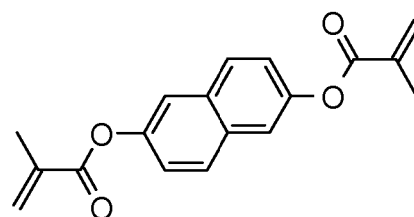
RM-1



RM-2

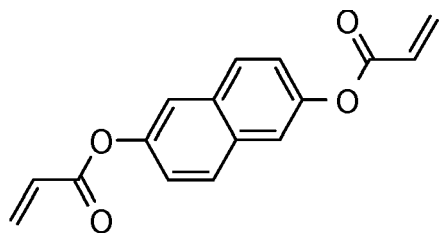


RM-3

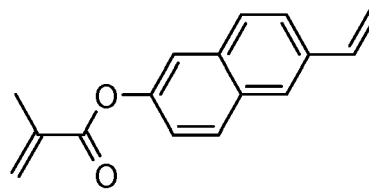


RM-4

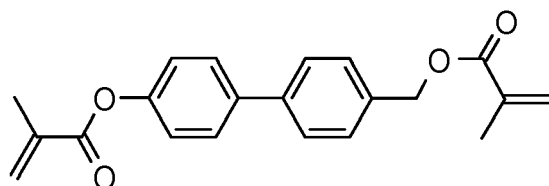
(continued)



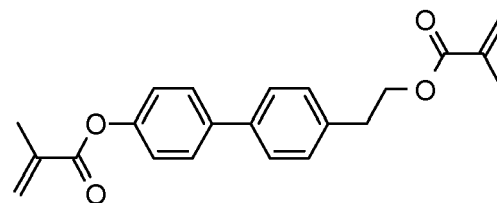
RM-5



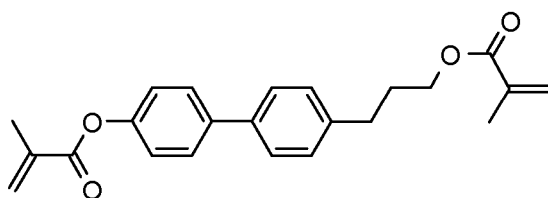
RM-6



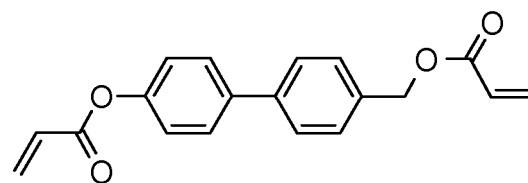
RM-7



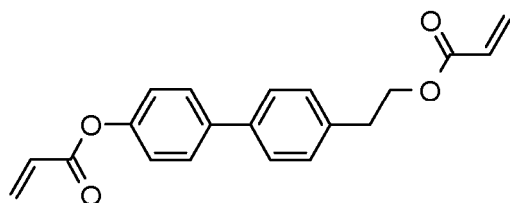
RM-8



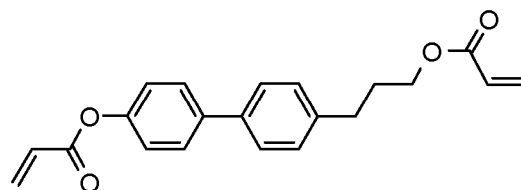
RM-9



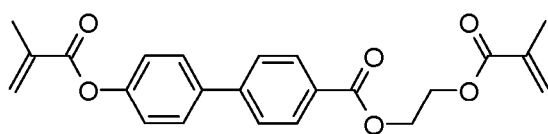
RM-10



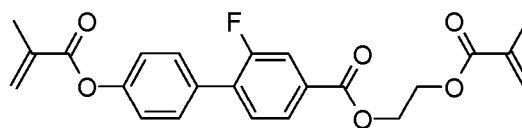
RM-11



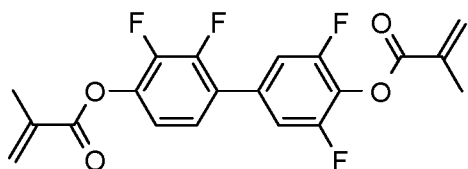
RM-12



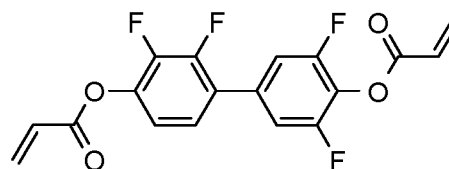
RM-13



RM-14

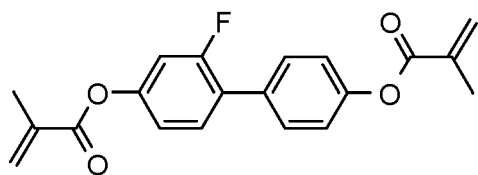


RM-15

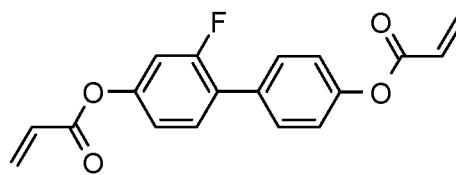


RM-16

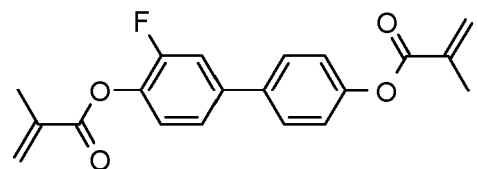
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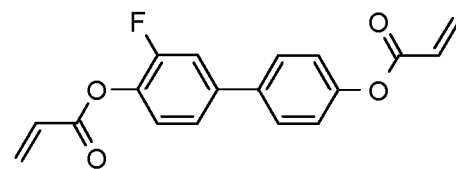
RM-17



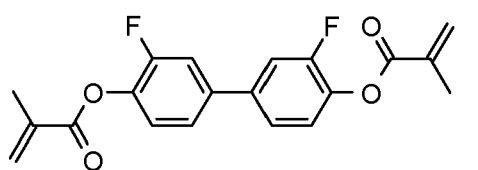
RM-18



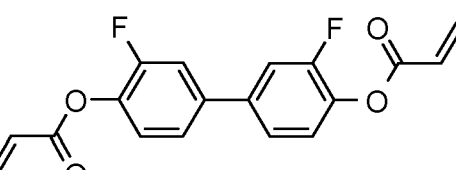
RM-19



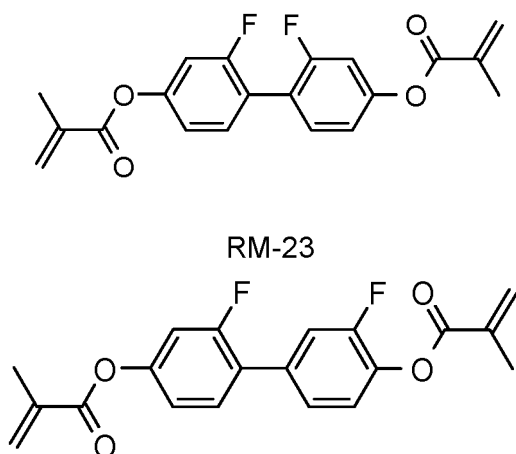
RM-20



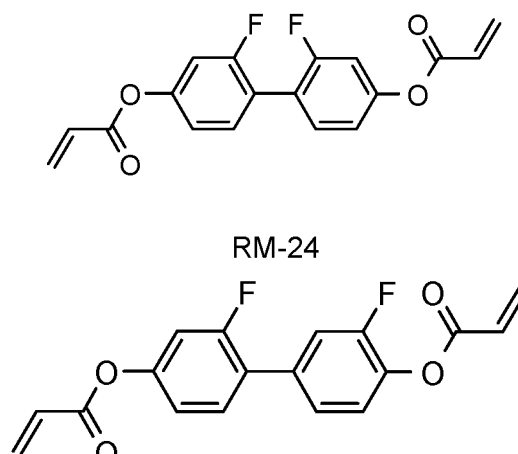
RM-21



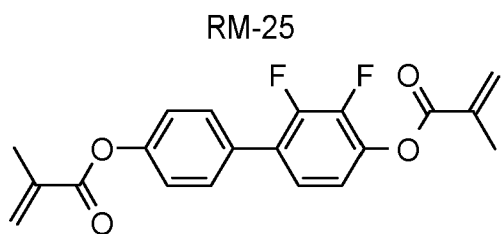
RM-22



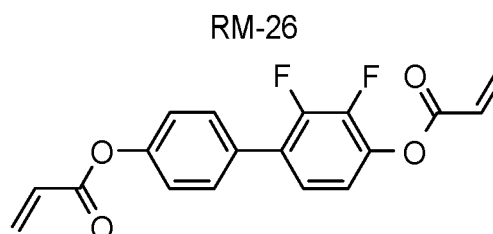
RM-23



RM-24



RM-25

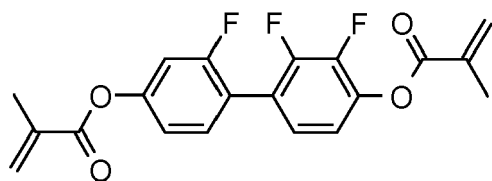


RM-26

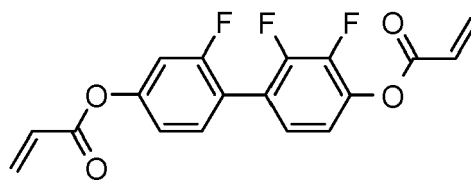
RM-27

RM-28

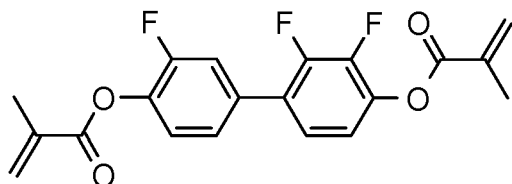
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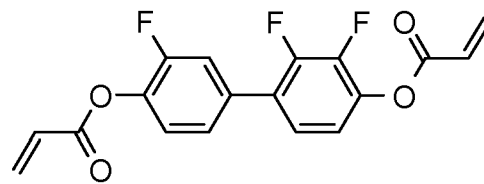
RM-29



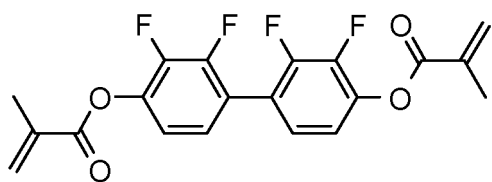
RM-30



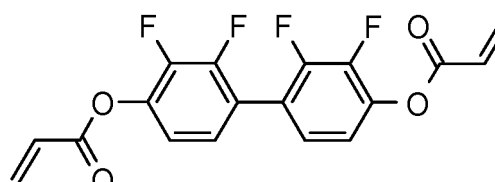
RM-31



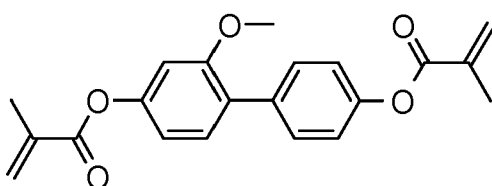
RM-32



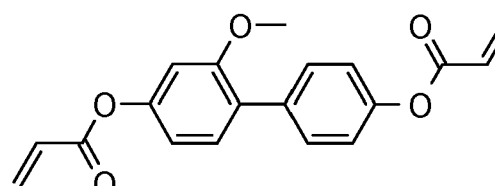
RM-33



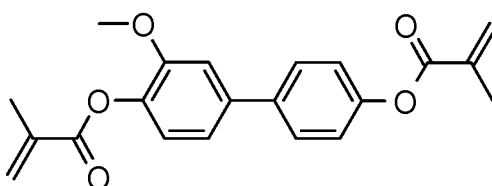
RM-34



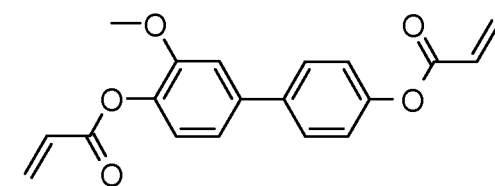
RM-35



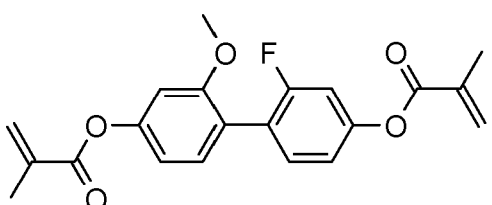
RM-36



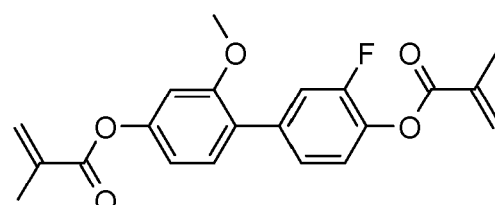
RM-37



RM-38

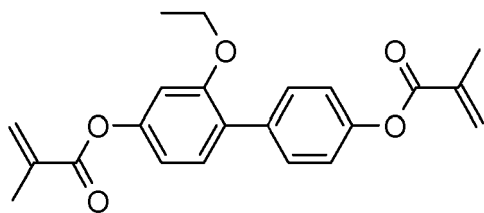


RM-39

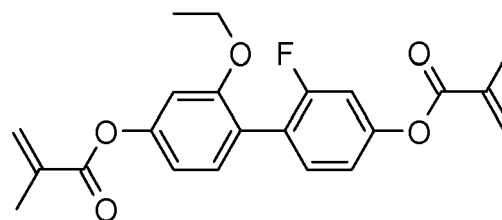


RM-40

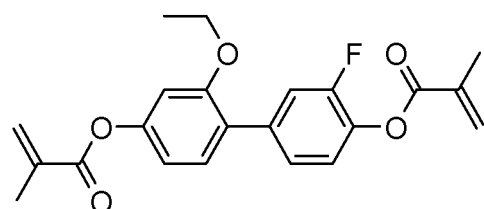
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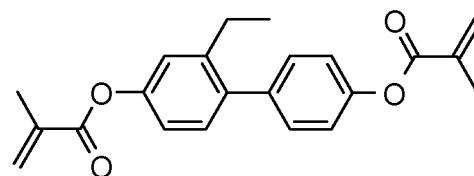
RM-41



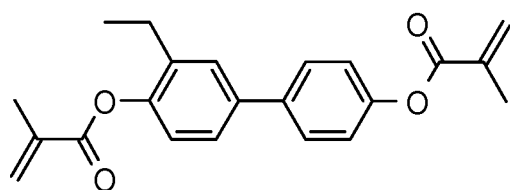
RM-42



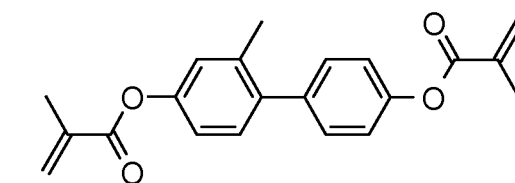
RM-43



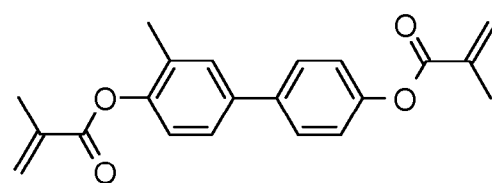
RM-44



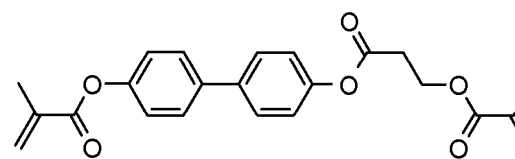
RM-45



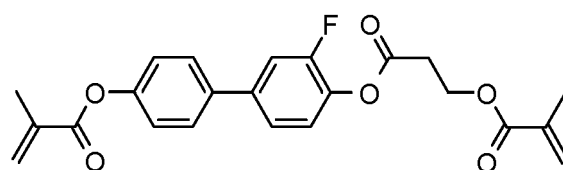
RM-46



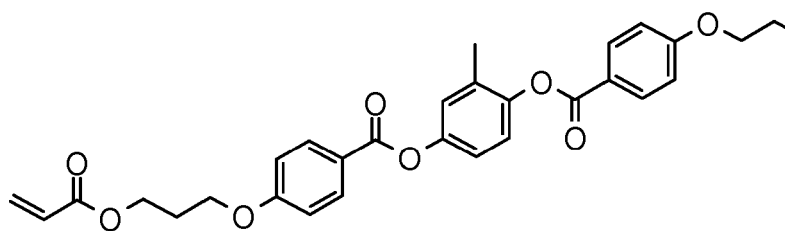
RM-47



RM-48

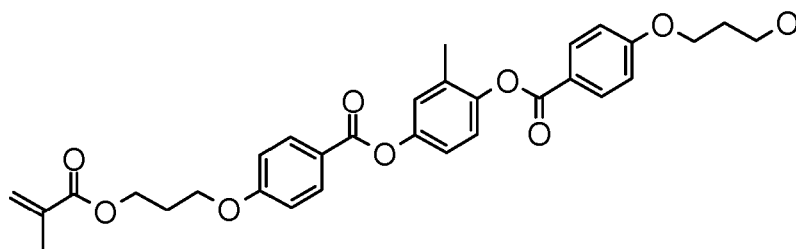


RM-49

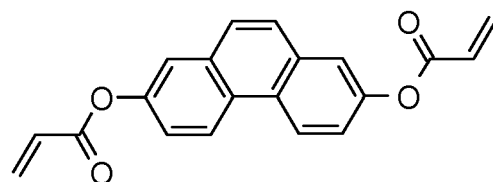
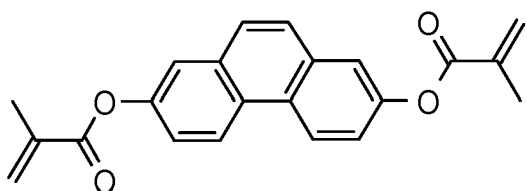


RM-50

(continued)

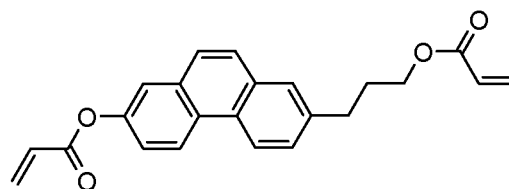
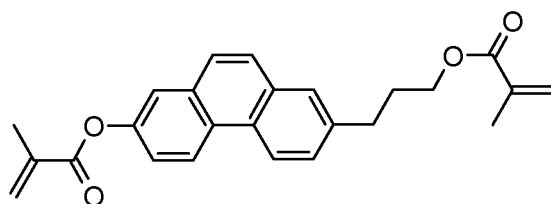


RM-51



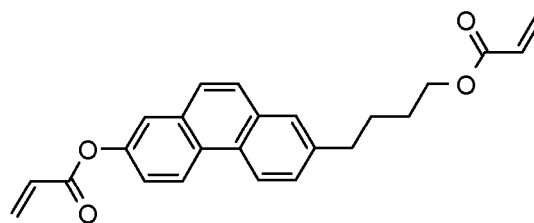
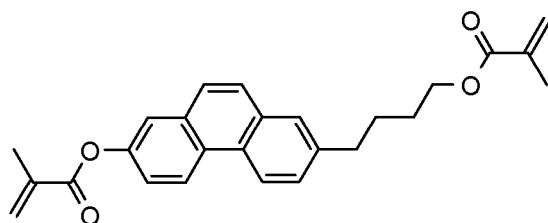
RM-52

RM-53



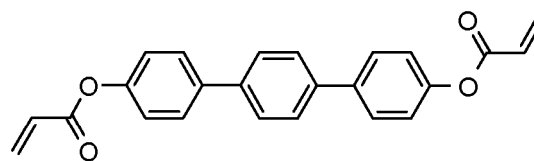
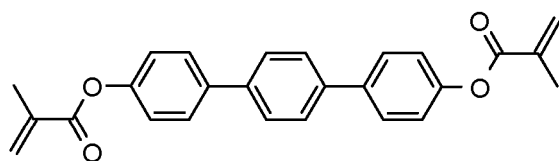
RM-54

RM-55



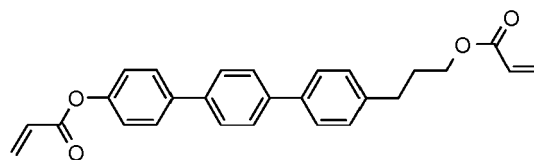
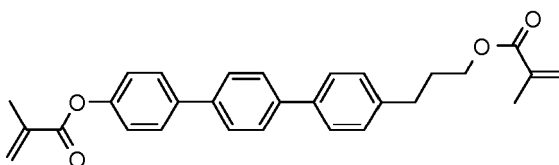
RM-56

RM-57



RM-58

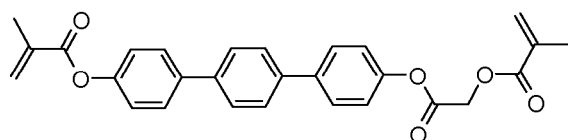
RM-59



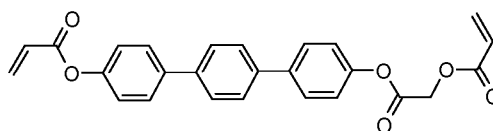
RM-60

RM-61

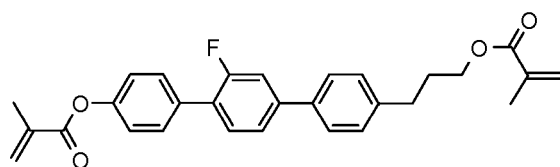
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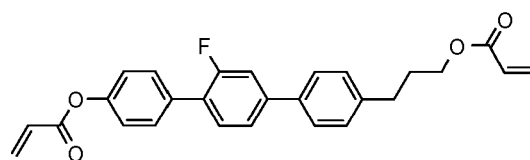
RM-62



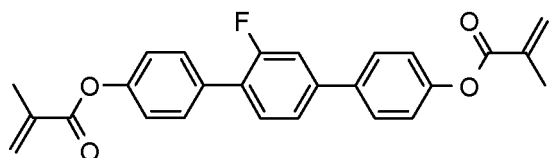
RM-63



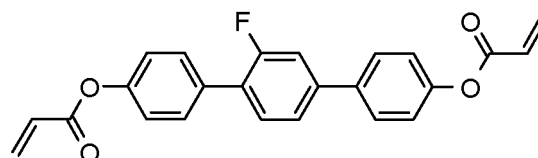
RM-64



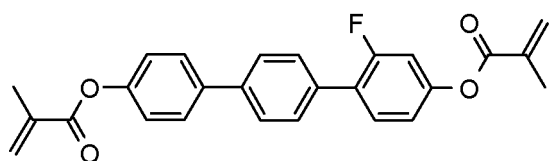
RM-65



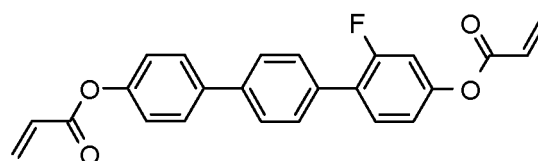
RM-66



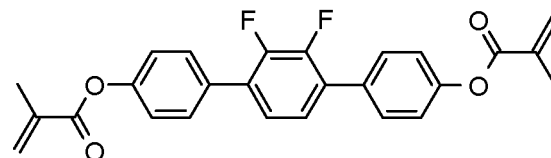
RM-67



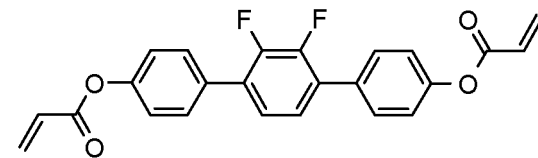
RM-68



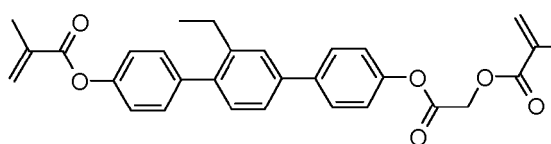
RM-69



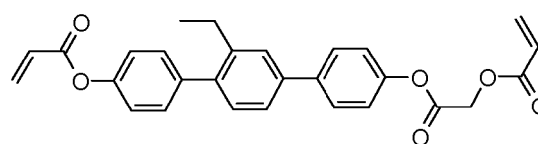
RM-70



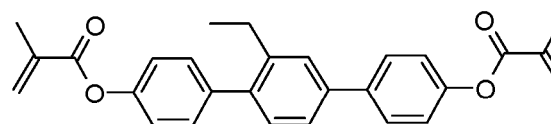
RM-71



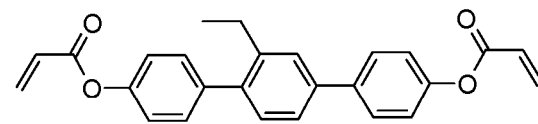
RM-72



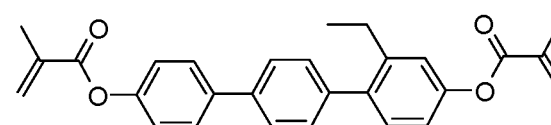
RM-73



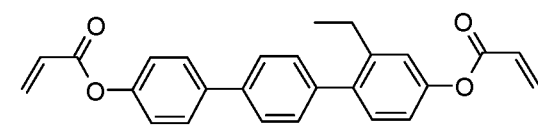
RM-74



RM-75

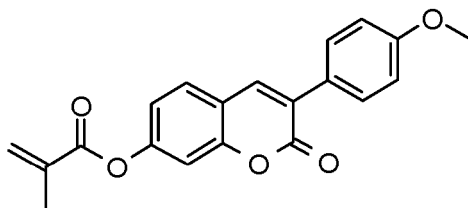


RM-76

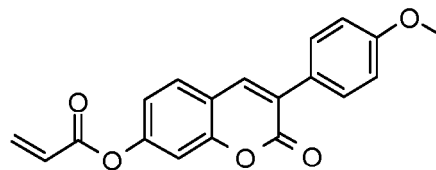


RM-77

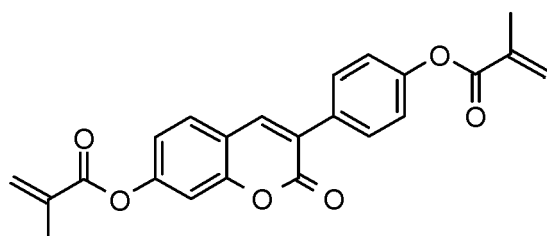
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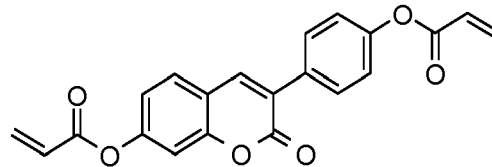
RM-78



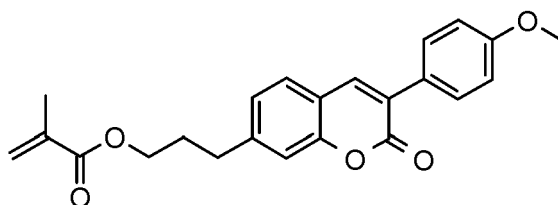
RM-79



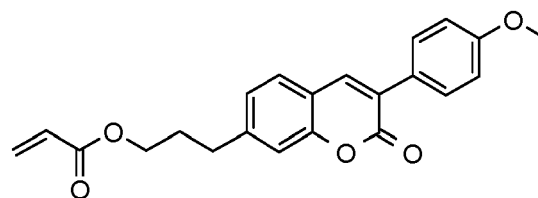
RM-80



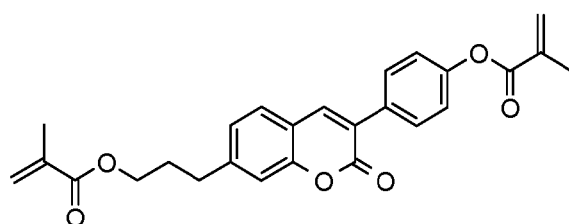
RM-81



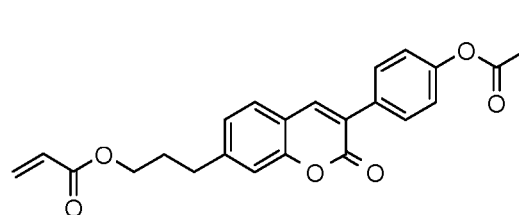
RM-82



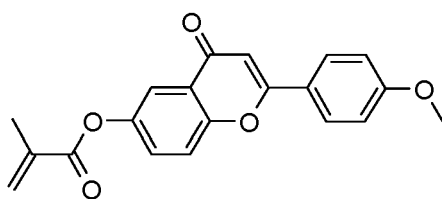
RM-83



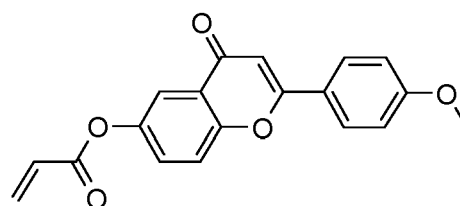
RM-84



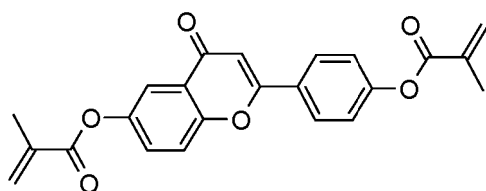
RM-85



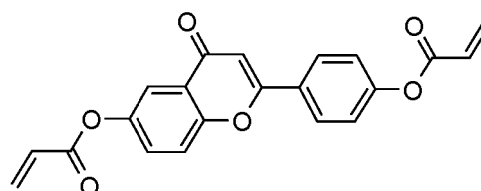
RM-86



RM-87

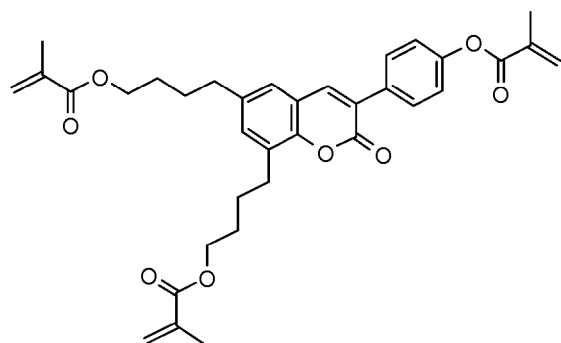


RM-88

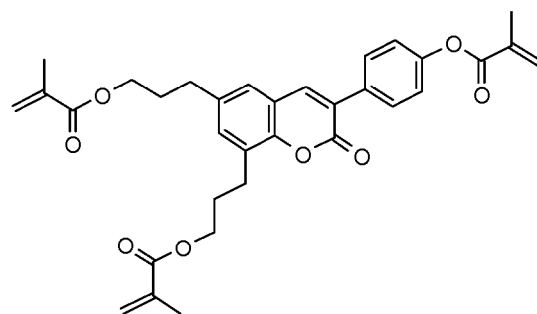


RM-89

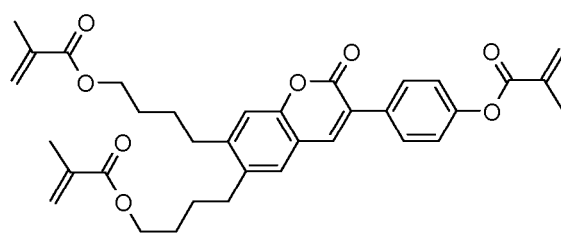
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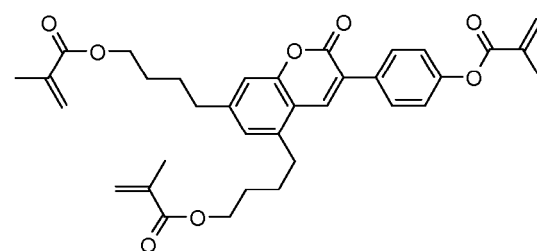
RM-90



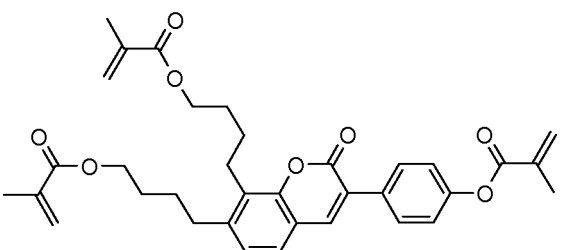
RM-91



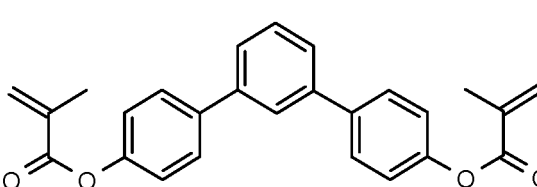
RM-92



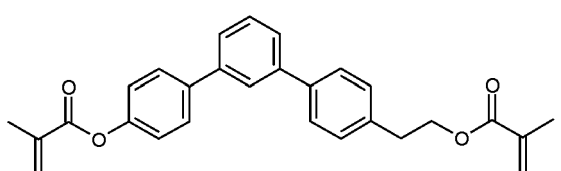
RM-93



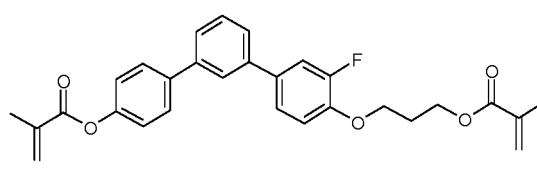
RM-94



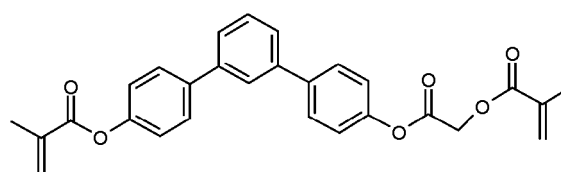
RM-95



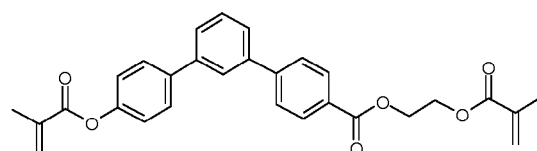
RM-96



RM-97

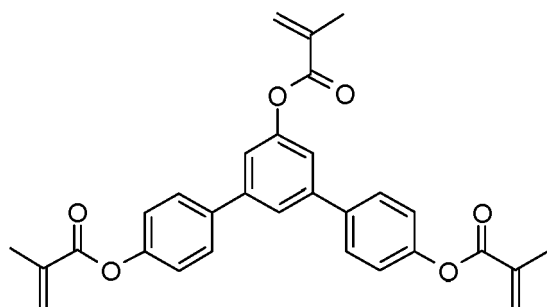


RM-98

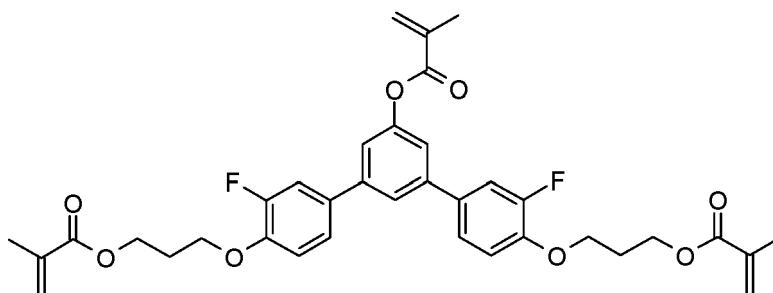


RM-99

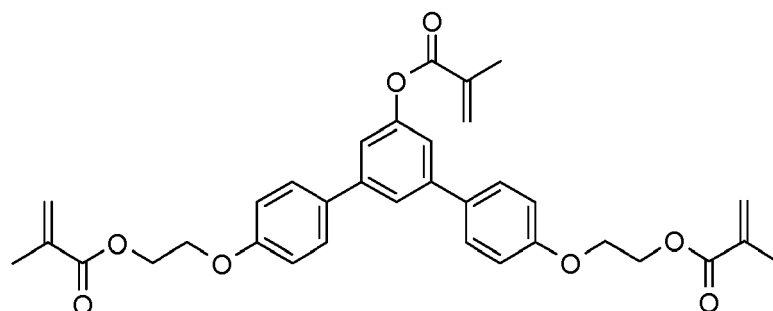
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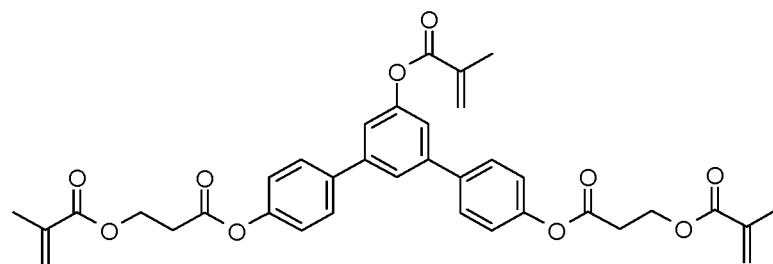
RM-100



RM-101



RM-102



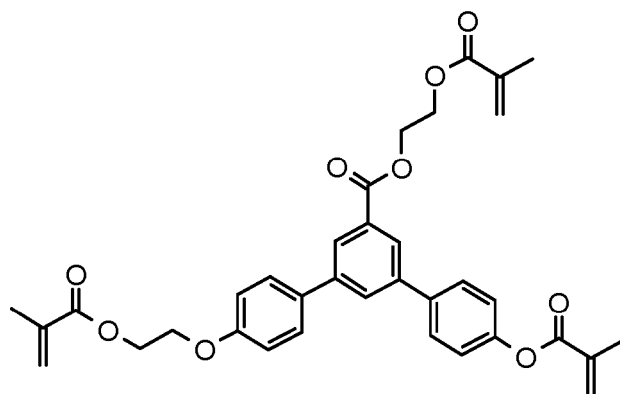
RM-103

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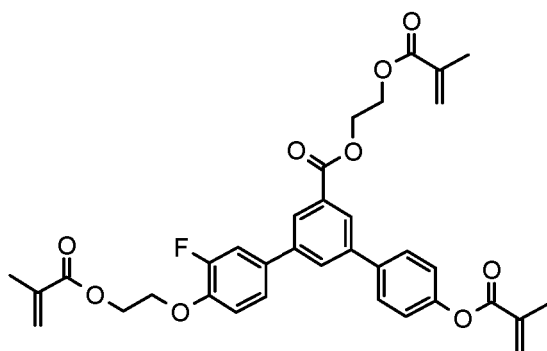
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RM-104

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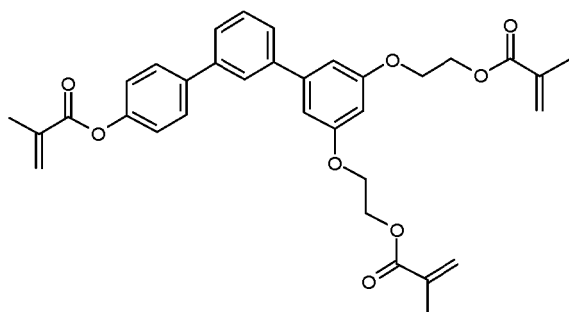


RM-105

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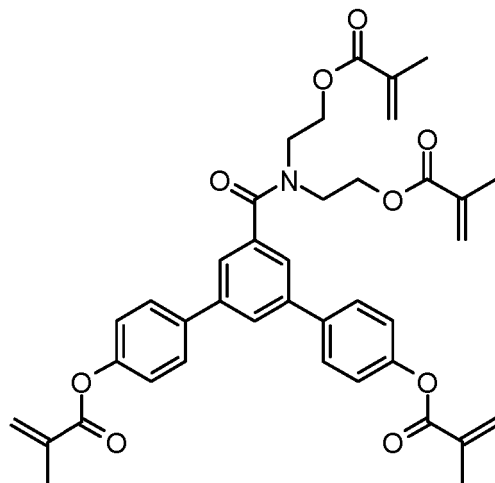
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RM-106

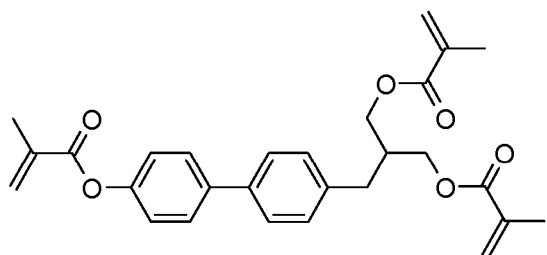
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RM-107

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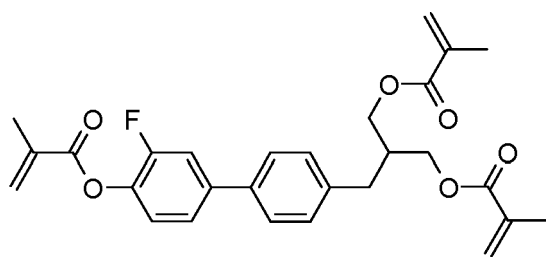


RM-108

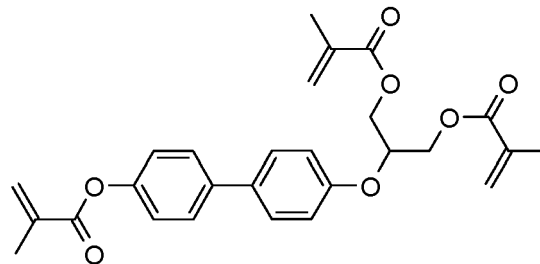
RM-109

RM-110

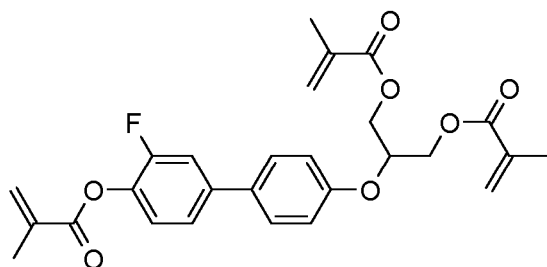
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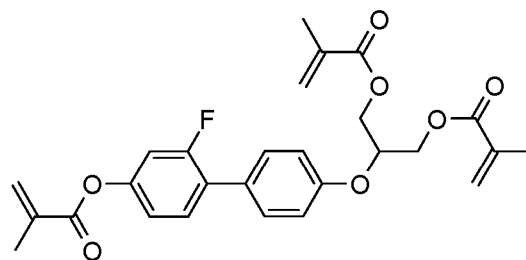
RM-111



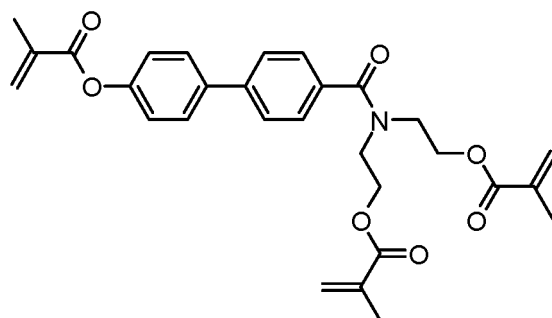
RM-112



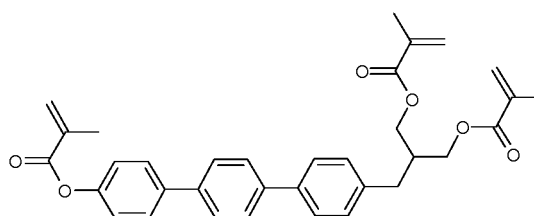
RM-113



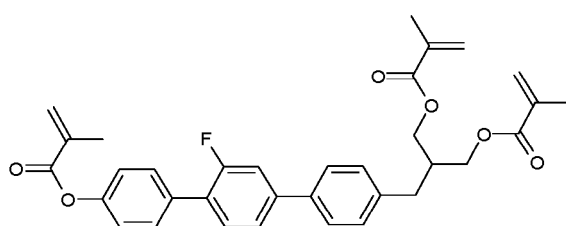
RM-114



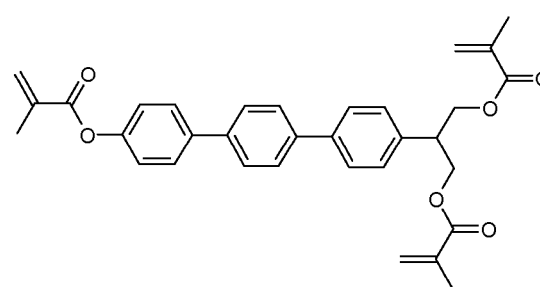
RM-115



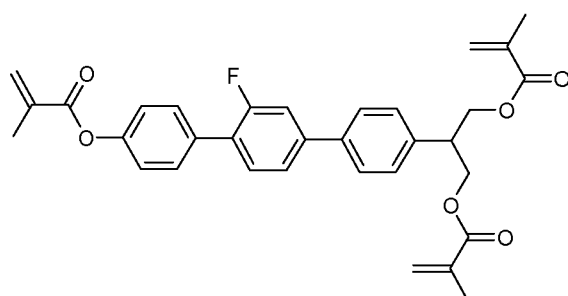
RM-116



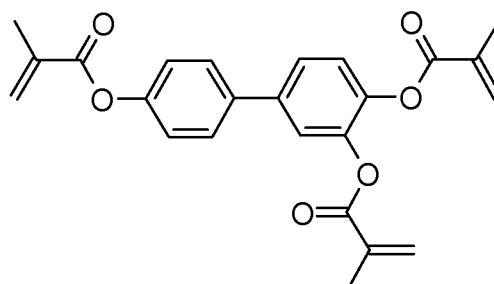
RM-117



RM-118

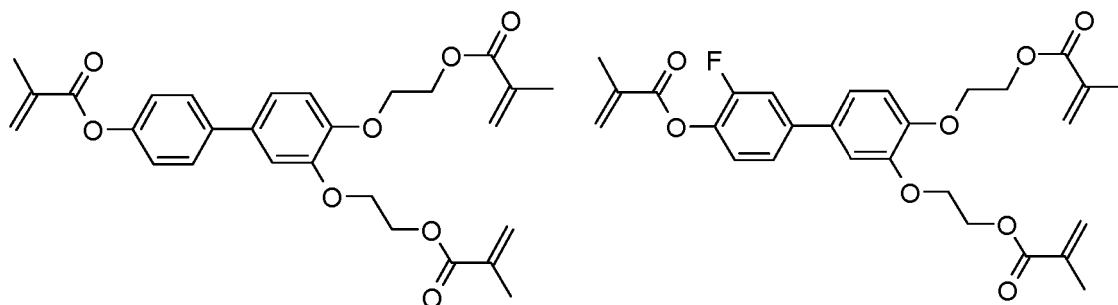


RM-119



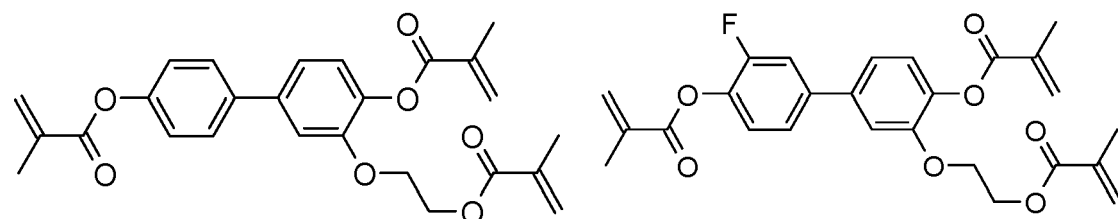
RM-120

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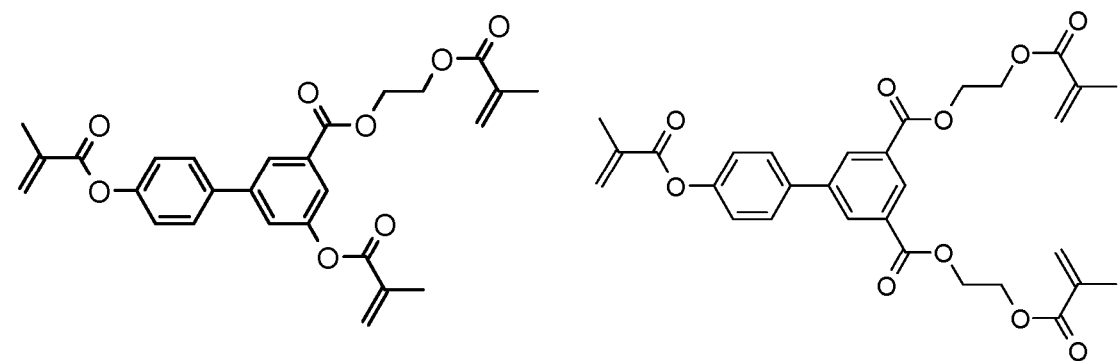
RM-121

RM-122



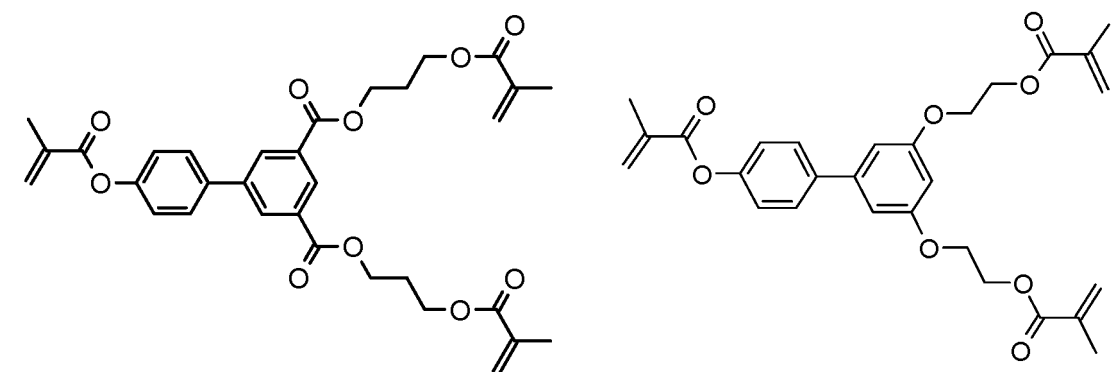
RM-123

RM-124



RM-125

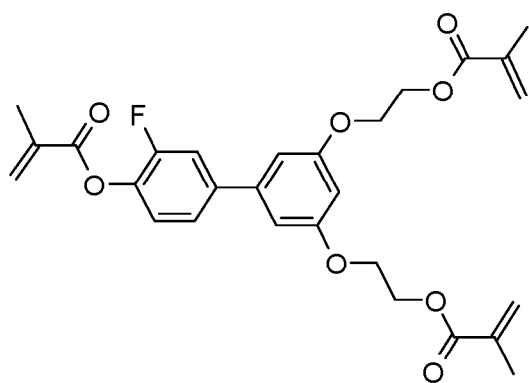
RM-126



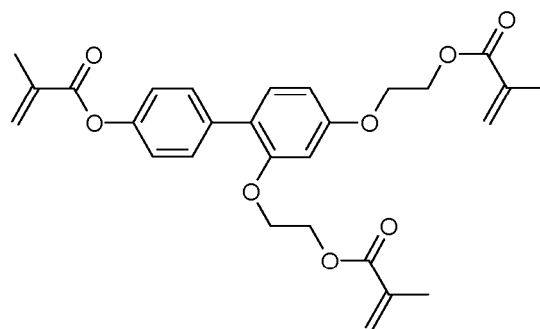
RM-127

RM-128

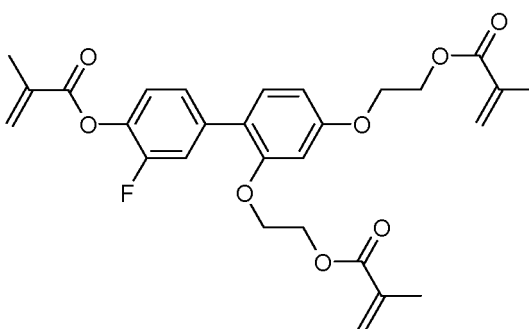
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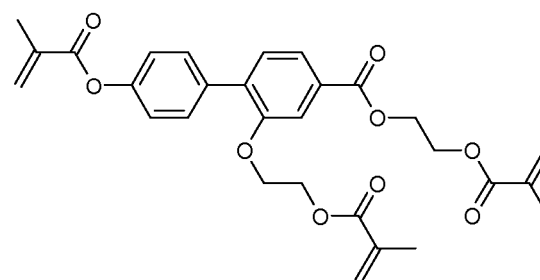
RM-129



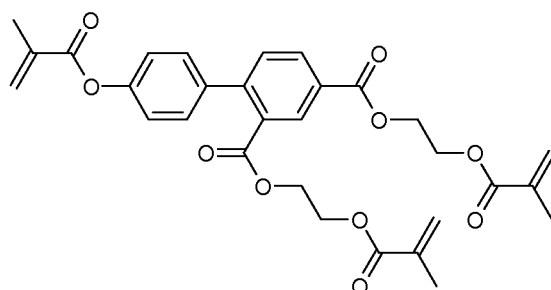
RM-130



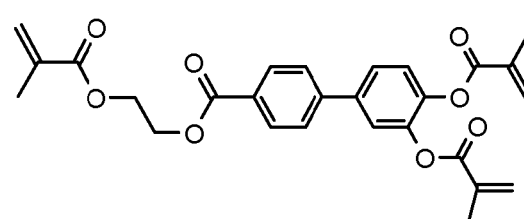
RM-131



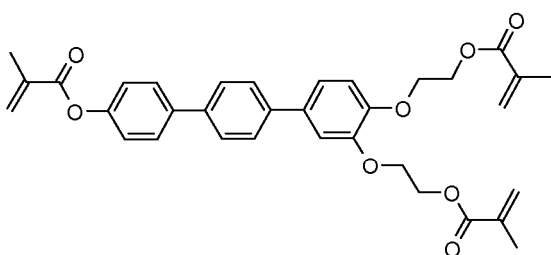
RM-132



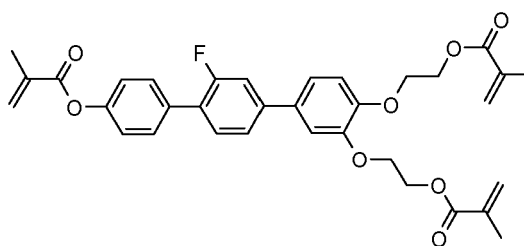
RM-133



RM-134



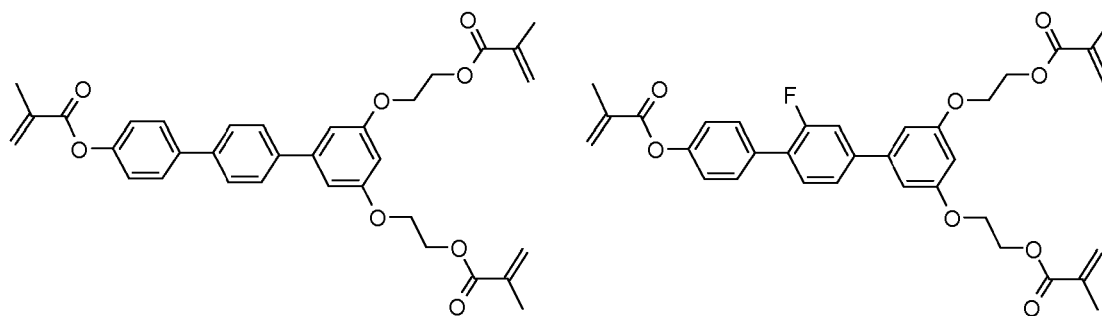
RM-135



RM-136

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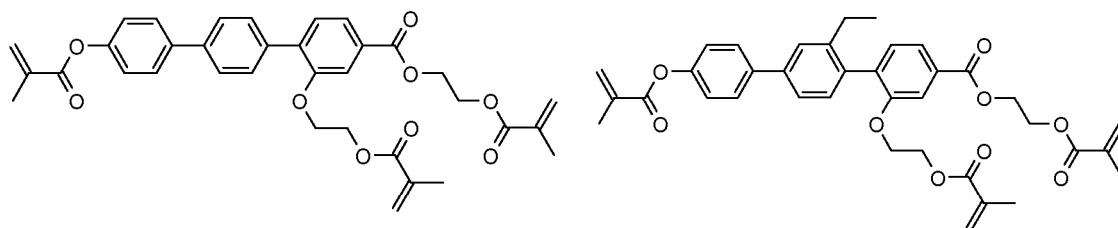


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RM-137

RM-138

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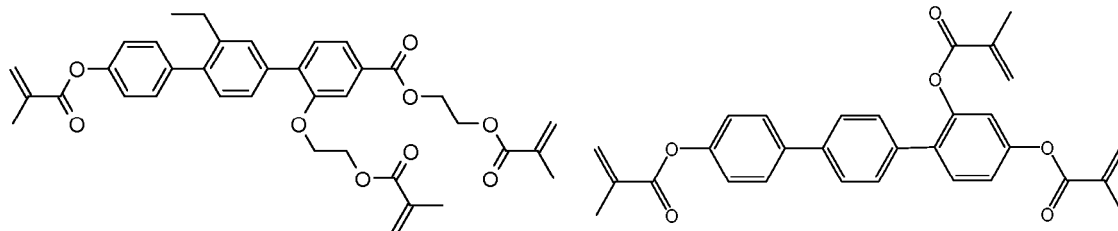


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RM-139

RM-140

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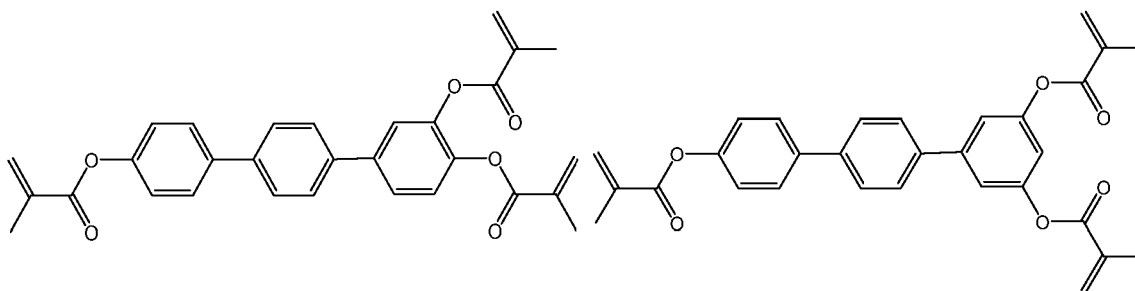


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RM-141

RM-142

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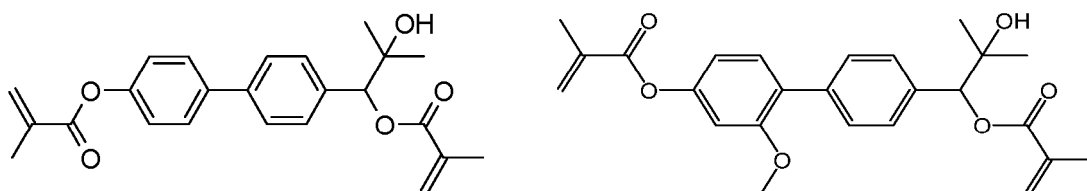


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RM-143

RM-144

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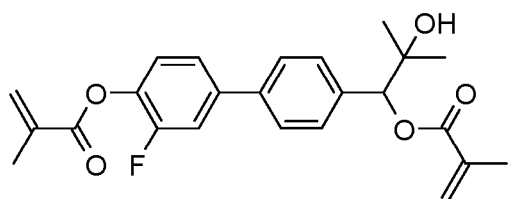
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RM-145

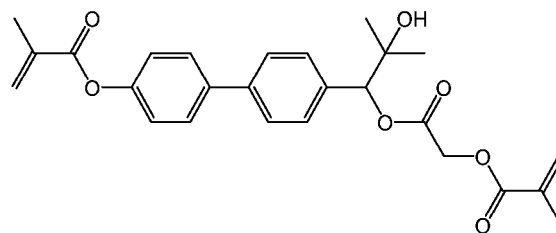
RM-146

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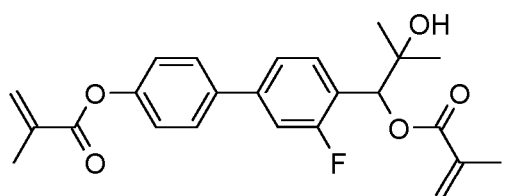
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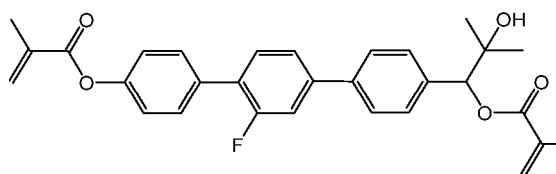
RM-147



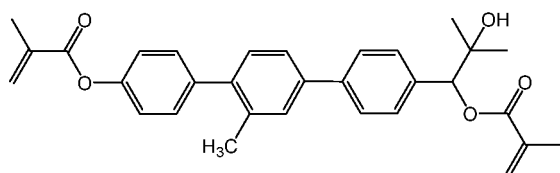
RM-148



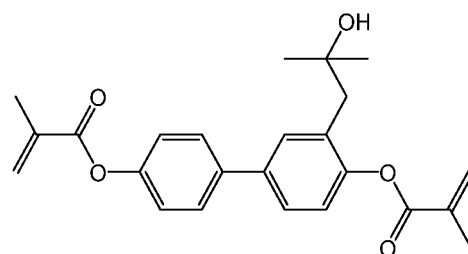
RM-149



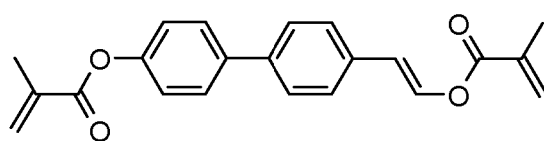
RM-150



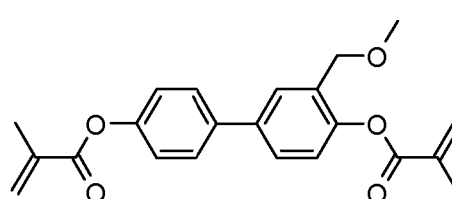
RM-151



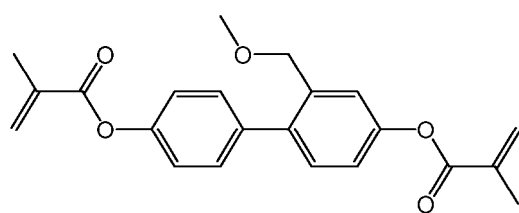
RM-152



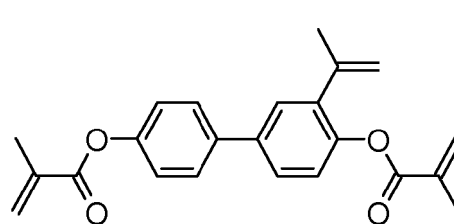
RM-153



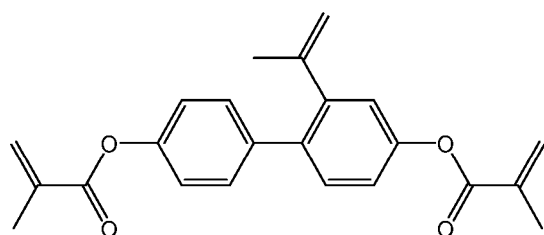
RM-154



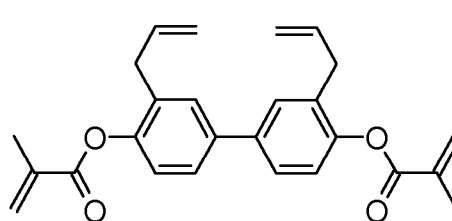
RM-155



RM-156

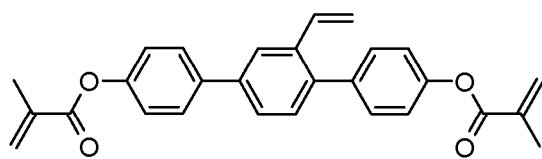


RM-157

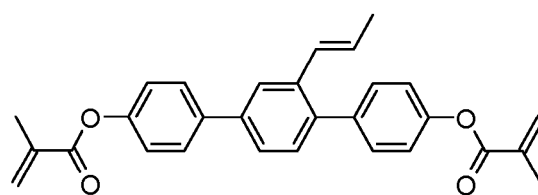


RM-158

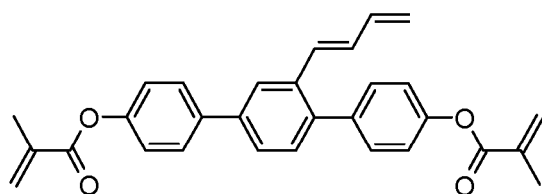
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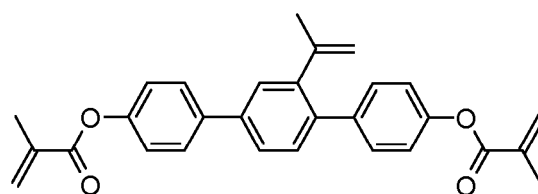
RM-159



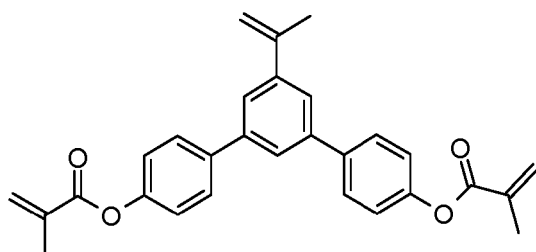
RM-160



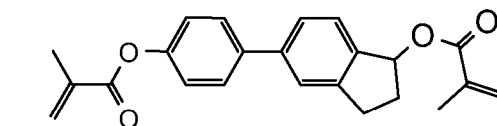
RM-161



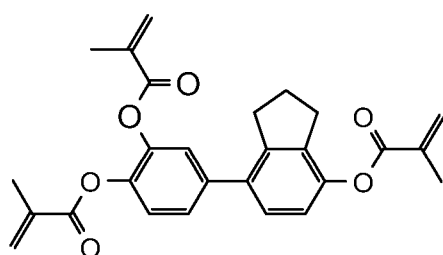
RM-162



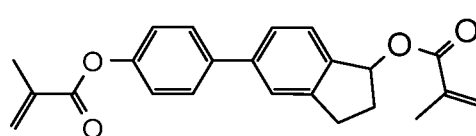
RM-163



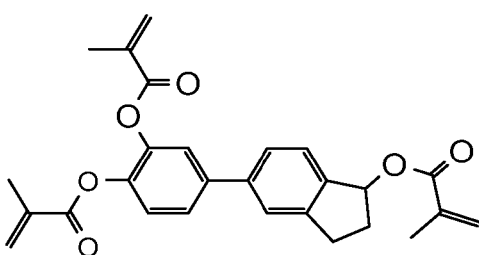
RM-164



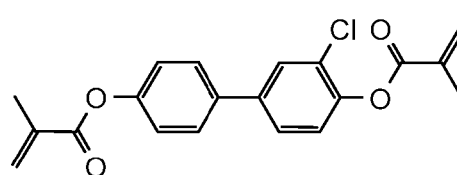
RM-165



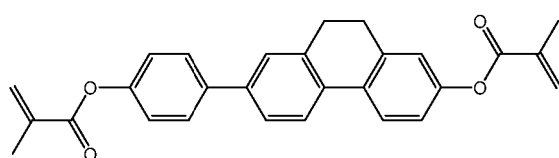
RM-166



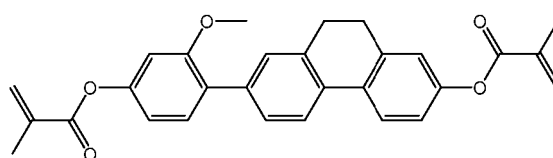
RM-167



RM-168

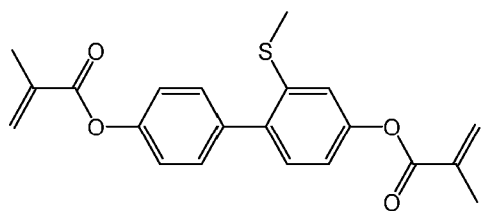


RM-169

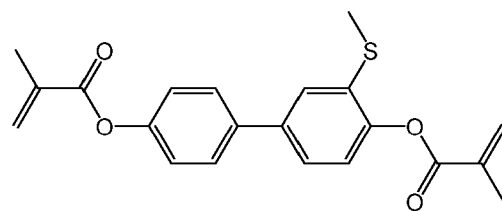


RM-170

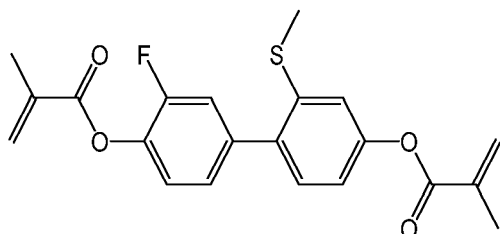
(continued)



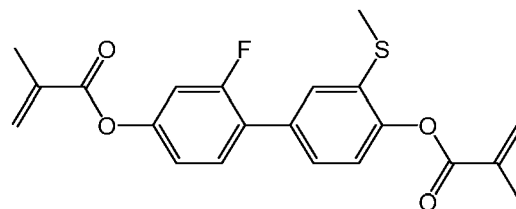
RM-171



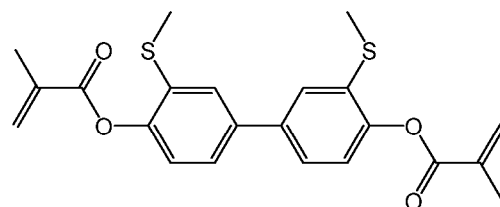
RM-172



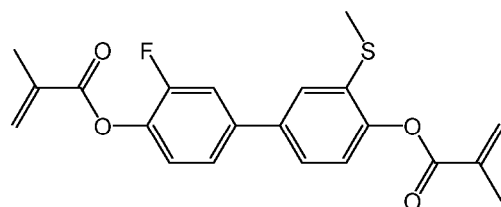
RM-173



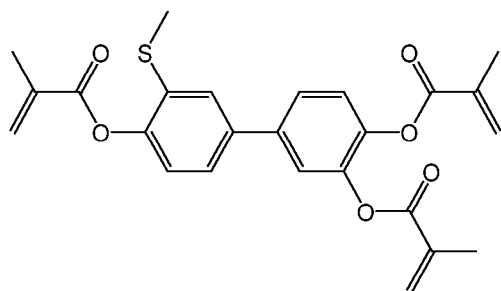
RM-174



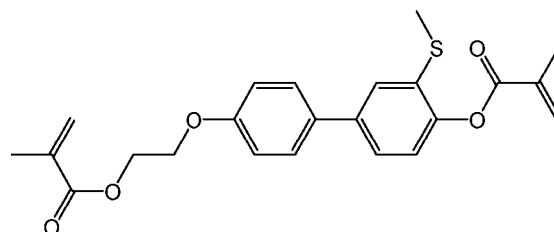
RM-175



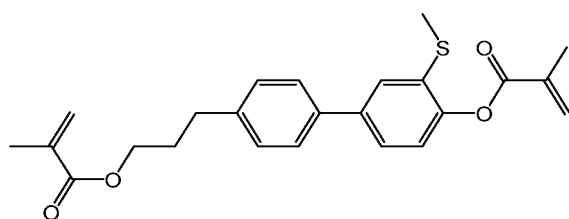
RM-176



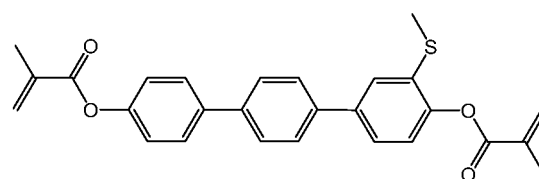
RM-177



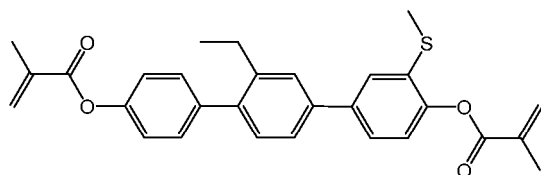
RM-178



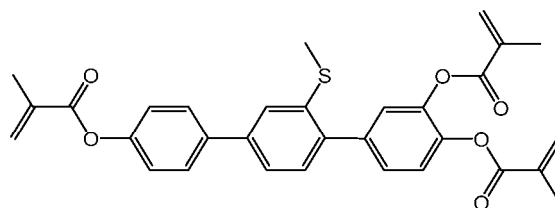
RM-179



RM-180

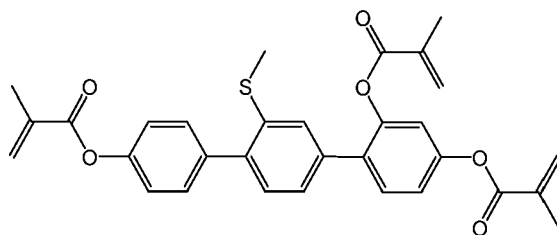


RM-181

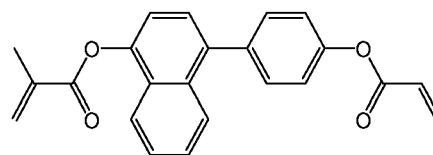


RM-182

(continued)



RM-183

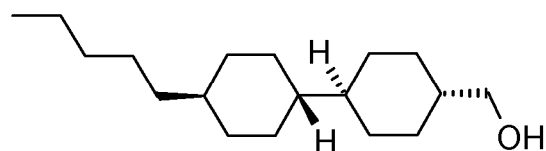


RM-184

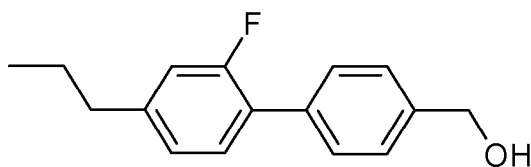
[0200] The LC media according to the invention may optionally comprise one or more polymerizable compounds, preferably selected from the polymerizable compounds of the Formulae RM-1 to RM-184. Of these, compounds RM-1, RM-4, RM-8, RM-17, RM-19, RM-35, RM-37, RM-39, RM-40, RM-41, RM-48, RM-52, RM-54, RM-57, RM-58, RM-64, RM-74, RM-76, RM-88, RM-91, RM-102, RM-103, RM-109, RM-116, RM-117, RM-120, RM-121, RM-122, RM-139, RM-140, RM-142, RM-143, RM-145, RM-146, RM-147, RM-149, RM-156 to RM-163, RM-169, RM-170 and RM-171 to RM-184 are particularly preferred.

Table I

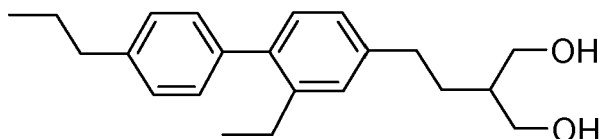
Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:



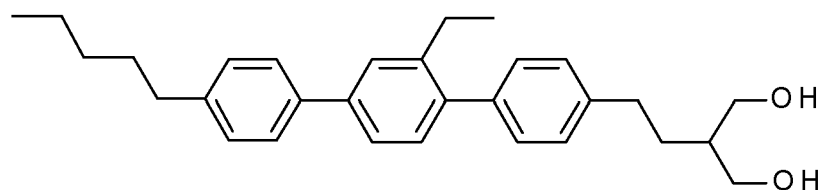
SA-1



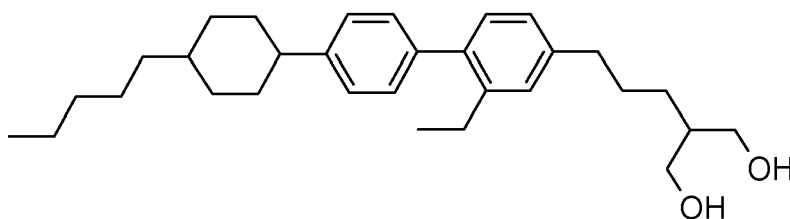
SA-2



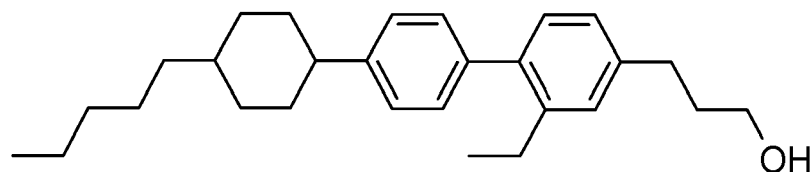
SA-3



SA-4



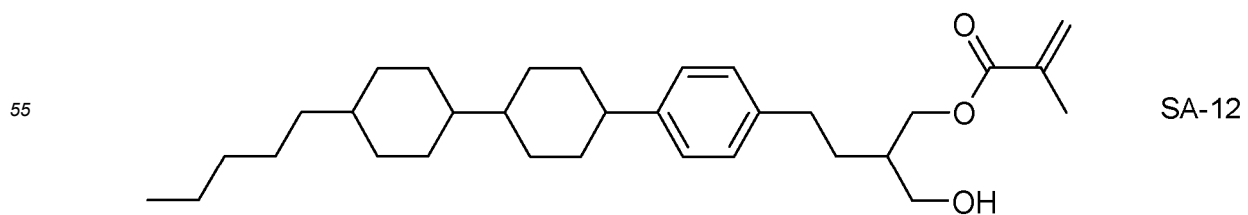
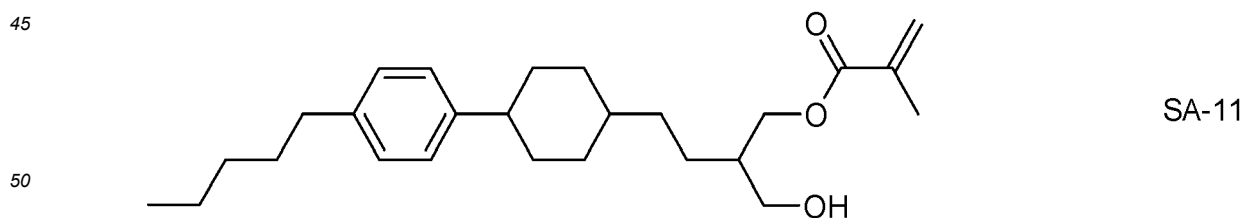
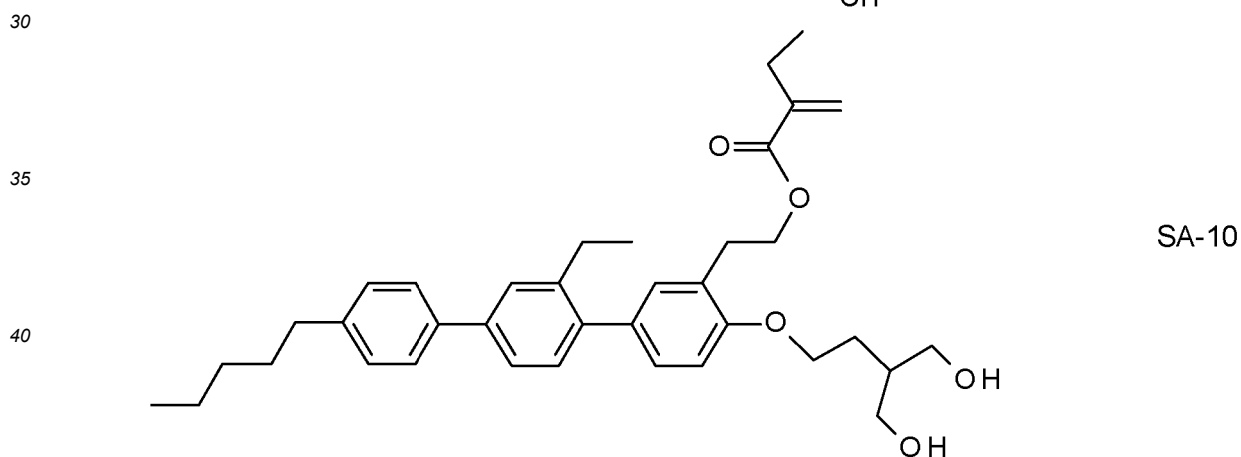
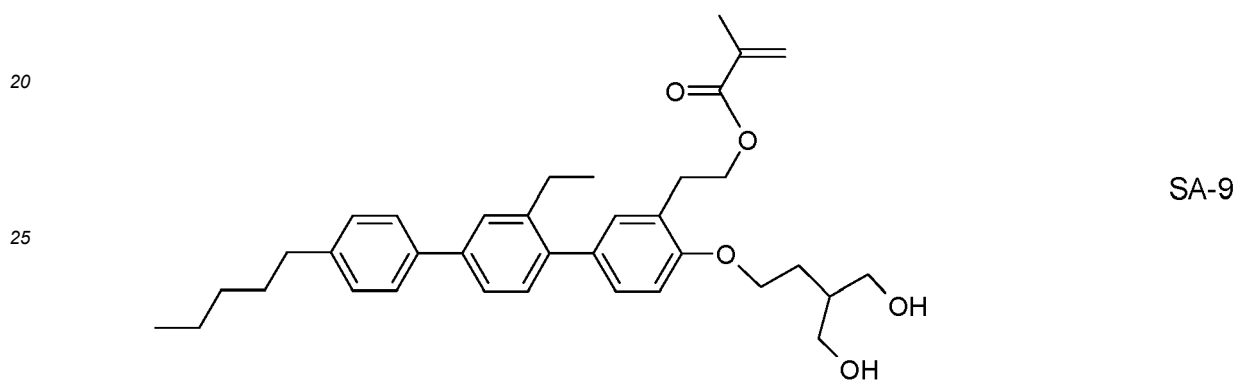
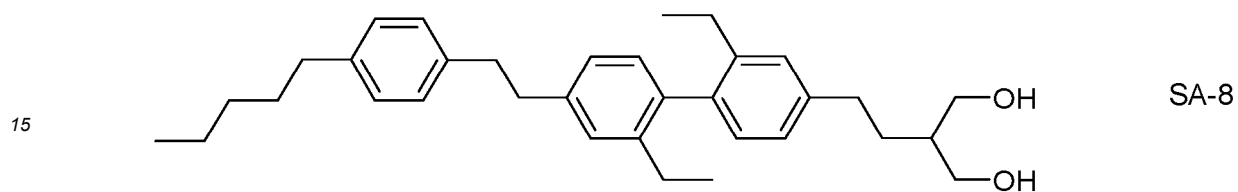
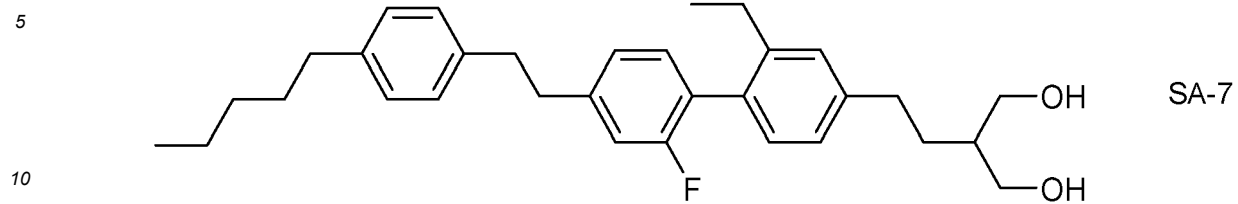
SA-5



SA-6

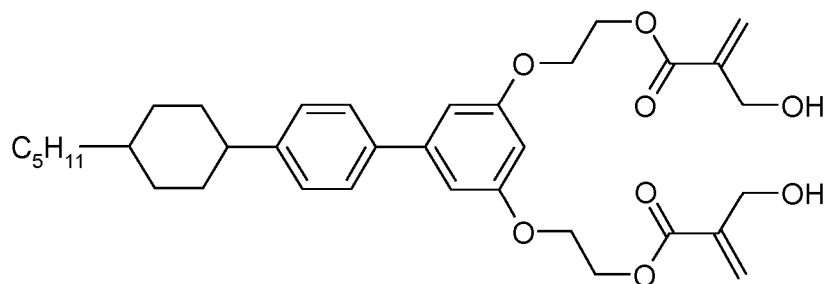
(continued)

Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:

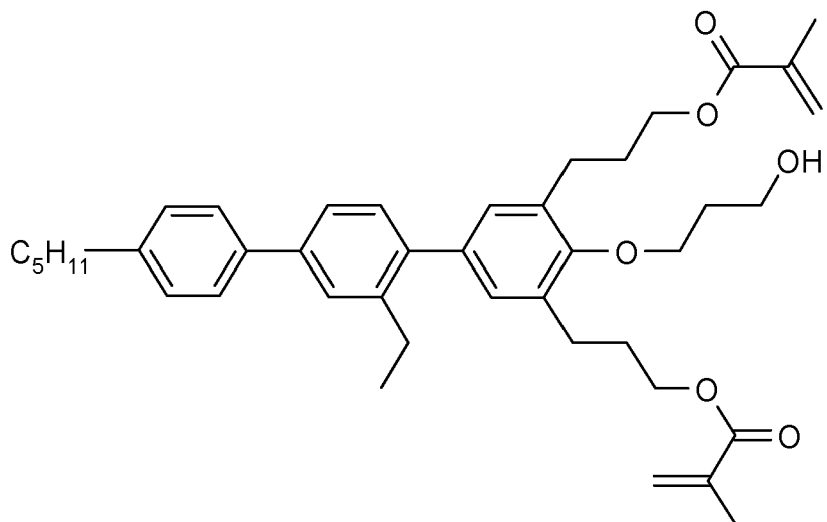


(continued)

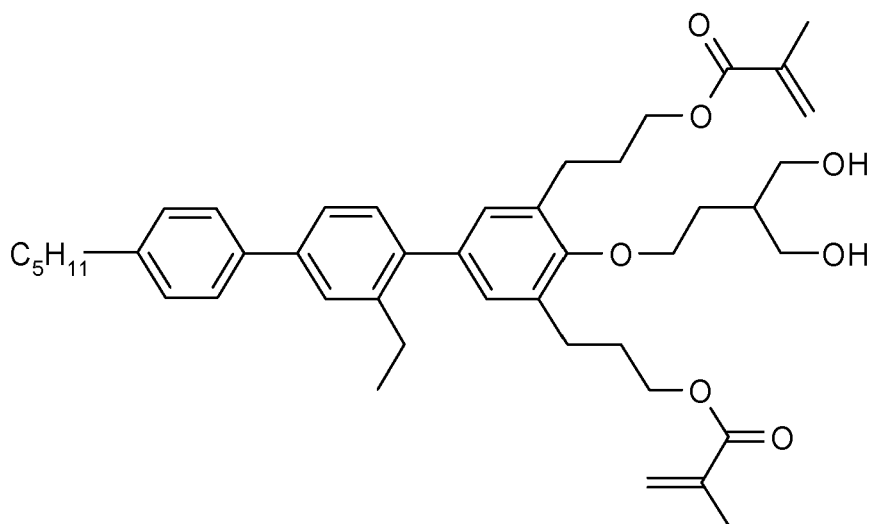
Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:



SA-13



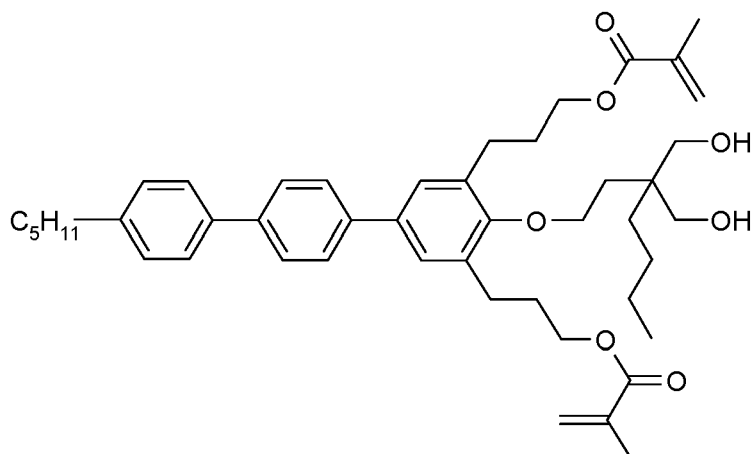
SA-14



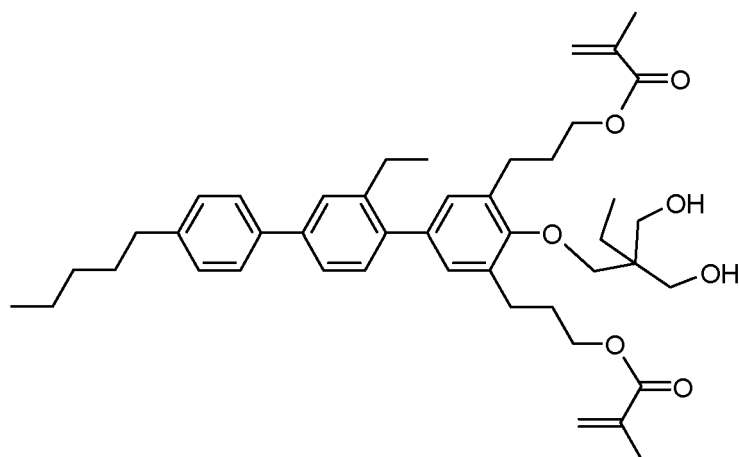
SA-15

(continued)

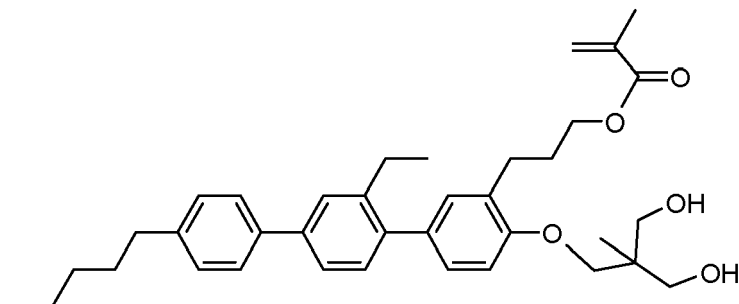
Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:



SA-16



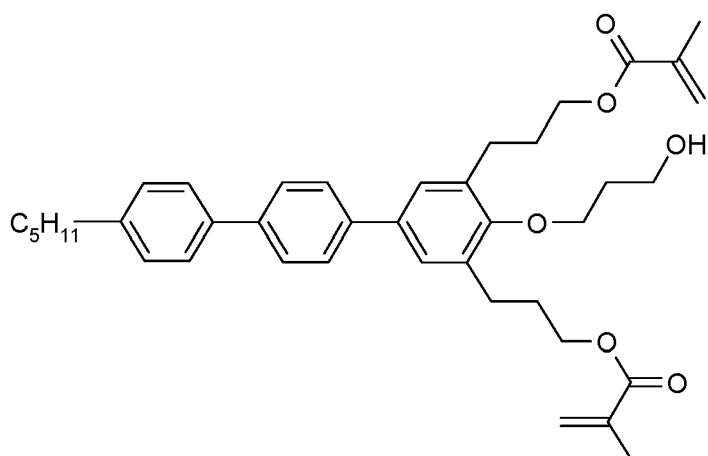
SA-17



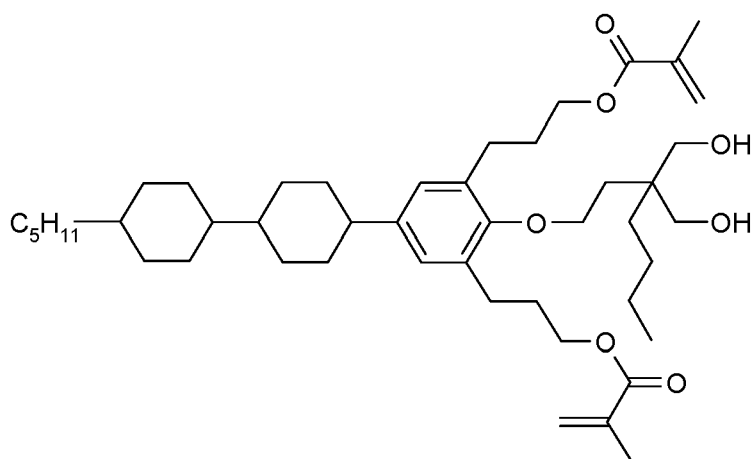
SA-18

(continued)

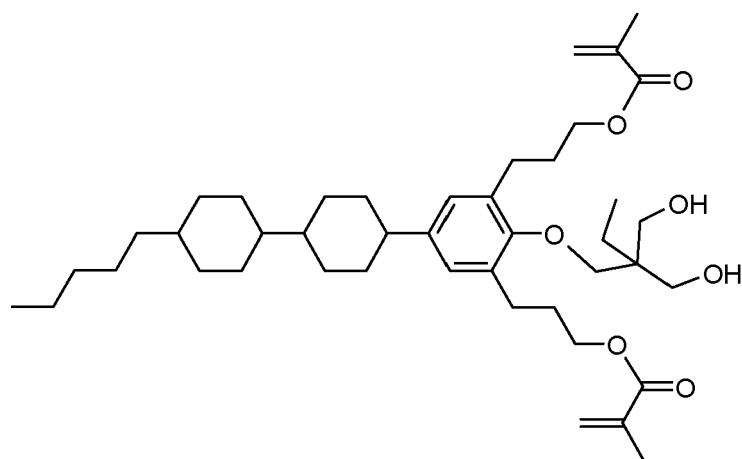
Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:



SA-19



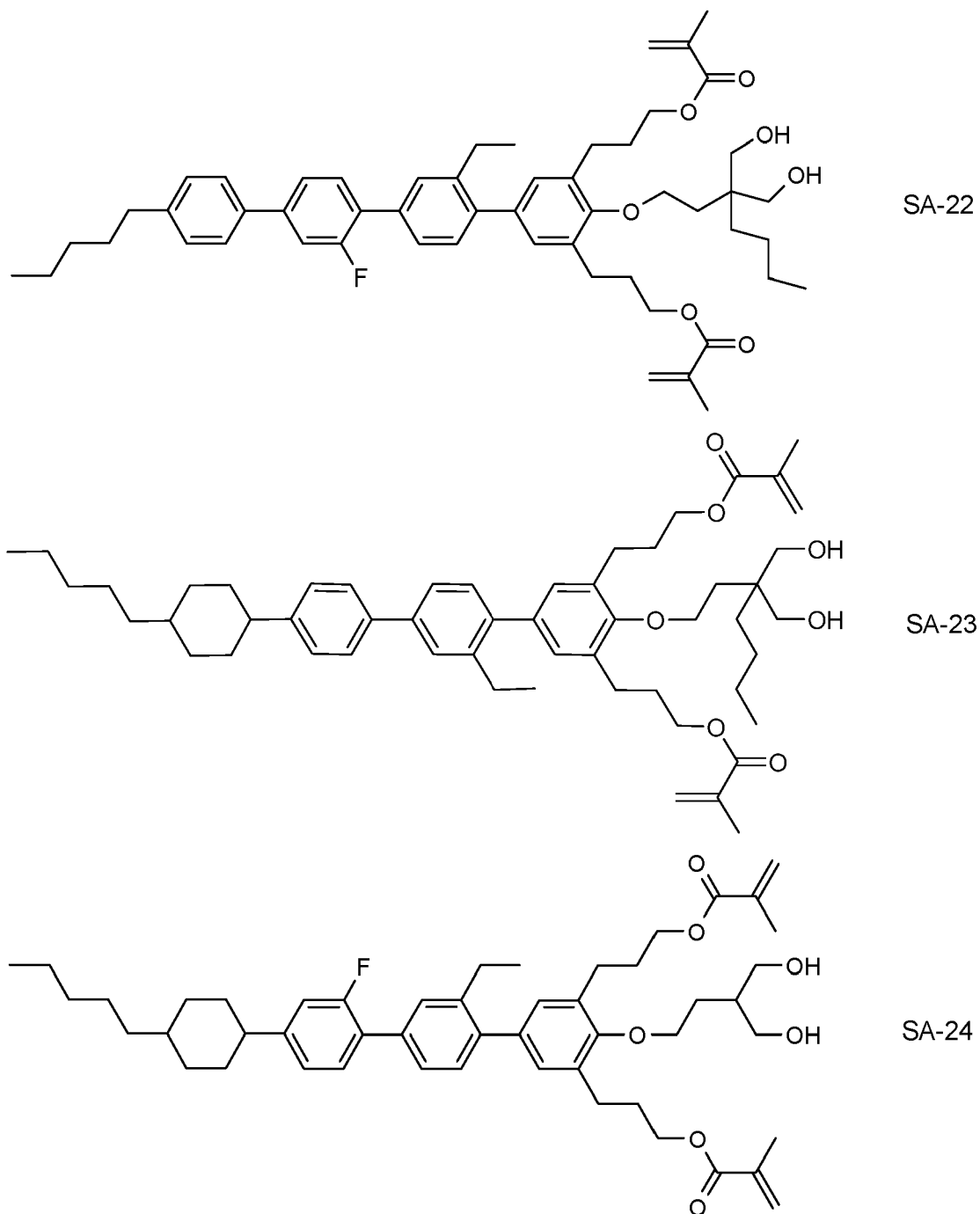
SA-20



SA-21

(continued)

Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:



(continued)

Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:

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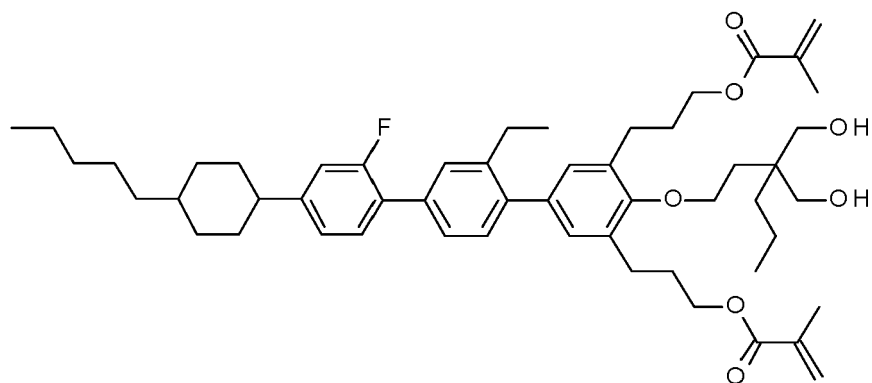
35

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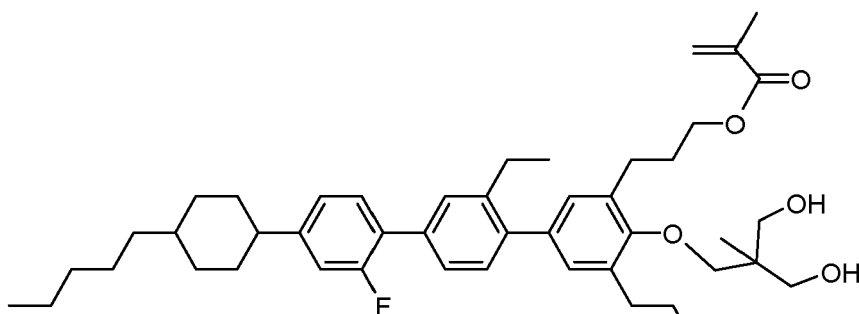
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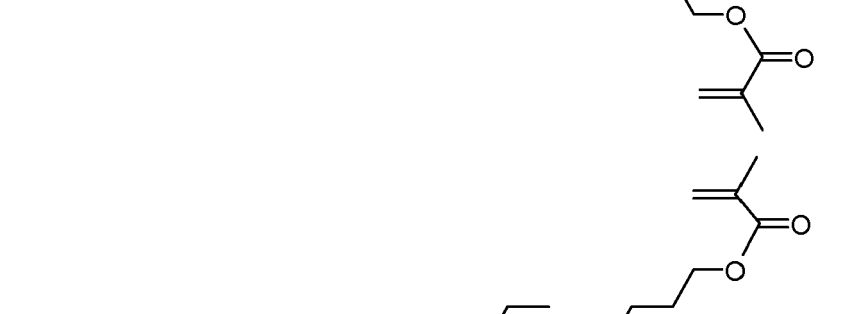
55



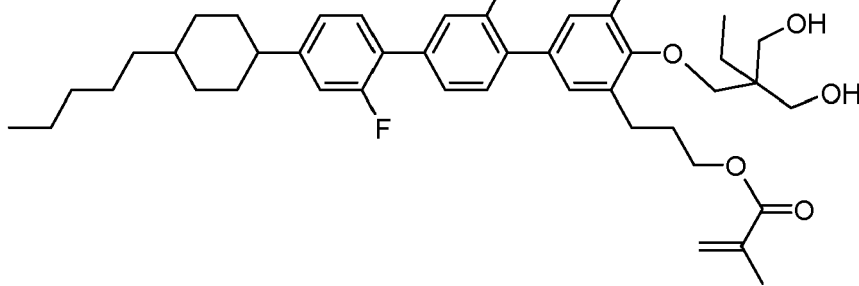
SA-25



SA-26



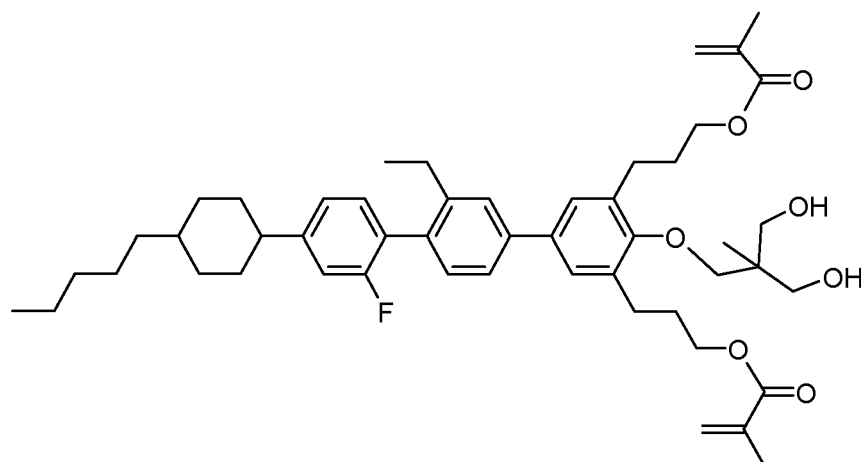
SA-27



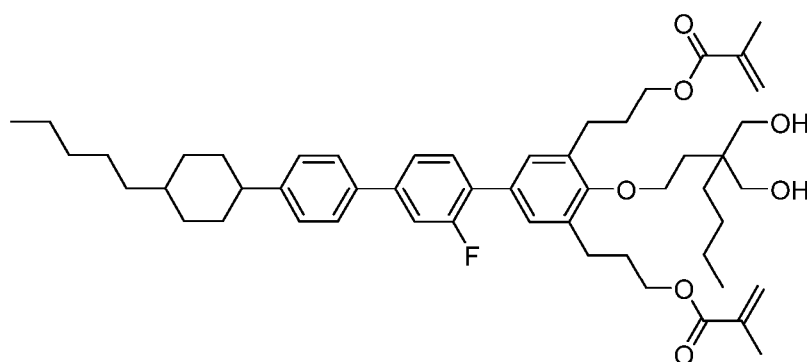
SA-28

(continued)

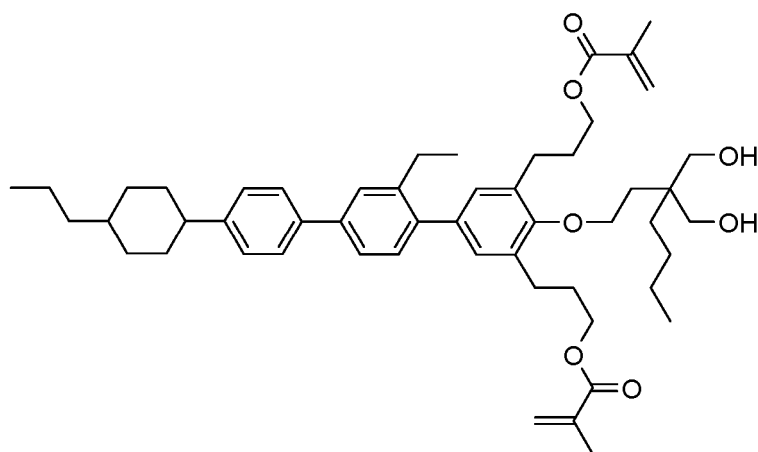
Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:



SA-29



SA-30



SA-31

(continued)

Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:

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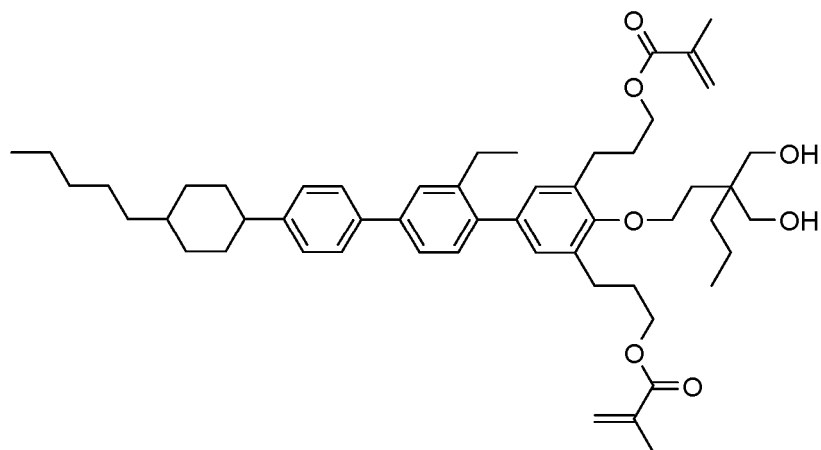
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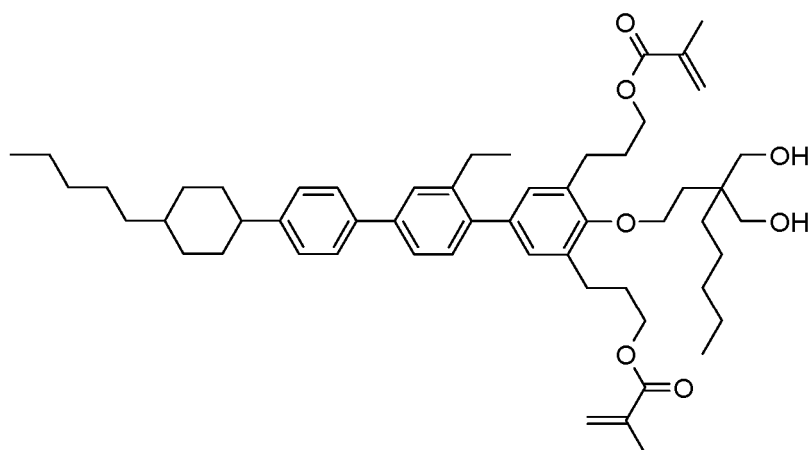
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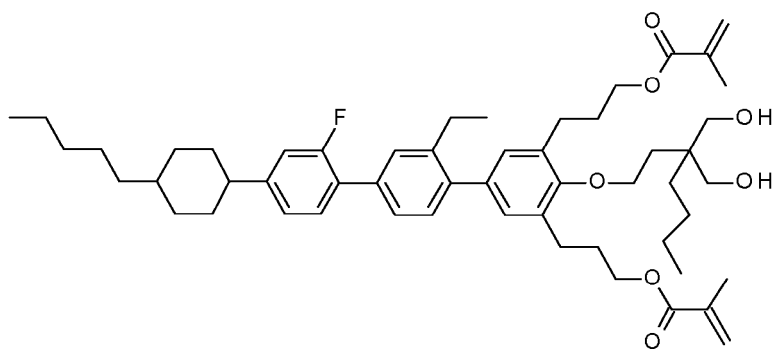
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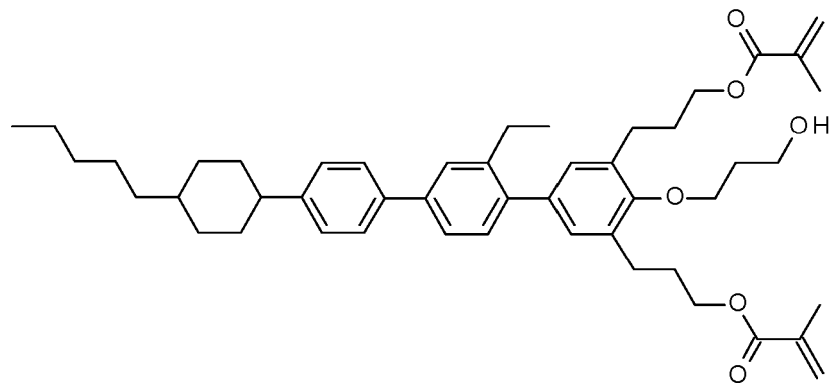
SA-32



SA-33



SA-34



SA-35

(continued)

Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:

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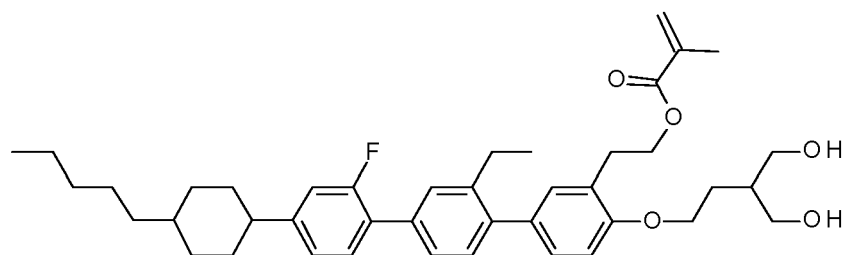
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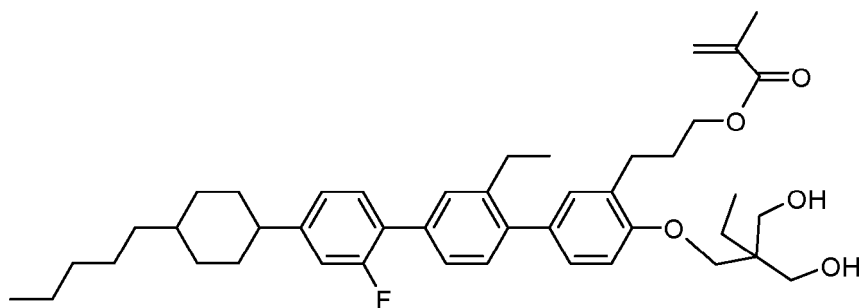
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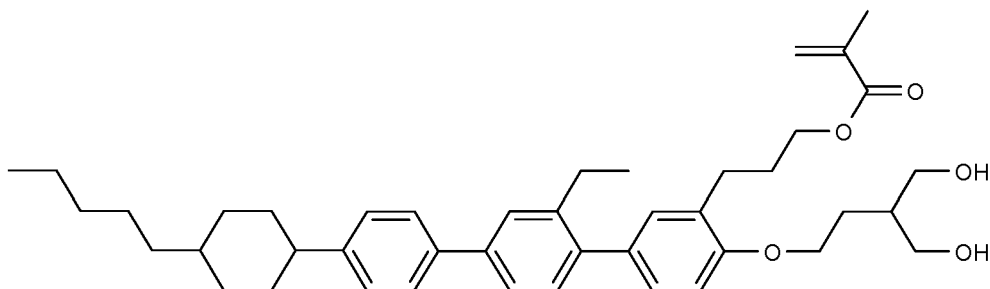
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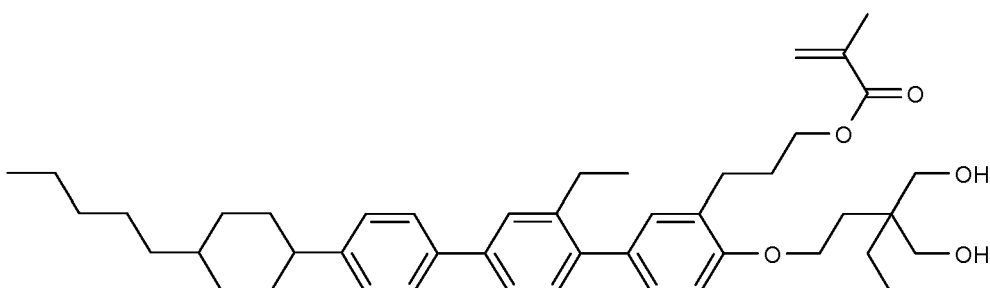
SA-36



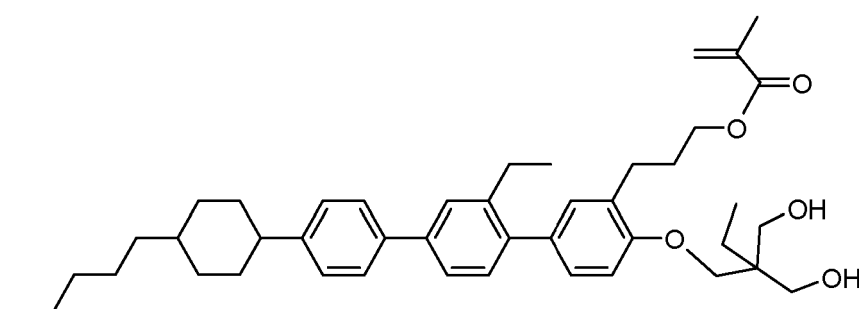
SA-37



SA-38



SA-39



SA-40

(continued)

Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:

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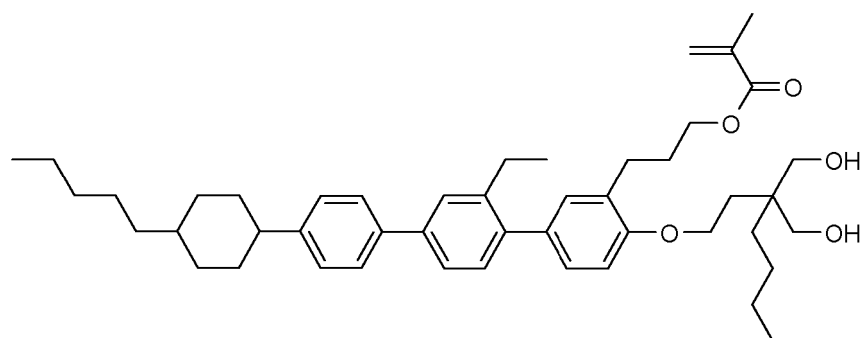
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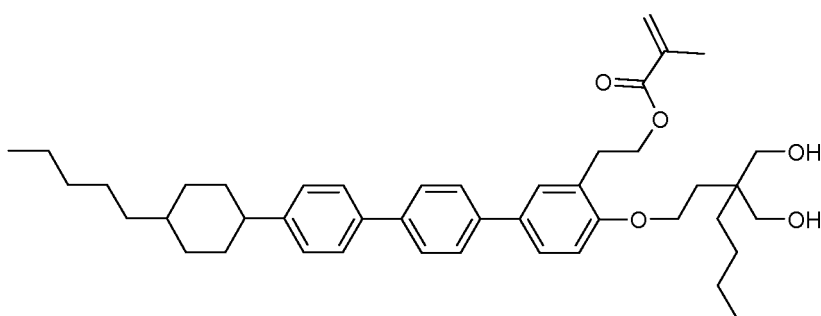
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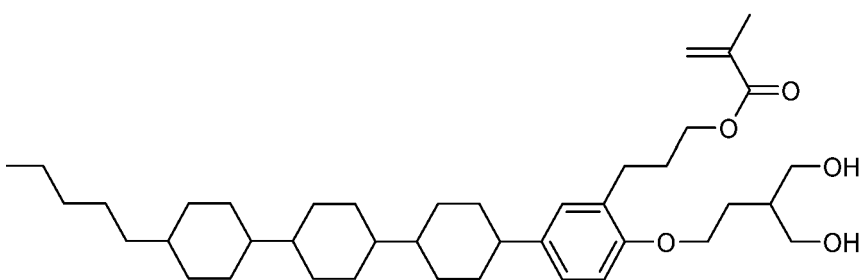
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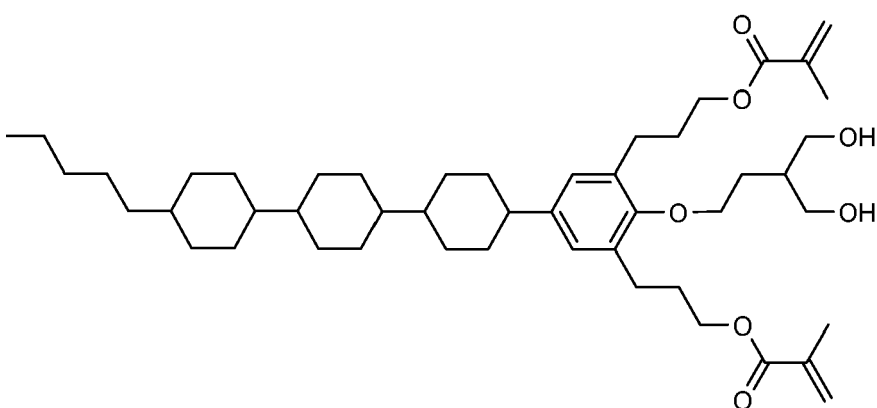
SA-41



SA-42



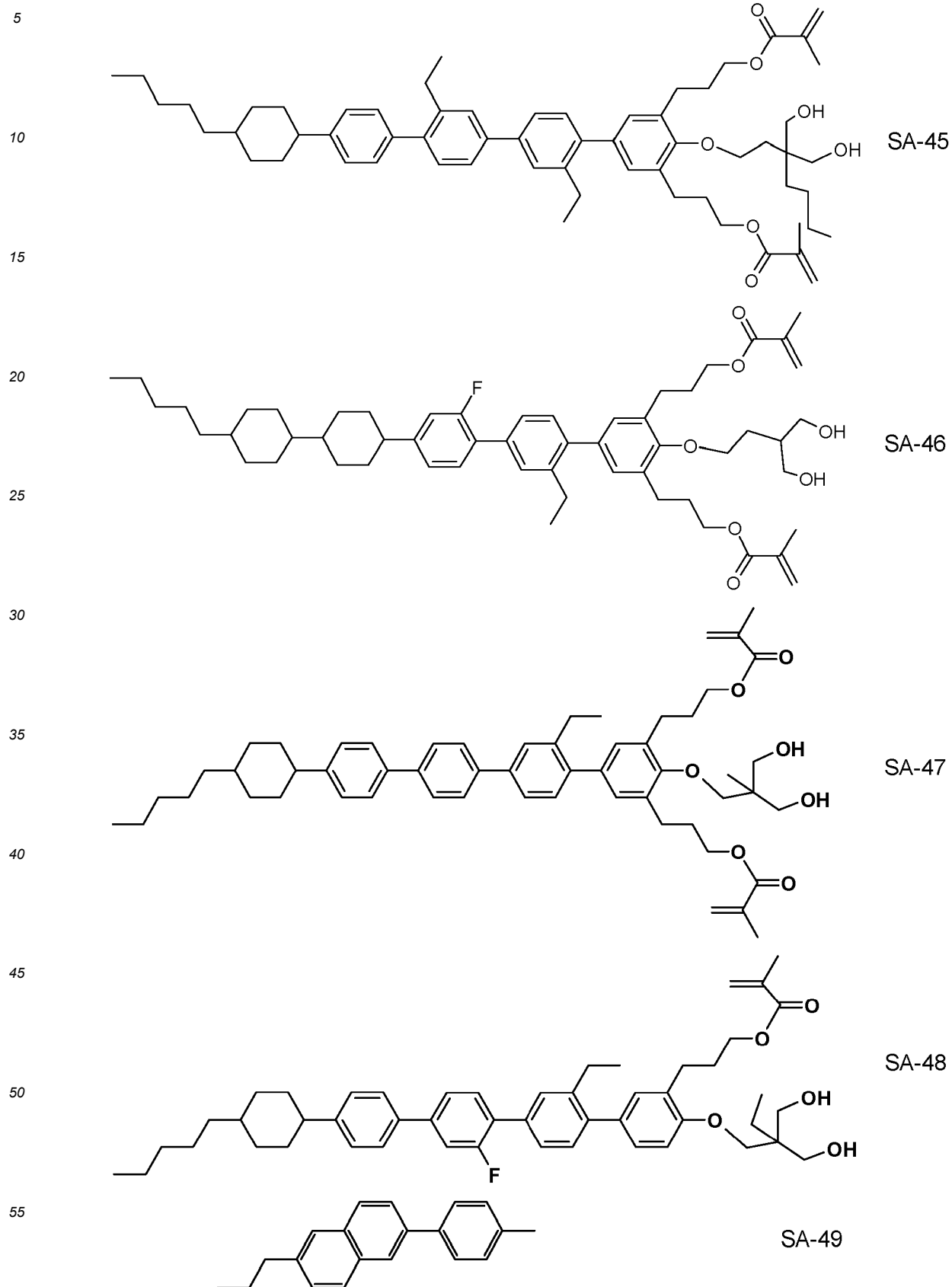
SA-43



SA-44

(continued)

Table I shows self-alignment additives for vertical alignment which can be used in LC media for SA-FFS, SA-HB-FFS and SA-XB-FFS displays according to the present invention:



[0201] In a preferred embodiment, the LC media, SA-VA and SA-FFS displays according to the present invention comprise one or more SA additives selected from the Formulae SA-1 to SA-49, preferably from the Formulae SA-14 to SA-49, very preferably from the Formulae SA-20 to SA-34 and SA-44, in combination with one or more RMs.

[0202] The following examples are intended to explain the invention without limiting it.

[0203] Above and below, percentage data denote per cent by weight. All temperatures are indicated in degrees Celsius. m.p. denotes melting point, cl.p. = clearing point. Furthermore, C = crystalline state, N = nematic phase, S = smectic phase and I = isotropic phase. The data between these symbols represent the transition temperatures. Furthermore, the following symbols are used

10	V_0	Freedericks threshold voltage, capacitive [V] at 20°C,
	V_{10}	voltage [V] for 10% transmission,
	n_e	extraordinary refractive index measured at 20°C and 589 nm,
	n_o	ordinary refractive index measured at 20°C and 589 nm,
	Δn	optical anisotropy measured at 20°C and 589 nm,
15	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$	dielectric susceptibility (or " <i>dielectric constant</i> ") perpendicular to the longitudinal axes of the molecules at 20°C and 1 kHz,
	$\varepsilon_{\parallel}$	dielectric susceptibility (or " <i>dielectric constant</i> ") parallel to the longitudinal axes of the molecules at 20 °C and 1 kHz,
	$\Delta\varepsilon$	dielectric anisotropy at 20 °C and 1 kHz,
20	cl.p. or T(N,I)	clearing point [°C],
	η	flow viscosity measured at 20 °C [mm ² ·s ⁻¹],
	γ_1	rotational viscosity measured at 20 °C [mPa·s],
	K_1	elastic constant, " <i>splay</i> " deformation at 20 °C [pN],
	K_2	elastic constant, " <i>twist</i> " deformation at 20 °C [pN],
25	K_3	elastic constant, " <i>bend</i> " deformation at 20 °C [pN], and
	VHR	voltage holding ratio.

[0204] All physical properties are determined in accordance with "Merck Liquid Crystals, Physical Properties of Liquid Crystals", status Nov. 1997, Merck KGaA, Germany, and apply for a temperature of 20°C, unless explicitly indicated otherwise.

Examples

Example M1 (comparative)

[0205] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	3.5	T(N, I)	=	83.0 °C
2	CC-3-V	35.5	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1347
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6288
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4941
5	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\Delta\varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.6
6	PGP-1-2V	8.5	$\varepsilon_{\parallel}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.2
7	PGUQU-3-F	4.0	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.6
8	PGUQU-4-F	3.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	63 mPa·s
9	PGUQU-5-F	3.0	K_1 (20°C)	=	18.7 pN
10	PP-1-2V1	10.0	K_3 (20°C)	=	16.5 pN
11	PUS-3-2	9.5	LTS bulk [-20°C]	=	672 h

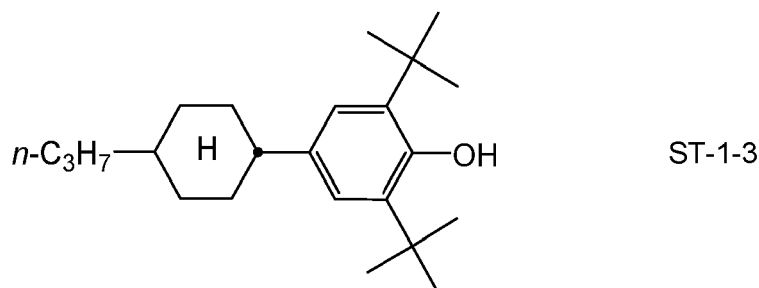
[0206] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 14.85 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.37 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S1 (stabilised with compound of Formula ST-1-3)

[0207] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M1	99.95 wt.-%
Compound of Formula ST-1-3	500 ppm

[0208] Addition of 500 ppm of the compound of the Formula ST-1-3 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M1, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M1.



Example M2

[0209] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	4.0	T(N, I)	=	91.0 °C
2	CC-3-V	38.5	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1329
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6257
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4928
5	CLP-3-1	8.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	4.0
6	PGS-2-1	10.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.7
7	PGP-1-2V	5.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	PGP-2-2V	3.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	67 mPa·s
9	PGUQU-3-F	4.5	K_1 (20 °C)	=	20.9 pN
10	PGUQU-4-F	4.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	16.6 pN
11	PGUQU-5-F	3.0			
12	PP-1-2V1	4.5			
13	PPGU-3-F	0.5			

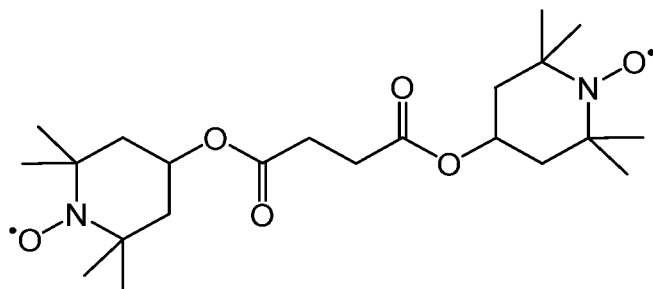
[0210] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 15.98 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.21 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S2 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-5)

[0211] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M2	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-5	50 ppm

[0212] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-5 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M2, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M2.



H-3-5

Example M3

[0213] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties	
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%		
1	CC-3-2V1	4.0	T(N, I)	= 87.0 °C
2	CC-3-V	35.75	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	= 0.1353
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	= 1.6297
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	= 1.4944
5	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\Delta \varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	= 3.7
6	PGS-2-1	6.0	$\varepsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	= 6.4
7	PGP-1-2V	11.25	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	= 2.7
8	PGUQU-3-F	3.75	γ_1 (20 °C)	= 64 mPa·s
9	PGUQU-4-F	4.0	K_1 (20 °C)	= 19.7 pN
10	PGUQU-5-F	3.0	K_3 (20 °C)	= 16.9 pN
11	PP-1-2V1	9.25		

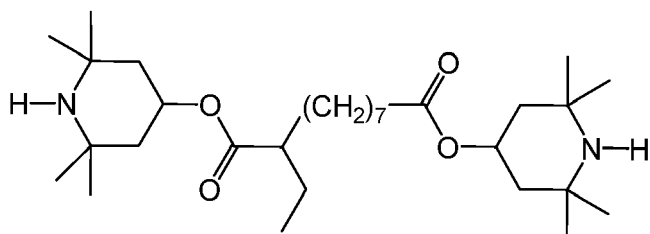
[0214] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 15.48 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.25 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S3 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-3)

[0215] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M3	99.9 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-3	1 000 ppm

[0216] Addition of 1 000 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-3 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M3, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M3.



H-3-3

Example M4

[0217] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	4.0	T(N, I)	=	86.0 °C
2	CC-3-V	35.75	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1345
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6281
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4936
5	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.7
6	PGP-1-2V	11.25	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.4
7	PGUQU-3-F	3.75	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	PGUQU-4-F	4.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	64 mPa·s
9	PGUQU-5-F	3.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	19.7 pN
10	PP-1-2V1	9.25	K_3 (20 °C)	=	16.6 pN
11	PGS-2-2	6.0			

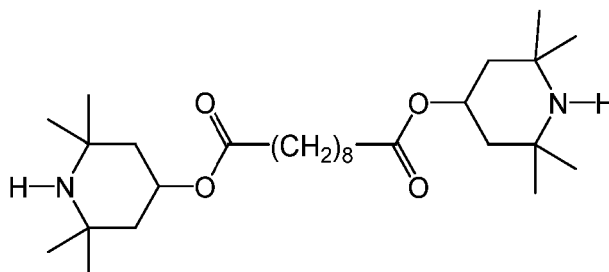
[0218] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 15.38 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.25 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S4 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-1)

[0219] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M4	99.9 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-1	1 000 ppm

[0220] Addition of 1 000 ppm of the compound of Formula H-3-1 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M4, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M4.



H-3-1

Example M5

[0221] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	4.0	T(N, I)	=	86.5 °C
2	CC-3-V	35.75	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1342
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6284
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4942
5	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.7
6	PGP-1-2V	11.25	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.4
7	PGUQU-3-F	3.75	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	PGUQU-4-F	4.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	64 mPa·s
9	PGUQU-5-F	3.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	19.8 pN

(continued)

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
10	PP-1-2V1	9.25	K_3 (20 °C)	=	16.8 pN
11	PGS-3-2	6.0			

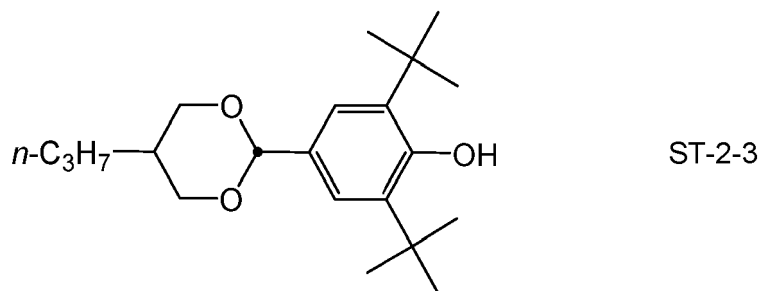
[0222] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 15.50 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.23 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S5 (stabilised with compound of Formula ST-2-3)

[0223] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M5	99.95 wt.-%
Compound of Formula ST-2-3	500 ppm

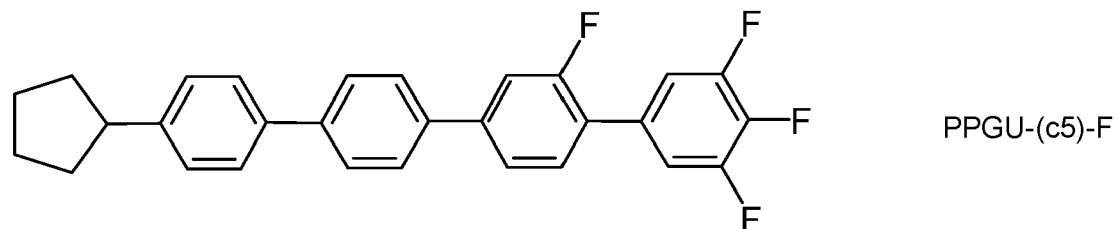
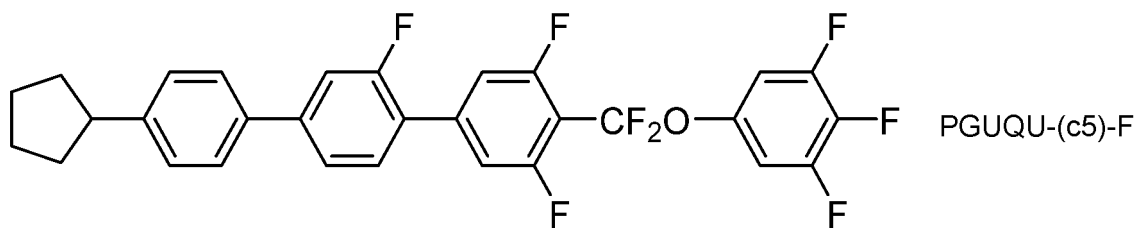
[0224] Addition of 500 ppm of the compound of the Formula ST-2-3 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M5, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M5.



Example M6

[0225] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	4.0	$T(N, I)$	=	91.0 °C
2	CC-3-V	38.5	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1329
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6257
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4928
5	CLP-3-1	8.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	4.0
6	PGS-2-1	10.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.7
7	PGP-1-2V	5.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	PGP-2-2V	3.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	69 mPa·s
9	PGUQU-3-F	4.5	K_1 (20 °C)	=	20.0 pN
10	PGUQU-4-F	4.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	16.1 pN
11	PGUQU-(c5)-F	3.0			
12	PP-1-2V1	4.5			
13	PPGU-(c5)-F	0.5			



[0226] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 15.37 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.45 mPa·s / pN.

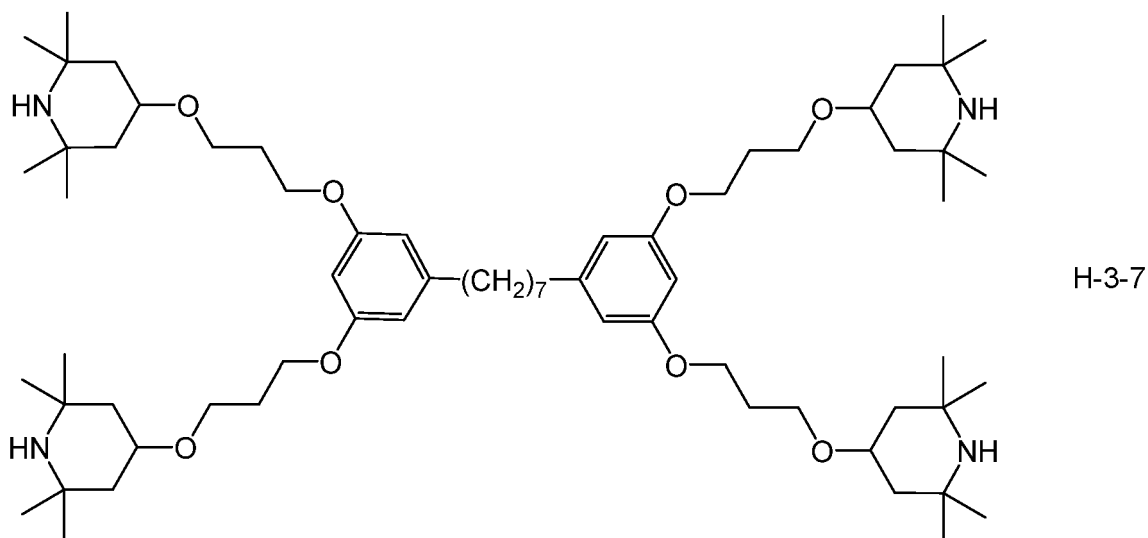
20 Mixture Example S6 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-7)

[0227] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

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Mixture M6	99.9 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-7	1 000 ppm

[0228] Addition of 1 000 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-7 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M6, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M6.



50 Example M7

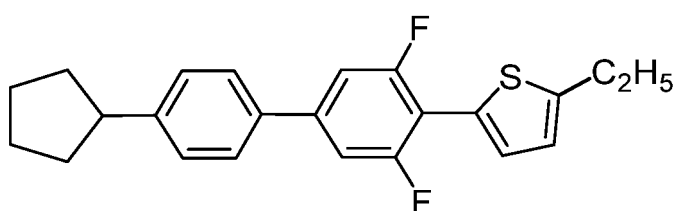
[0229] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

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Composition			Properties	
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%		
1	CC-3-2V1	4.0	T(N, I)	= 87.0 °C

(continued)

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
2	CC-3-V	35.75	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1345
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6288
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4943
5	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\Delta \varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.7
6	PGS-2-1	6.0	$\varepsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.4
7	PGP-1-2V	11.25	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	PGUQU-3-F	3.75	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	64 mPa·s
9	PGUQU-4-F	4.0			
10	PGUQU-5-F	3.0			
11	PP-1-2V1	9.25			
12	PUS-(c5)-2	2.0			



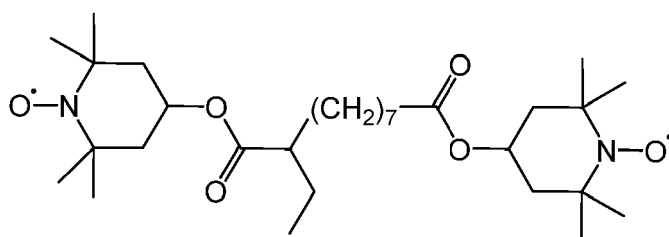
PUS-(c5)-2

Mixture Example S7 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-4)

[0230] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M7	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-4	50 ppm

[0231] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-4 significantly improves the VHR₁₀₀ after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M7, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M7.



H-3-4

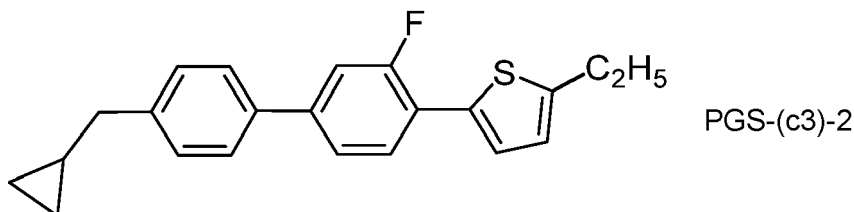
Example M8

[0232] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	4.0	T(N, I)	=	87 °C
2	CC-3-V	35.75	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1348
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6285
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4943

(continued)

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
5	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\Delta\epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.7
6	PGP-1-2V	11.25	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.4
7	PGUQU-3-F	3.75	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	PGUQU-4-F	4.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	67 mPa·s
9	PGUQU-5-F	3.0			
10	PP-1-2V1	9.25			
11	PGS-(c3)1-2	6.0			

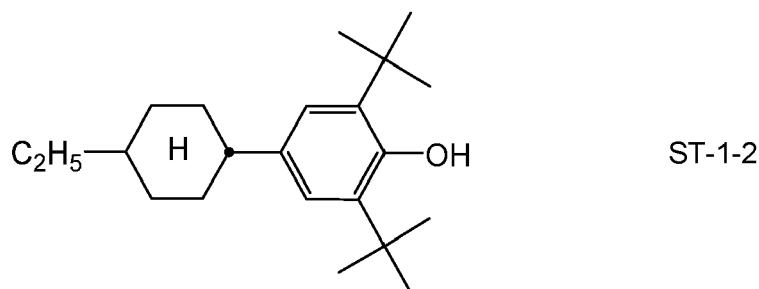


Mixture Example S8 (stabilised with compound of Formula ST-1-2)

[0233] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M8	99.95 wt.-%
Compound of Formula ST-1-2	500 ppm

[0234] Addition of 500 ppm of the compound of the Formula ST-1-2 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M8, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M8.



Example M9

[0235] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	4.0	T(N, I)	=	86 °C
2	CC-3-V	35.75	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1339
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6284
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4945
5	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\Delta\epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.6
6	PGP-1-2V	11.25	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.3

(continued)

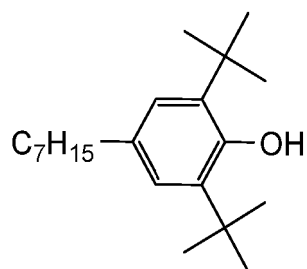
Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
7	PGUQU-3-F	3.75	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	PGUQU-(c3)1-F	4.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	64 mPa·s
9	PGUQU-5-F	3.0			
10	PP-1-2V1	9.25			
11	PGS-3-2	6.0			

Mixture Example S9 (stabilised with compound of Formula ST-4-1)

[0236] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M9	99.95 wt.-%
Compound of Formula ST-4-1	500 ppm

[0237] Addition of 500 ppm of the compound of the Formula ST-4-1 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M9, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M9.

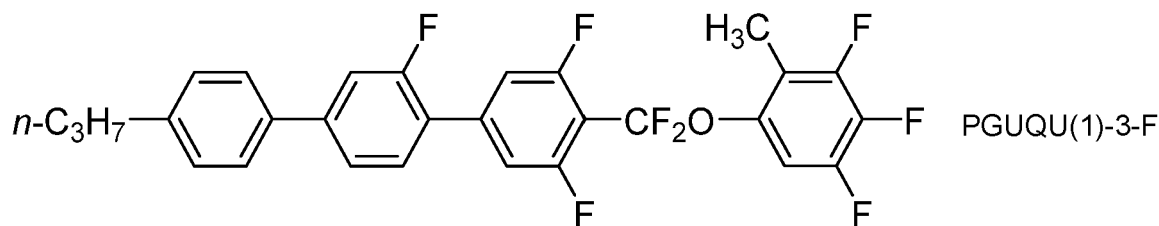


ST-4-1

Example M10

[0238] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	4.0	T(N, I)	=	86 °C
2	CC-3-V	35.75	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1342
3	CC-3-V1	4.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6282
	CC-4-V1	4.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4942
4	CLP-3-T	7.0	$\Delta \varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.7
5	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\varepsilon_{\parallel}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.4
6	PGP-1-2V	11.25	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
7	PGUQU-3-F	3.75	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	64 mPa·s
8	PGUQU-4-F	4.0			
9	PGUQU(1)-3-F	3.0			
10	PP-1-2V1	9.25			
11	PGS-3-2	6.0			



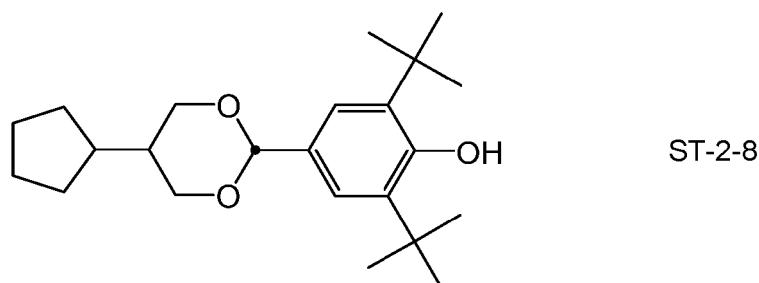
10 Mixture Example S10 (stabilised with compound of Formula ST-2-8)

[0239] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

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Mixture M10	99.95 wt.-%
Compound of Formula ST-2-8	500 ppm

[0240] Addition of 500 ppm of the compound of the Formula ST-2-8 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M10, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M10.



30 Example M11

[0241] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

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Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.00	T(N, I)	=	91 °C
2	CC-3-V	28.50	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1013
3	CC-3-V1	10.00	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5873
4	CCOC-3-3	2.00	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4860
5	CCP-3-1	10.50	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.9
6	CDUQU-3-F	2.50	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	5.4
7	CLP-3-T	8.00	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.5
8	CLP-V-1	4.00	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	84 mPa·s
9	DLGU-3-F	5.50	K_1 (20 °C)	=	21.2 pN
10	PCH-302	1.00	K_3 (20 °C)	=	20.6 pN
11	PGS-2-1	1.00			
12	PP-1-2V1	10.00			
13	PUS-3-2	3.00			

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55 [0242] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 17.47 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.96 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S11 (stabilised with compound of Formula ST-2-3)

[0243] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M11	99.96 wt.-%
Compound of Formula ST-2-3	400 ppm

[0244] Addition of 400 ppm of the compound of the Formula ST-2-3 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M11, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture M11.

Example M12

[0245] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.0	T(N, I)	=	92.5 °C
2	CC-3-V	26.5	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1078
3	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5938
4	CCP-3-1	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4860
5	CDUQU-3-F	7.0	$\Delta \varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.9
6	CLP-3-T	8.0	$\varepsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.8
7	CLP-V-1	3.5	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.9
8	CLY-3-O2	4.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	79 mPa·s
9	DPGU-4-F	3.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	22.3 pN
10	PGS-2-1	2.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	20.6 pN
11	PGUQU-3-F	2.5			
12	PP-1-2V1	10.0			
13	PUS-3-2	2.5			

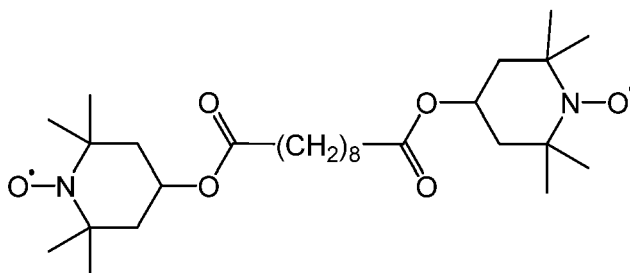
[0246] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 18.02 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.54 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S12 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-2)

[0247] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M12	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-2	50 ppm

[0248] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-2 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M12, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



H-3-2

Example M13

[0249] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	10.0	T(N, I)	=	91 °C
2	CC-3-V	32.5	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1241
3	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6145
4	CCP-3-1	5.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4904
5	CCP-30CF3	4.0	$\Delta \varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.6
6	CLP-3-T	5.0	$\varepsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.3
7	CLP-V-1	5.0	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	PGP-1-2V	8.5	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	67 mPa·s
9	PGS-2-1	5.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	20.6 pN
10	PGUQU-3-F	1.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	18.2 pN
11	PGUQU-4-F	4.0	LTS bulk (-20 °C)	=	1000 h
12	PGUQU-5-F	3.0			
13	PP-1-2V1	5.0			
14	PUS-3-T	4.0			

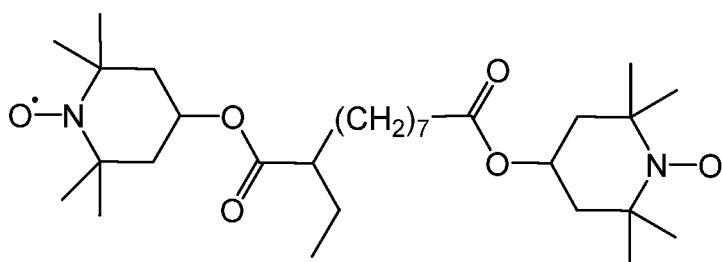
[0250] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 16.37 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.25 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S13 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-4)

[0251] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M13	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-4	50 ppm

[0252] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-4 significantly improves the VHR₁₀₀ after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M13, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



H-3-4

Example M14

[0253] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.0	T(N, I)	=	95.5 °C
2	CC-3-V	29.0	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1075
3	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5963

(continued)

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
4	CCP-3-1	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4888
5	CDUQU-3-F	2.0	$\Delta\epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.8
6	CLG-3-1	4.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.5
7	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	CLY-3-O2	1.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	82 mPa·s
9	DLGU-3-F	10.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	21.7 pN
10	DPGU-4-F	2.5	K_3 (20 °C)	=	20.0 pN
11	PGS-2-1	2.5			
12	PP-1-2V1	10.0			

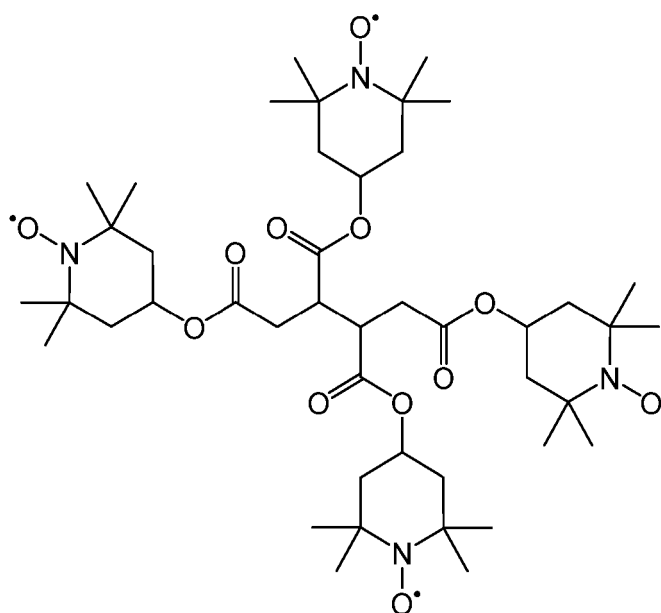
[0254] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 17.52 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.78 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S14 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-6)

[0255] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M14	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-6	50 ppm

[0256] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-6 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M14, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



H-3-6

Example M15

[0257] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	APUQU-3-F	2.5	T(N, I)	=	101 °C

(continued)

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
2	CC-3-2V1	10.0	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1117
3	CC-3-V	28.75	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6007
4	CC-3-V1	11.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4890
5	CCP-3-1	8.0	$\Delta \varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.6
6	CCP-30CF3	4.0	$\varepsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.4
7	CLG-3-1	4.0	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.8
8	CLP-V-1	7.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	82 mPa·s
9	CLY-3-O2	1.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	22.8 pN
10	DLGU-3-F	10.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	20.6 pN
11	PCH-302	2.0			
12	PGS-2-1	8.0			
13	PP-1-2V1	3.75			

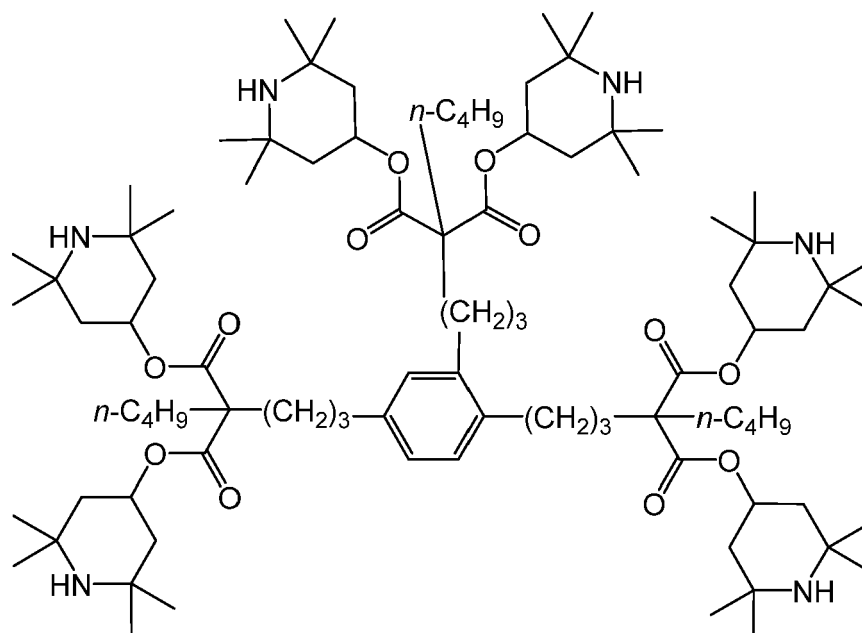
[0258] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 18.27 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.60 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S15 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-8)

[0259] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M15	99.9 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-8	1000 ppm

[0260] Addition of 1000 ppm of the compound of Formula H-3-8 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M15, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



H-3-8

Example M16

[0261] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	APUQU-3-F	2.75	T(N, I)	=	103 °C
2	CC-3-2V1	10.0	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1127
3	CC-3-V	32.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6033
4	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4906
5	CCP-3-1	8.0	$\Delta \varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.6
6	CCP-V2-1	4.75	$\varepsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.4
7	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.8
8	CLY-3-O2	1.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	83 mPa·s
9	DLGU-3-F	10.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	21.9 pN
10	IS-15567	4.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	19.8 pN
11	PCH-302	2.0			
12	PGS-2-1	7.5			

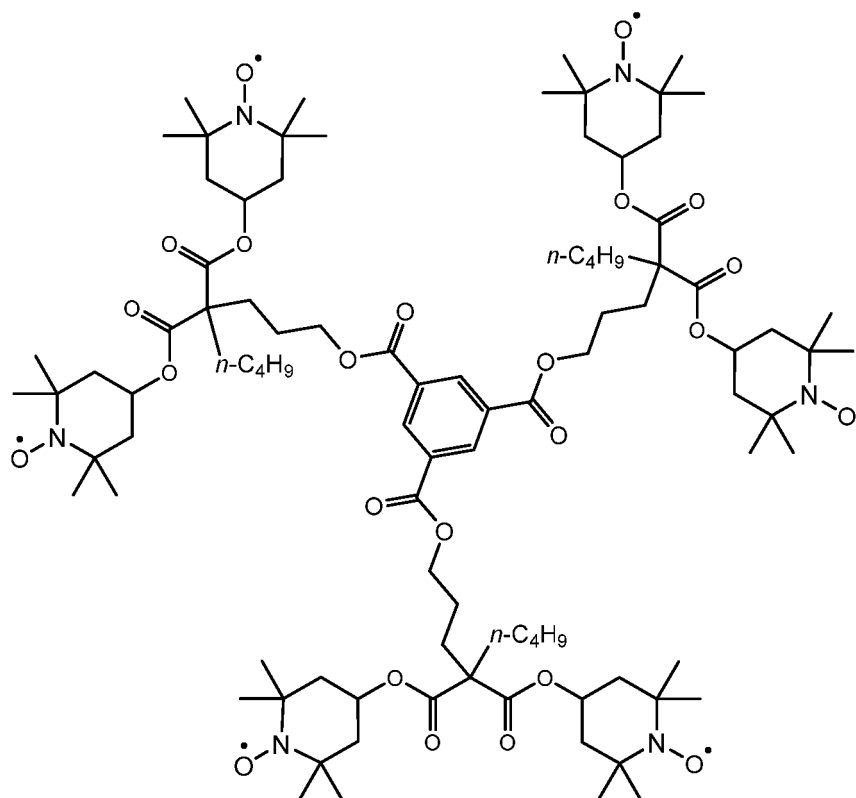
[0262] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 17.55 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.79 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S16 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-11)

[0263] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M16	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-11	50 ppm

[0264] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-11 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M16, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



H-3-11

Example M17

[0265] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	B(S)-2O-O4	2.0	T(N, I)	=	80.8 °C
2	B(S)-2O-O5	2.5	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1147
3	CC-3-V	38.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6022
4	CC-3-V1	8.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4875
5	CCP-V-1	5.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	9.2
6	CDUQU-3-F	5.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	13.2
7	CLP-V-1	6.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	4.0
8	DGUQU-4-F	5.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	70 mPa·s
9	DPGU-4-F	6.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	14.4 pN
10	PGP-2-2V	4.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	14.1 pN
11	PGS-2-1	3.0			
12	PGUQU-3-F	3.0			
13	PPGU-3-F	0.5			
14	PUQU-2-F	4.0			
15	PUQU-3-F	8.0			

[0266] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 11.90 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 4.86 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S17 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-9)

[0267] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M17	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-9	50 ppm

[0268] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-9 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M17, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.

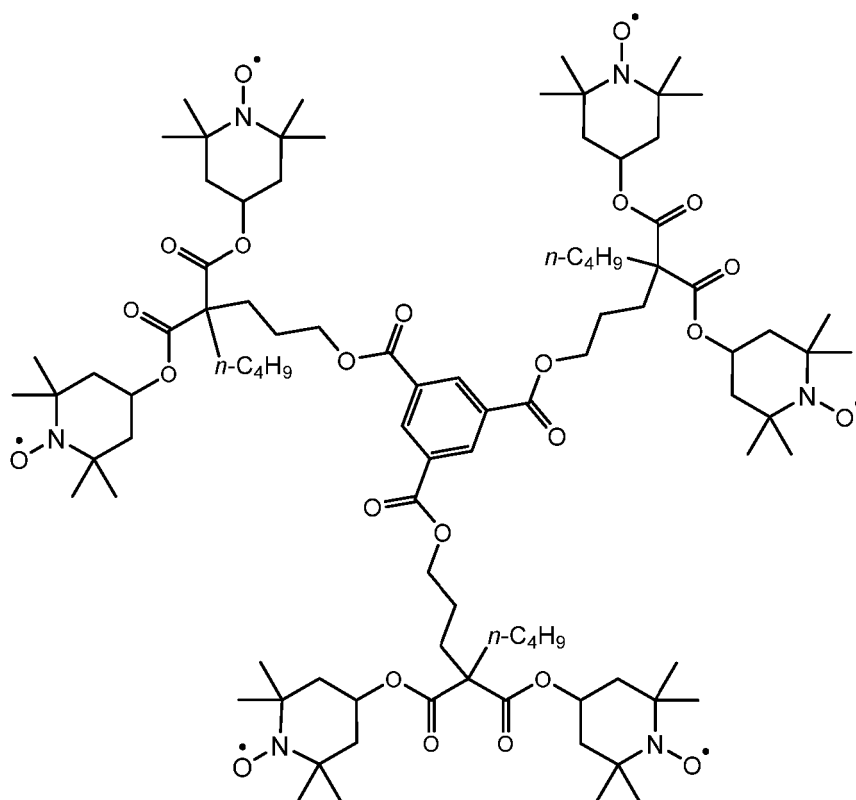
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H-3-9

Example M18

[0269] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

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Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.0	T(N, I)	=	98.5 °C
2	CC-3-V	29.5	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1122
3	CC-3-V1	11.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5996
4	CC-4-V1	3.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4874
5	CCP-3-1	11.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	4.0
6	CDUQU-3-F	0.5	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.7
7	CLP-V-1	3.75	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	CLY-3-O2	1.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	82 mPa·s
9	DLGU-3-F	11.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	21.8 pN
10	IS-23988	5.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	20.5 pN
11	PCH-302	1.0			
12	PGS-2-1	5.5			
13	PP-1-2V1	3.75			

[0270] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 17.73 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.76 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S18 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-10)

[0271] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

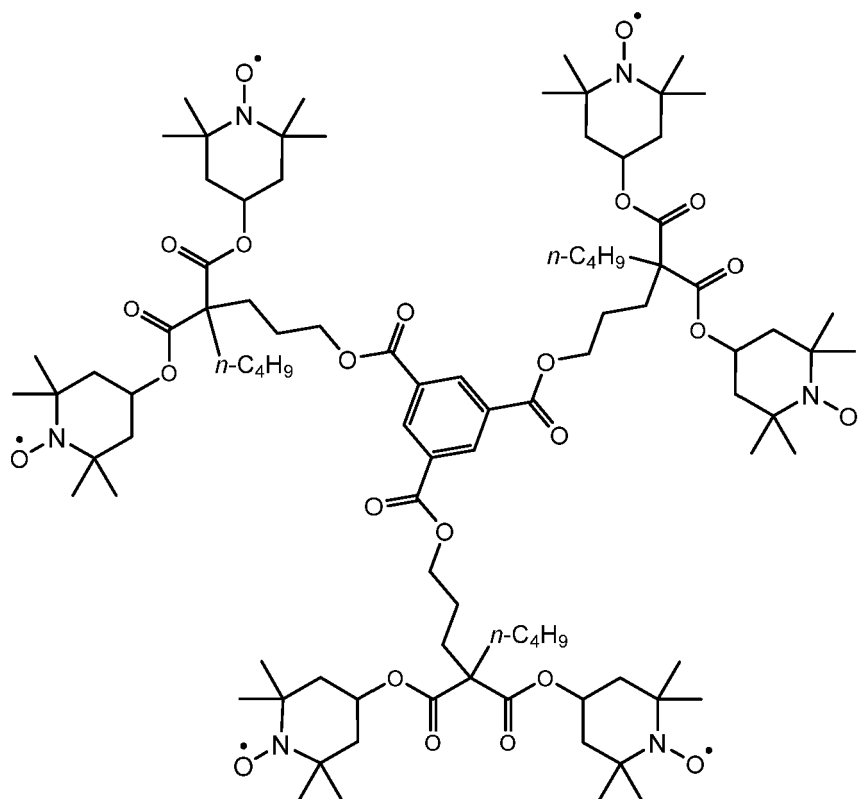
Mixture M18	99.995 wt.-%
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(continued)

Compound of Formula H-3-10

50 ppm

[0272] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-10 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M18, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



H-3-10

Example M19

[0273] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.0	T(N, I)	=	106 °C
2	CC-3-V	32.0	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.0973
3	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5845
4	CCP-3-1	11.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4872
5	CDUQU-3-F	2.5	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.3
6	CLP-3-O1	6.5	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	5.9
7	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	DLGU-3-F	10.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	87 mPa·s
9	PCH-302	2.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	21.8 pN
10	PGS-2-1	4.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	21.5 pN

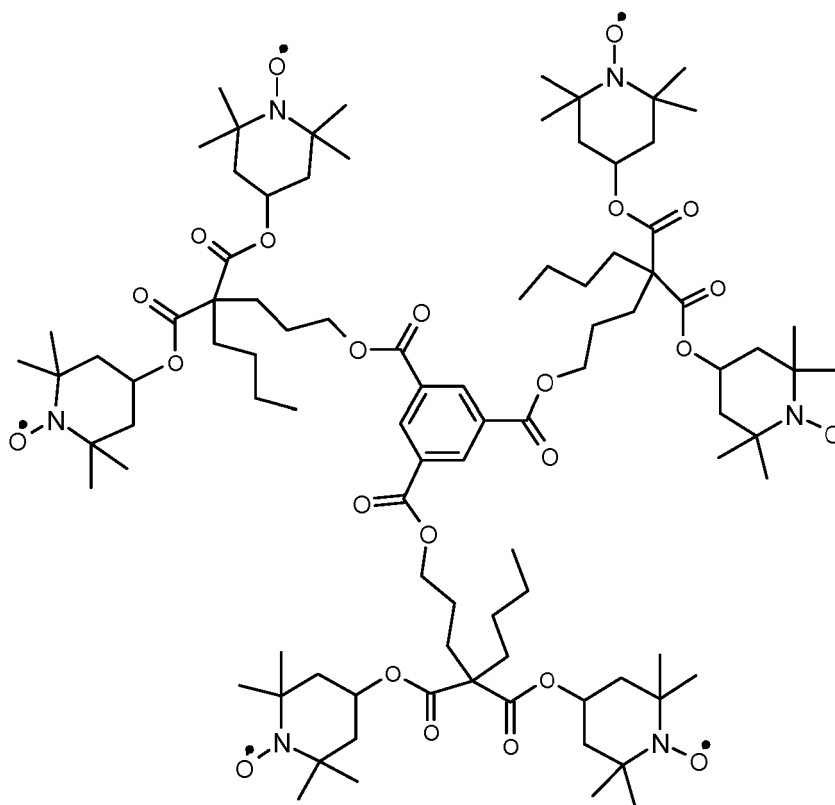
[0274] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 18.07 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.99 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S19 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-12)

[0275] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M19	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-12	50 ppm

[0276] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-12 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M19, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



H-3-12

Example M20

[0277] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-V	19.0	T(N, I)	=	102.9 °C
2	CLP-V-1	2.0	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1958
3	CCP-3-1	2.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.7058
4	CPGP-5-3	2.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5100
5	PCH-302	4.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	7.6
6	PGIGI-3-F	7.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	11.0
7	PGP-1-2V	8.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.5
8	PGP-2-2V	10.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	144 mPa·s
9	PGP-2-3	2.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	19.9 pN
10	PGP-2-4	2.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	17.1 pN
11	PGP-3-2V	8.0			

(continued)

Composition			Properties
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%	
12	PGUQU-3-F	5.0	
13	PGUQU-4-F	5.0	
14	PGUQU-5-F	3.0	
15	PP-1-2V1	6.0	
16	PUS-3-2	6.0	
17	DGUQU-4-F	4.0	
18	DLGU-3-F	2.0	
19	DPGU-4-F	2.0	
20	PGS-2-1	1.0	

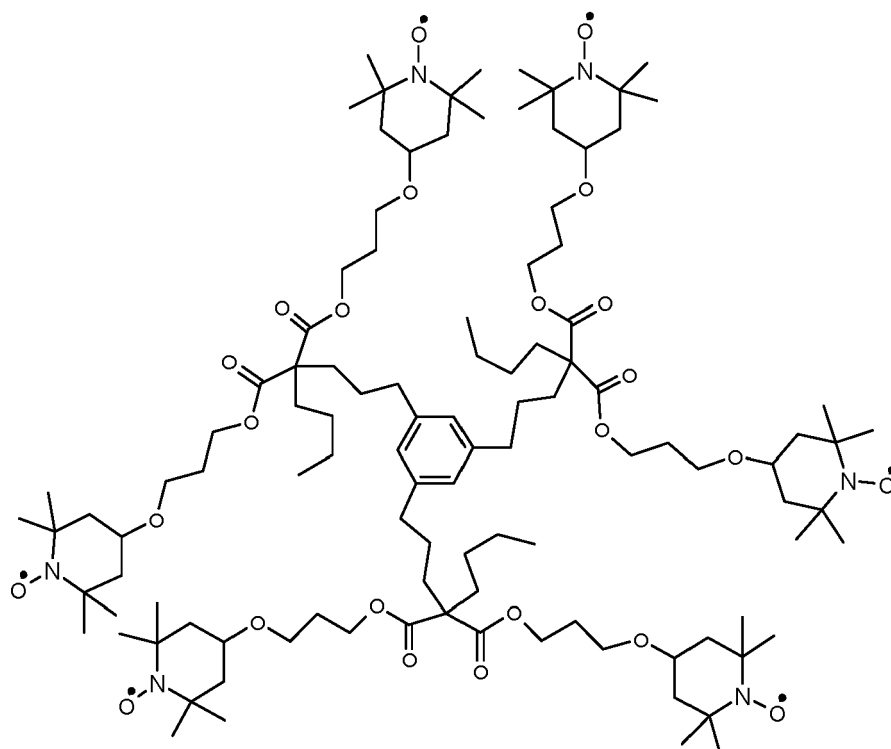
[0278] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 15.65 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 7.24 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S20 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-14)

[0279] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M20	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-14	50 ppm

[0280] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-14 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M20, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



H-3-14

Example M21

[0281] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	6.0	T(N, I)	=	114.8 °C
2	CC-3-V	21.5	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1032
3	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5872
4	CCP-3-1	5.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4840
5	CCP-3-3	3.0	$\Delta \varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	5.9
6	CCP-30CF3	8.0	$\varepsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	8.8
7	CCP-50CF3	5.0	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.9
8	CCP-V-1	2.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	107 mPa·s
9	CCP-V2-1	6.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	21.5 pN
10	CDUQU-3-F	7.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	21.9 pN
11	CLP-V-1	7.0			
12	CLGIP-3-2	3.0			
13	DGUQU-4-F	7.0			
14	PCH-302	3.0			
15	PGS-2-1	4.0			
16	PGUQU-3-F	2.5			

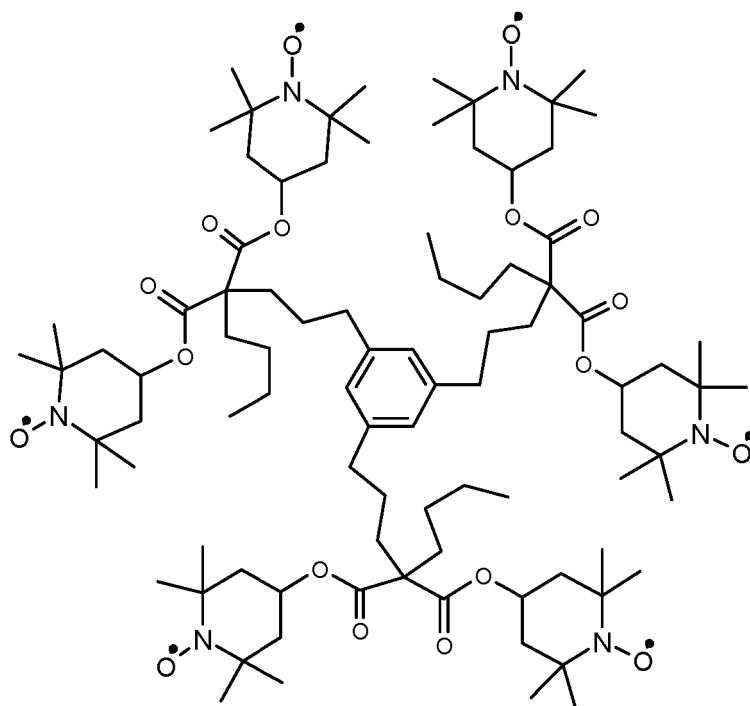
[0282] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 18.05 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 4.98 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S21 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-13)

[0283] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M21	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-13	50 ppm

[0284] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-13 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M21, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



H-3-13

Example M22

[0285] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties	
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%		
1	CC-3-2V1	5.0	T(N, I)	= 111.8 °C
2	CC-3-V	23.0	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	= 0.1057
3	CC-3-V1	11.5	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	= 1.5894
4	CCP-3-1	6.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	= 1.4837
5	CCP-3-3	3.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	= 5.9
6	CCP-30CF3	8.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	= 8.8
7	CCP-50CF3	5.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	= 2.9
8	CCP-V2-1	4.5	γ_1 (20 °C)	= 102 mPa·s
9	CDUQU-3-F	5.5	K_1 (20 °C)	= 20.8 pN
10	CLP-V-1	7.0	K_3 (20 °C)	= 20.7 pN
11	CPGP-4-3	3.0	LTS bulk (-20 °C):	1000 h
12	DGUQU-4-F	7.0		
13	PCH-302	3.0		
14	PGS-2-1	4.5		
15	PGUQU-3-F	4.0		

[0286] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 17.30 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 4.90 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S22 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-17)

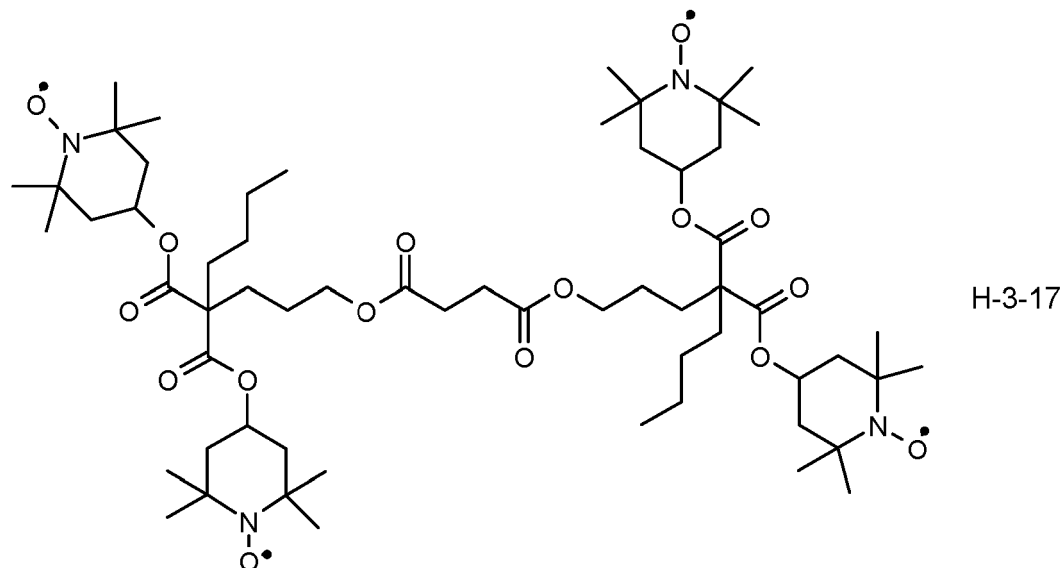
[0287] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M22	99.995 wt.-%
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(continued)

Compound of Formula H-3-17	50 ppm
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[0288] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-17 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M22, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



Example M23

[0289] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.0	T(N, I)	=	96.5 °C
2	CC-3-V	32.9	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1010
3	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5889
4	CCOC-3-3	2.8	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4879
5	CCP-3-1	11.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
6	CDUQU-3-F	0.3	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	5.3
7	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.5
8	DLGU-3-F	10.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	78 mPa·s
9	PGS-2-1	5.0	K_1 (20°C)	=	20.9 pN
10	PP-1-2V1	6.0	K_3 (20°C)	=	19.9 pN
			LTS bulk (-20°C):	=	1000 h

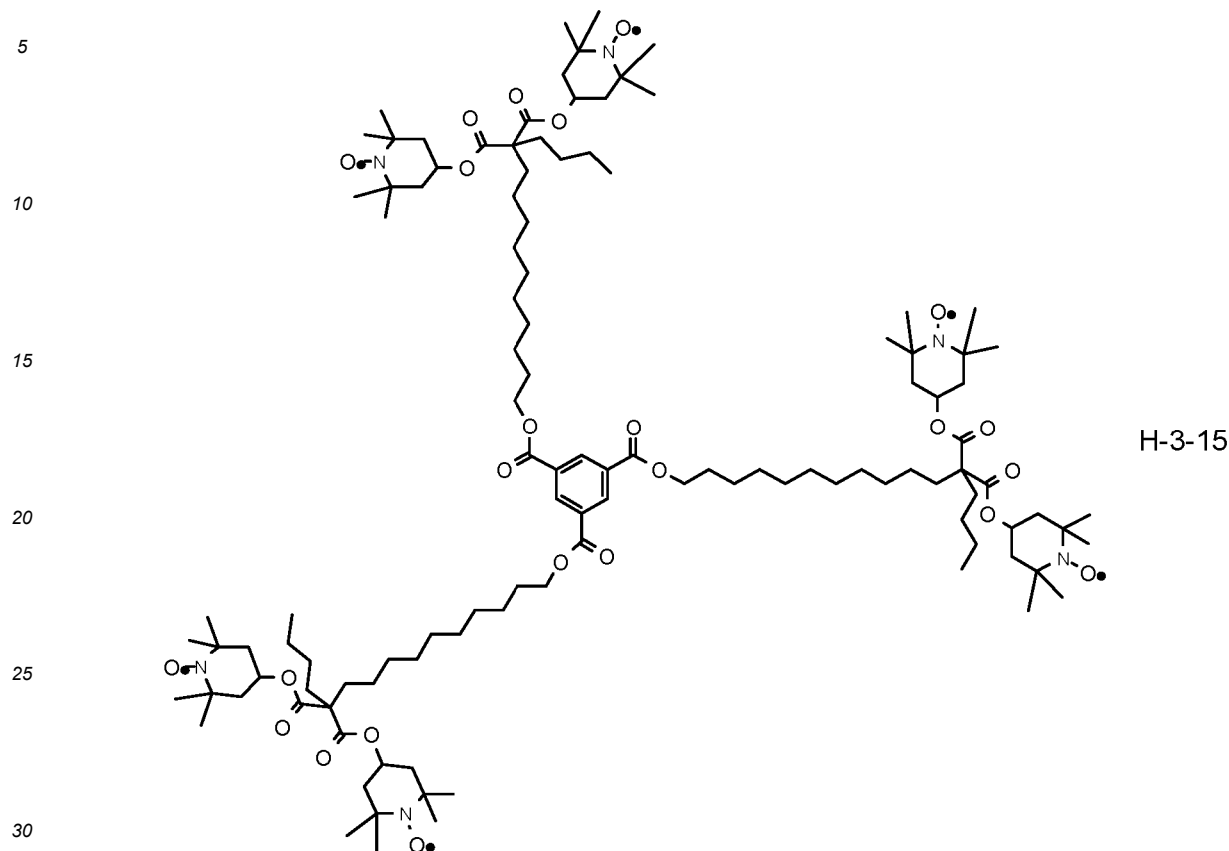
[0290] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 17.08 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.73 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S23 (stabilised with compounds of Formulae H-3-15 and ST-1-3)

[0291] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M23	99.955 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-15	50 ppm
Compound of Formula ST-1-3	400 ppm

[0292] Addition of compounds of Formulae H-3-15 and ST-1-3 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M23, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



Example M24

[0293] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.1	T(N, I)	=	103.5 °C
2	CC-3-V	31.7	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.0981
3	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5834
4	CCP-3-1	11.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4853
5	CDUQU-3-F	2.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.3
6	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.1
7	CLY-3-O2	4.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.8
8	DLGU-3-F	10.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	88 mPa·s
9	LPP-3-OT	4.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	22.3 pN
10	PCH-302	2.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	21.3 pN
11	PGS-2-1	3.2			

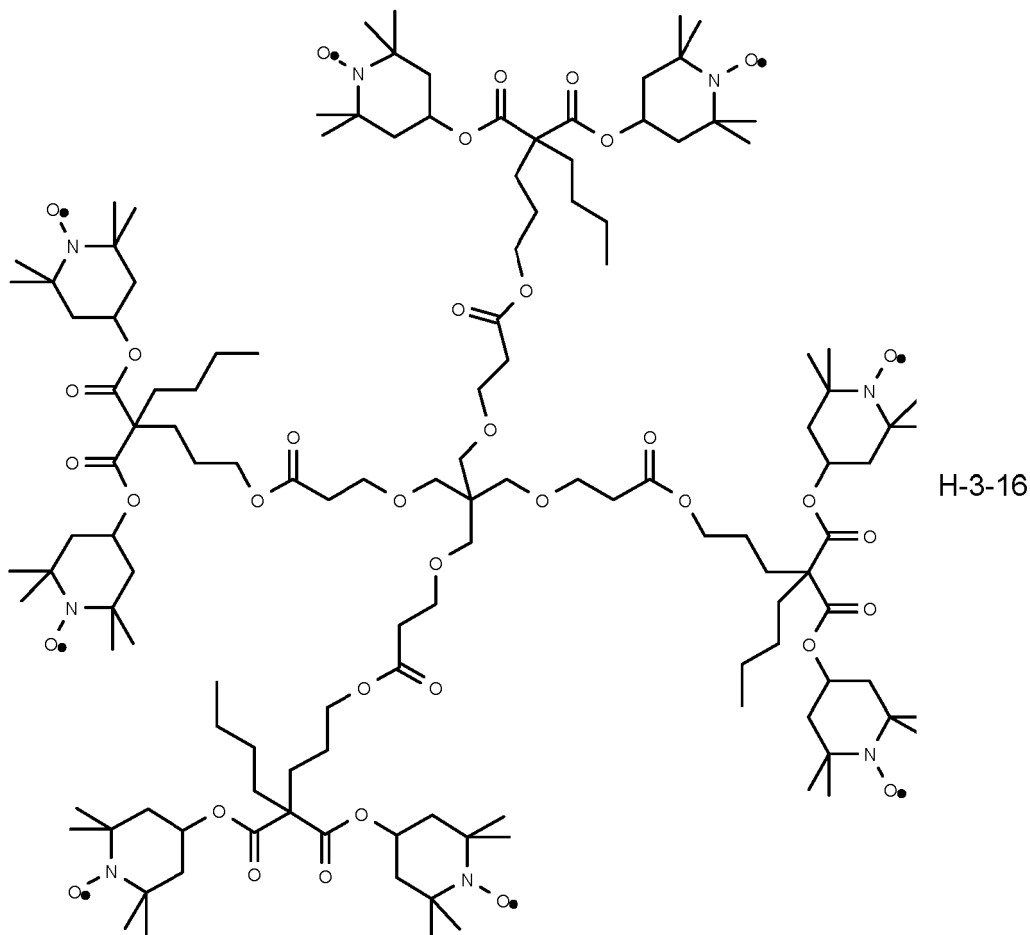
[0294] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 18.25 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.95 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S24 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-16)

[0295] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M24	99.99 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-16	100 ppm

[0296] Addition of 100 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-16 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M24, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.



Example M25

[0297] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.1	T(N, I)	=	102 °C
2	CC-3-V	31.1	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.0976
3	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5828
4	CCP-3-1	11.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4852
5	CDUQU-3-F	0.7	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.4
6	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.3
7	CLY-3-O2	4.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.9
8	DLGU-3-F	10.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	88 mPa·s
9	DLP-3-OT	5.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	22.2 pN
10	PCH-302	2.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	21.1 pN

(continued)

Composition			Properties
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%	
11	PGS-2-1	4.1	

[0298] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 18.13 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.96 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S25 (stabilised with compounds of Formulae H-3-1 and ST-2-3)

[0299] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M25	99.88 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-1	800 ppm
Compound of Formula ST-2-3	400 ppm

[0300] Addition of compounds of Formulae H-3-1 and ST-2-3 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M25, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.

Example M26

[0301] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%	
1	CC-3-V	25.0	$T(N, I)$ = 108.1 °C
2	PCH-302	2.0	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm) = 0.1059
3	PP-1-2V1	6.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C) = 1.5946
4	CC-3-V1	7.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C) = 1.4887
5	CC-3-2V1	3.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz) = 5.3
6	CCP-V-1	9.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz) = 8.5
7	CCP-V2-1	9.0	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz) = 3.2
8	CCP-3-1	2.0	γ_1 (20 °C) = 100 mPa·s
9	CLP-V-1	5.0	K_1 (20 °C) = 19.2 pN
10	CCVC-3-V	5.0	K_3 (20 °C) = 21.0 pN
11	CLY-3-O2	5.0	
12	DGUQU-4-F	2.0	
13	PGUQU-3-F	3.0	
14	APUQU-3-F	2.0	
15	CDUQU-3-F	9.0	
16	CLU-3-F	1.0	
17	DLGU-3-F	2.0	
18	PGS-2-1	2.0	
19	PUQU-2-F	1.0	

[0302] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 16.60 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 5.21 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S26 (stabilised with compounds of Formulae H-3-2 and ST-1-3)

[0303] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

EP 4 538 349 A1

Mixture M26	99.97 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-2	100 ppm
Compound of Formula ST-1-3	200 ppm

[0304] Addition of compounds of Formulae H-3-2 and ST-1-3 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M26, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.

Example M27

[0305] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.1	T(N, I)	=	104.5 °C
2	CC-3-V	30.8	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.0969
3	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5817
4	CCP-3-1	11.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4848
5	CDUQU-3-F	2.4	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.3
6	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.2
7	CLY-3-O2	5.5	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.9
8	CPP-2V-OT	3.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	95 mPa·s
9	DLGU-3-F	10.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	21.4 pN
10	PCH-302	2.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	21.0 pN
11	PGS-2-1	3.2			

[0306] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 17.70 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 4.44 mPa·s / pN.

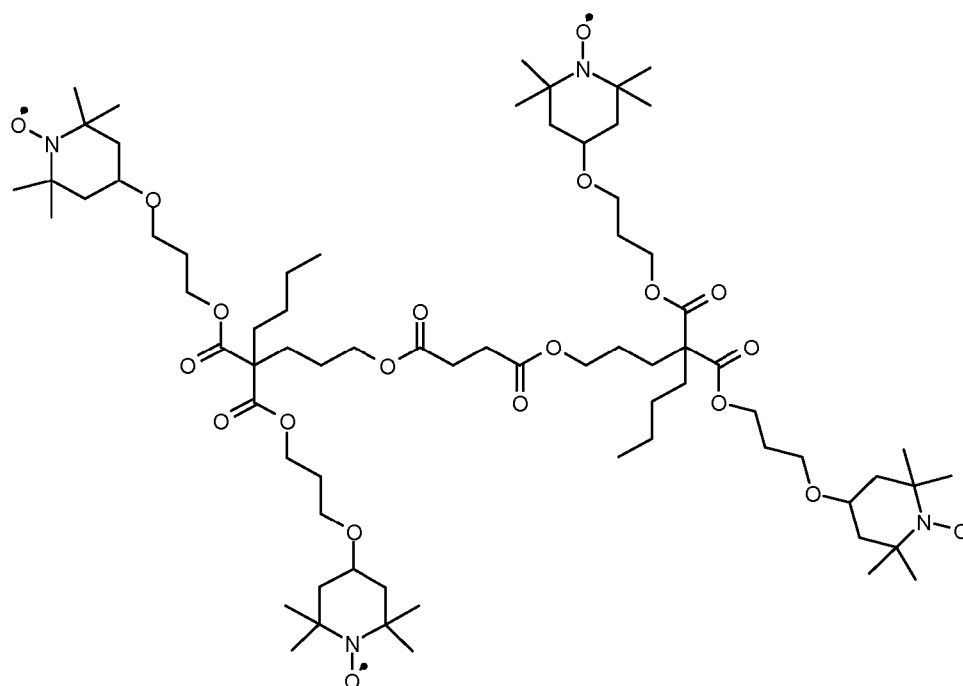
Mixture Example S37 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-18)

[0307] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M37	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-18	50 ppm

[0308] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-18 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M37, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.

H-3-18

Example M28

[0309] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	14.0	T(N, I)	=	103.5 °C
2	CC-3-V	30.7	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.0972
3	CC-3-V1	10.0	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.5835
4	CCP-3-1	11.0	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4863
5	CDUQU-3-F	3.0	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.2
6	CLP-V-1	8.0	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	6.1
7	CLY-3-O2	5.3	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.9
8	DLGU-3-F	10.0	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	97 mPa·s
9	LIPP-3-2	3.0	K_1 (20 °C)	=	21.3 pN
10	PCH-302	2.0	K_3 (20 °C)	=	21.6 pN
11	PGS-2-1	3.0			

[0310] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 17.85 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 4.55 mPa·s / pN.

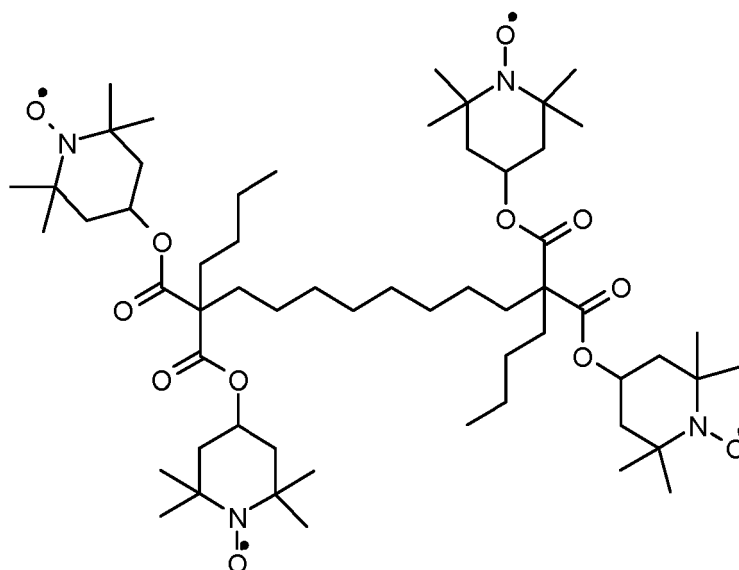
Mixture Example S28 (stabilised with compound of Formula H-3-19)

[0311] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M28	99.995 wt.-%
Compound of Formula H-3-19	50 ppm

[0312] Addition of 50 ppm of the compound of the Formula H-3-19 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M28, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.

H-3-19

Example M29

[0313] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-V	43.50	T(N, I)	=	75 °C
2	CC-3-V1	8.00	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1301
3	CCP-30CF3	4.50	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6276
4	CLP-V-1	2.50	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4948
5	DPGU-4-F	6.00	$\Delta \epsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	3.2
6	PGS-2-1	5.00	$\epsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	5.8
7	PGUQU-3-F	5.00	$\epsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.7
8	PP-1-2V1	9.50	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	49 mPa·s
9	PUS-3-2	16.00	K_1 (20 °C)	=	16.0 pN
			K_3 (20 °C)	=	13.1 pN

[0314] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 12.37 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.06 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S29 (stabilised with compound of Formula ST-1-3)

[0315] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M29	99.97 wt.-%
Compound of Formula ST-1-3	300 ppm

[0316] Addition of 300 ppm of the compound of the Formula ST-1-3 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M29, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.

Example M30

[0317] A nematic LC medium is formulated as follows:

Composition			Properties		
Nr.	Comp.	Conc., wt.-%			
1	CC-3-2V1	5.00	T(N, I)	=	89.6 °C
2	CC-3-V	34.50	Δn (20 °C, 589 nm)	=	0.1244
3	CC-3-V1	10.00	n_e (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.6150
4	CCP-3-1	4.00	n_o (589 nm, 20 °C)	=	1.4906
5	CCP-30CF3	5.00	$\Delta \varepsilon$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	5.1
6	CDUQU-3-F	3.50	$\varepsilon_{ }$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	8.0
7	CLP-V-1	3.50	$\varepsilon_{\perp}$ (20 °C, 1 kHz)	=	2.9
8	DGUQU-4-F	5.00	γ_1 (20 °C)	=	67 mPa·s
9	DPGU-4-F	5.00	K_1 (20 °C)	=	18.5 pN
10	PCH-302	2.00	K_3 (20 °C)	=	15.8 pN
11	PGS-2-1	10.00			
12	PGUQU-3-F	2.50			
13	PP-1-2V1	2.50			
14	P U S-3-2	7.50			

[0318] The LC mixture has K_{av} of 14.52 pN and γ_1 / K_1 of 3.62 mPa·s / pN.

Mixture Example S30 (stabilised with compound of Formula ST-1-3)

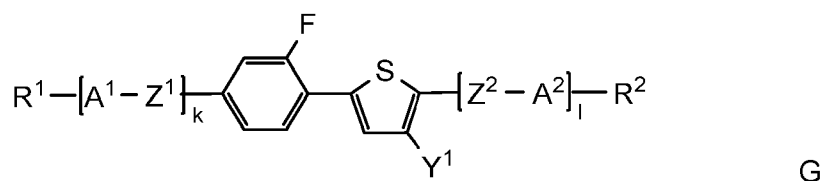
[0319] A nematic LC mixture according to the invention is formulated as follows:

Mixture M30	99.97 wt.-%
Compound of Formula ST-1-3	300 ppm

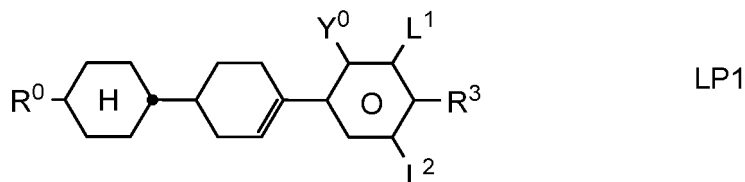
[0320] Addition of 300 ppm of the compound of the Formula ST-1-3 significantly improves the VHR_{100} after UV exposure compared to the non-stabilized mixture M30, without affecting the remaining physical properties of the mixture.

Claims

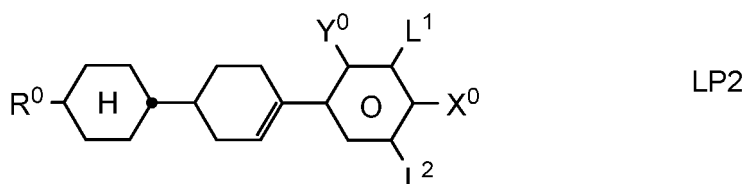
1. Liquid-crystalline medium, **characterised in that** it comprises one or more compounds of Formula G



one or more compounds of Formula LP1, and, optionally,

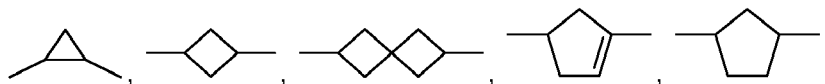


one or more compounds of Formula LP2



in which the individual substituents have the following meanings:

R^1 and R^2 each, independently of one another, denote a H atom, a halogen atom, -CN, -SCN, -NCS, an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 C atoms or an alkenyl or an alkenyloxy group having 2 to 12 C atoms in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by $-C\equiv C-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-CH=CH-$,



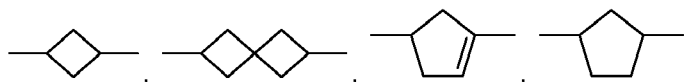
-O-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another, and in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a halogen atom or a cycloalkyl or a cycloalkoxy group having 3 to 12 C atoms, in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a halogen atom;

Y^1 a H atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 3 C atoms or an alkenyl group having 2 to 3 C atoms in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by $-C\equiv C-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-CH=CH-$, -O-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another;

R^0 and R^3 an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 C atoms or an alkenyl or an alkenyloxy group having 2 to 12 C atoms in which one or more non-adjacent CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by $-C\equiv C-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-CH=CH-$,



-O-,



-CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another, and in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by a cycloalkyl or a cycloalkoxy group having 3 to 12 C atoms;

L^1 and L^2 each, independently of one another, denote H, For Cl;

Y^0 each, independently of one another, denote H or CH_3 ;

X^0 denotes a halogen atom, CN, SCN, NCS or an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 C atoms or an alkenyl or an alkenyloxy group having 2 to 6 C atoms in which one or more H atoms are replaced by a F atom.

A^1 and A^2 each, independently of one another, denote phenylene-1,4-diyl, in which, in addition, one or two CH groups may be replaced by N and one or more H atoms may be replaced by halogen, CN, CH_3 , CHF_2 , CH_2F , CF_3 , OCH_3 , $OCHF_2$ or OCF_3 , cyclohexane-1,4-diyl, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent CH_2 groups may be replaced, independently of one another, by O and/or S and one or more H atoms may be replaced by F, cyclohexene-1,4-diyl, bicyclo[1.1.1]pentane-1,3-diyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1,4-diyl, spiro[3.3]heptane-2,6-diyl, tetrahydropyran-2,5-diyl or 1,3-dioxane-2,5-diyl;

Z^1 and Z^2 each, independently of one another, denote $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-CH_2O-$, $-OCH_2-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-C_2H_4-$, $-C_2F_4-$, $-CF_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2CF_2-$, $-CFHCFH-$, $-CFHCH_2-$, $-CH_2CFH-$, $-CF_2CFH-$, $-CFHCF_2-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-CF=CH-$, $-CH=CF-$, $-CF=CF-$, $-C\equiv C-$ or a single bond;

k and l each, independently of one another, denote 0, 1, 2 or 3.

2. Medium according to Claim 1, characterised in that in the Formula G

R^1 and R^2 are as defined in Claim 1;

A^1 denotes phenylene-1,4-diyl, cyclohexane-1,4-diyl, cyclohexene-1,4-diyl, tetrahydropyran-2,5-diyl or 1,3-dioxane-2,5-diyl;

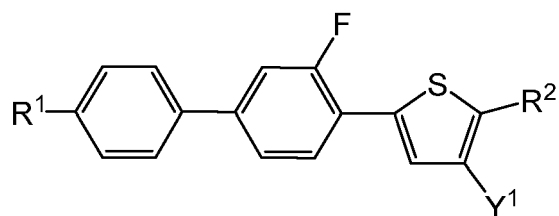
Z¹ denotes a single bond;

Y¹ denotes H or CH₃;

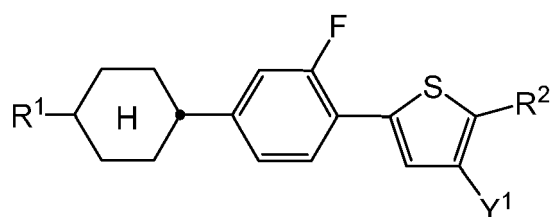
k denotes 1; and

l denotes 0.

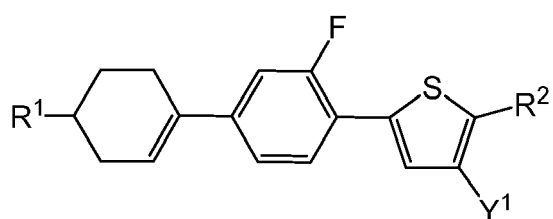
3. Medium according to Claim 1 or 2, **characterised in that** the compound of Formula G is selected from the group consisting of the following compounds:



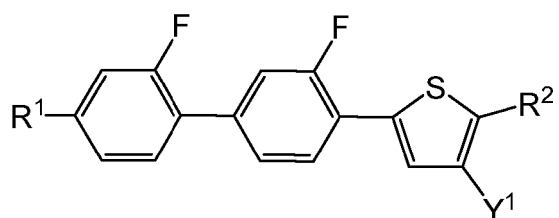
G-1



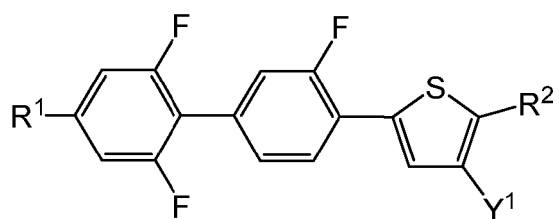
G-2



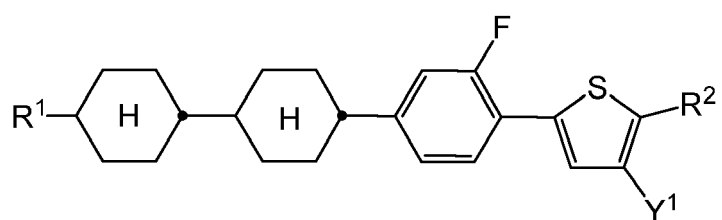
G-3



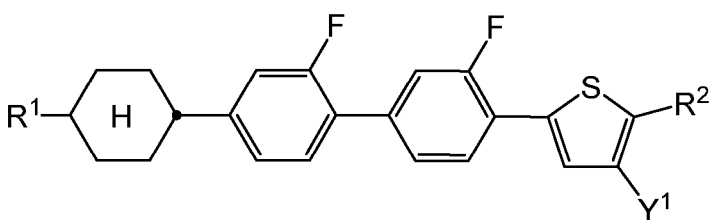
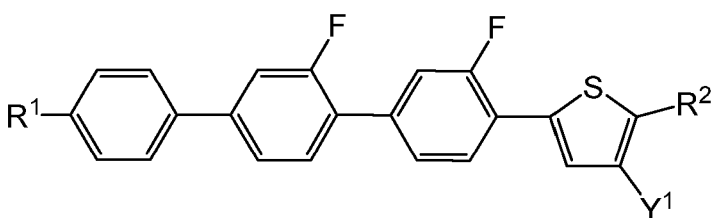
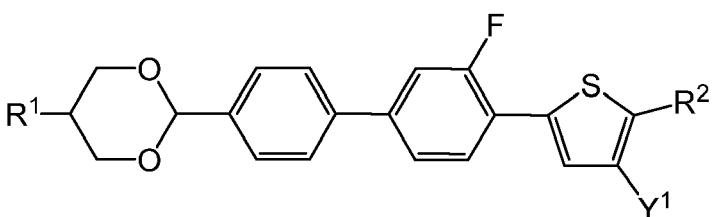
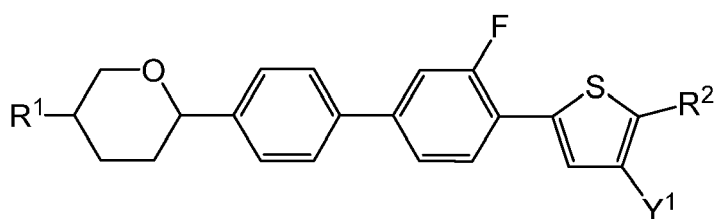
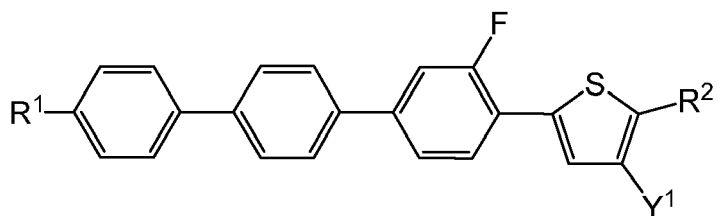
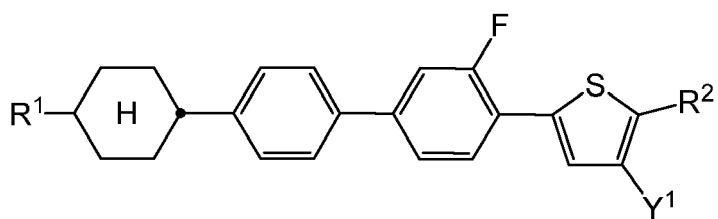
G-4



G-5



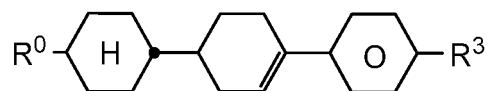
G-6

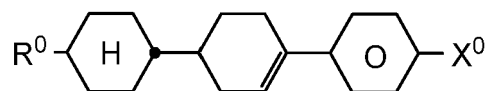


35

in which R¹, R² and Y¹ are as defined in Claim 1.

- 40
4. Liquid-crystalline medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 3, **characterized in that** the one or more compounds of Formulae LP1 and LP2 are described by the Formulae LP1-1 and LP2-1:

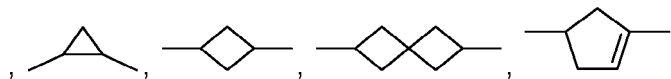




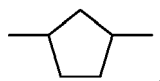
LP2-1

in which

R^0 and R^3 an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 C atoms or an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 C atoms in which one or more CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by $-C\equiv C-$, $-CF_2O-$, $-OCF_2-$, $-CH=CH-$



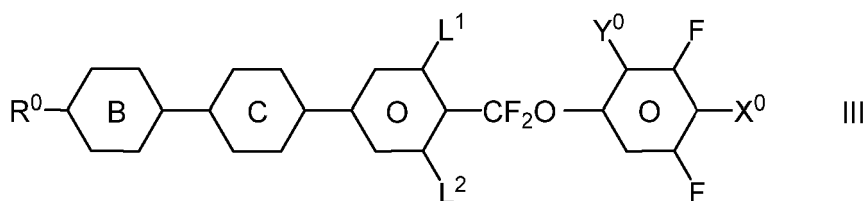
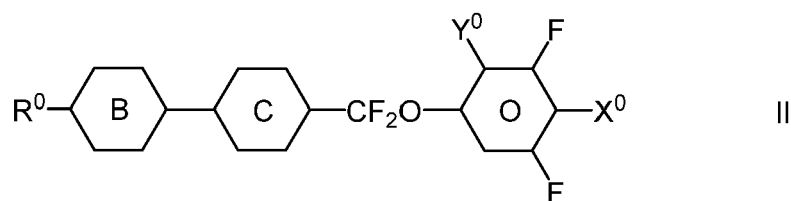
$-O-$, $-CO-O-$ or $-O-CO-$ in such a way that O



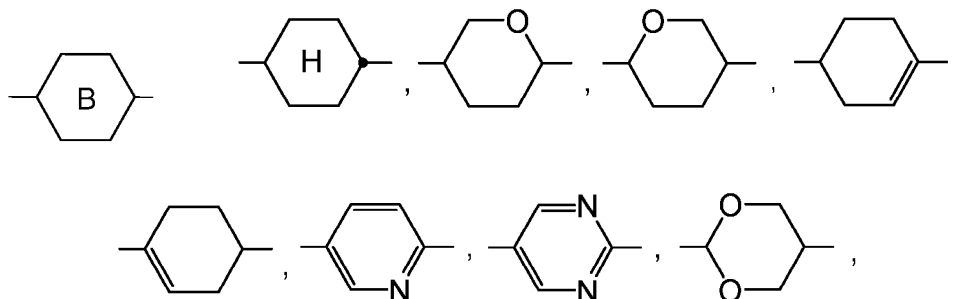
atoms are not linked directly to one another; and

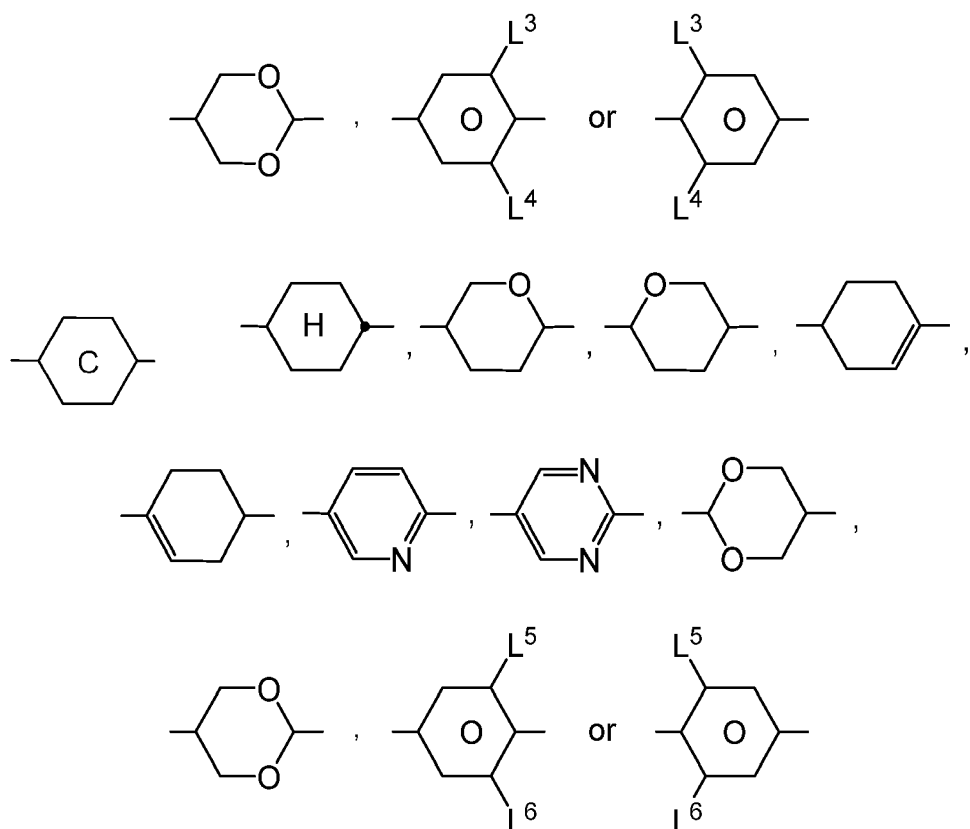
X^0 a F atom or an alkyl or an alkoxy group having 1 to 3 C atoms or an alkenyl or an alkenyloxy group having 2 or 3 C atoms in which one or more H atoms are replaced by a F atom.

5. Medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 4, **characterized in that** it comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the following formulae:



in which the individual substituents have the following meanings:





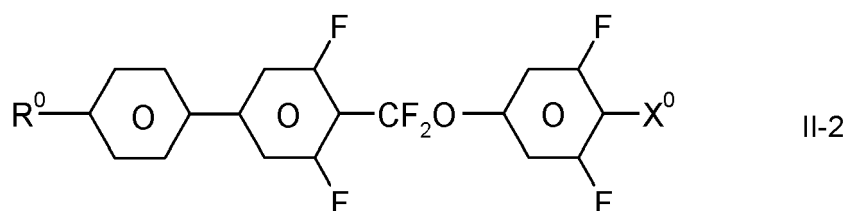
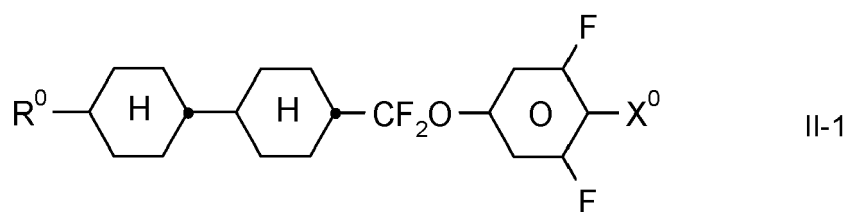
30 R^0 has one of the meanings given in Claim 1 for R^1 , R^3 and R^4 ;

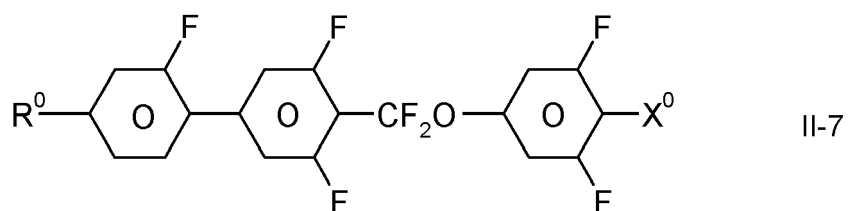
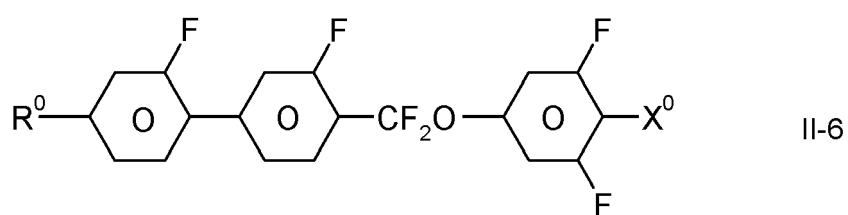
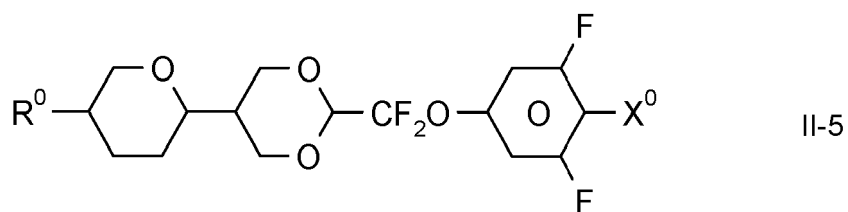
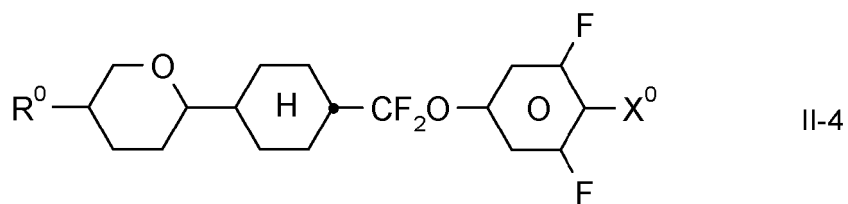
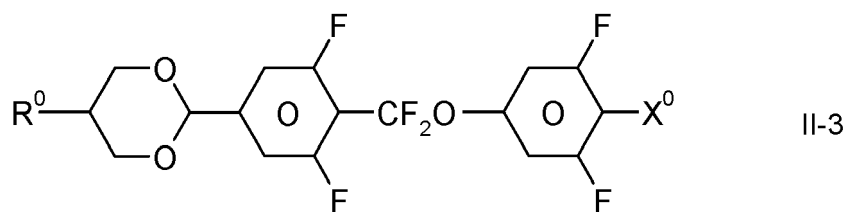
X^0 has one of the meanings given in Claim 4 for X^0 ;

L^1 to L^6 each, independently of one another, denote H, F or Cl;

Y^0 each, independently of one another, denote H or CH_3 .

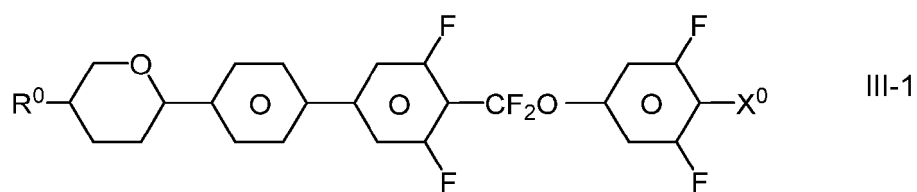
- 35 6. Medium according to Claim 5, wherein the one or more compounds of Formula II are selected from the following subformulae:

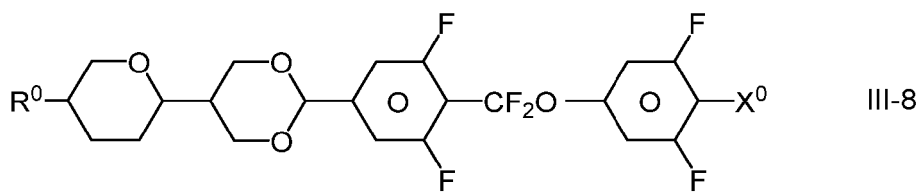
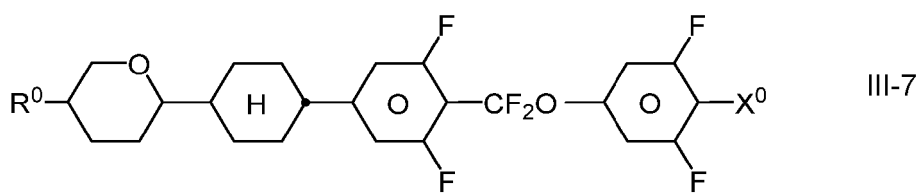
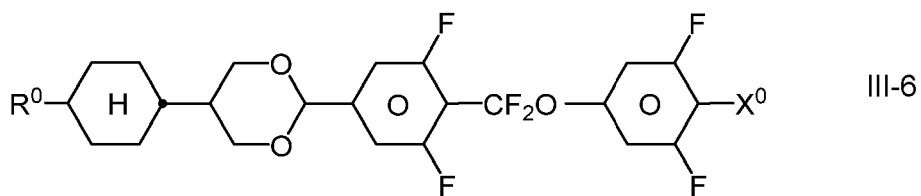
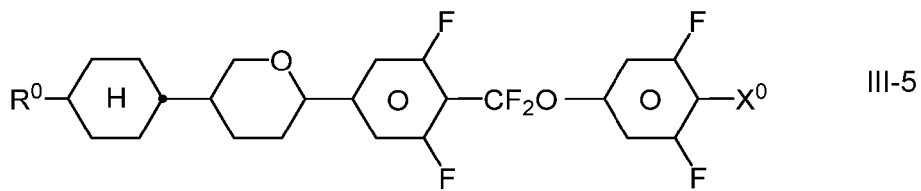
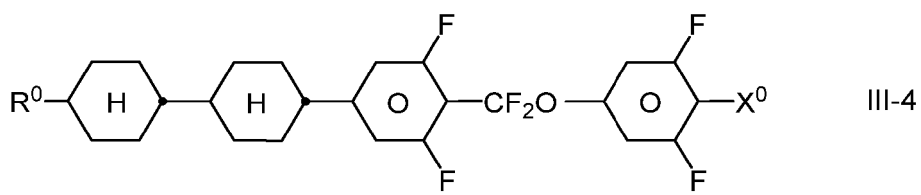
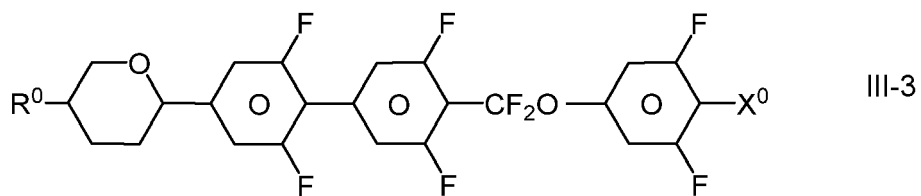
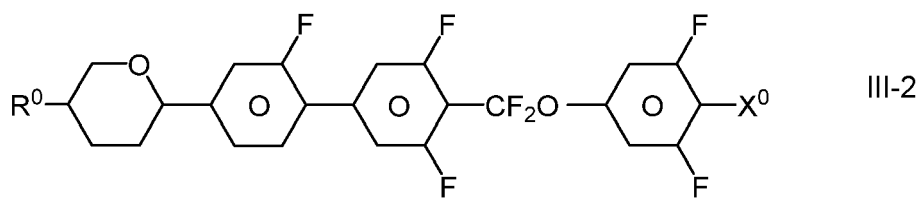


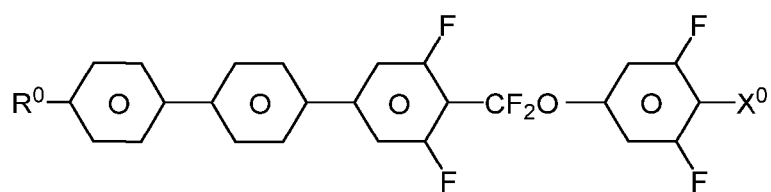
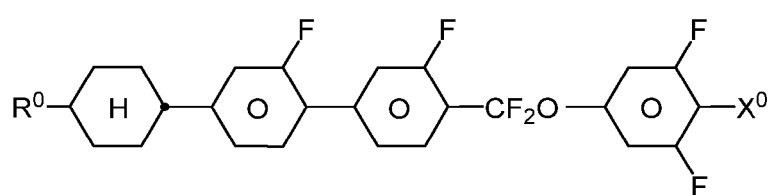
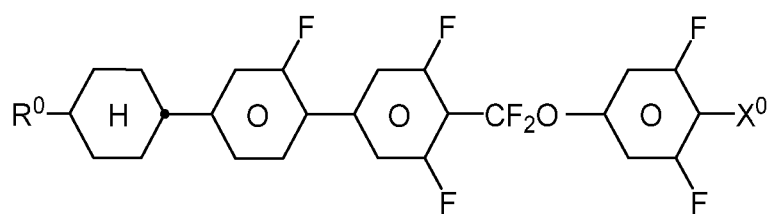
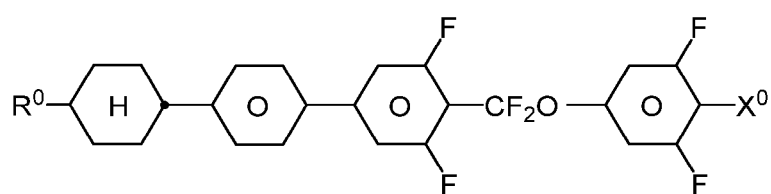
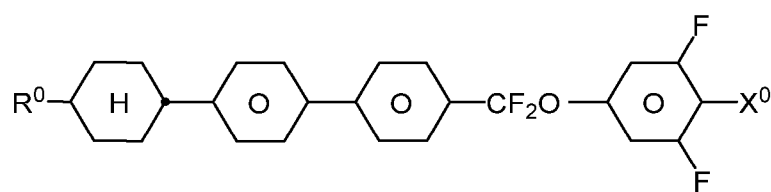
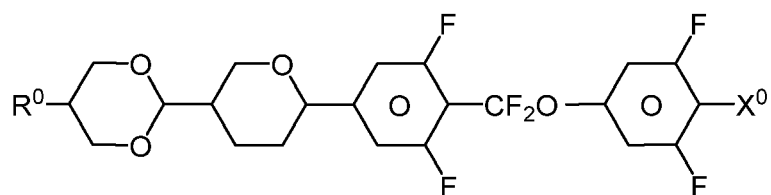
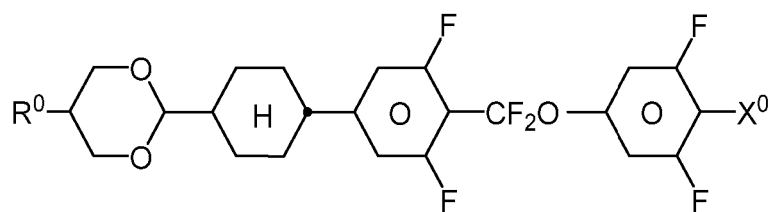


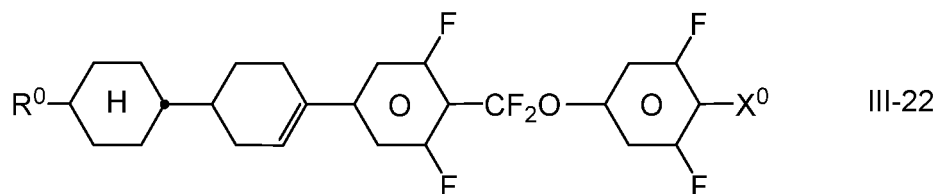
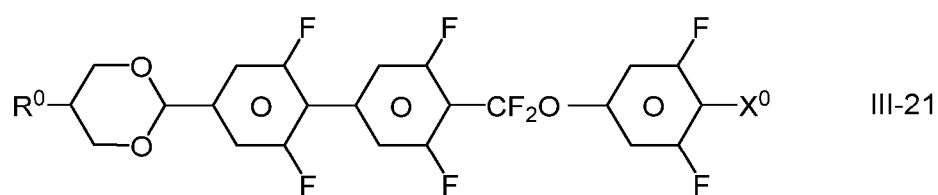
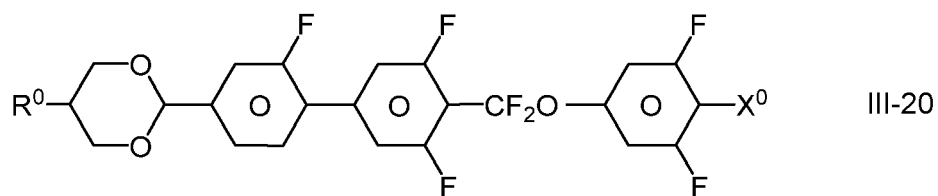
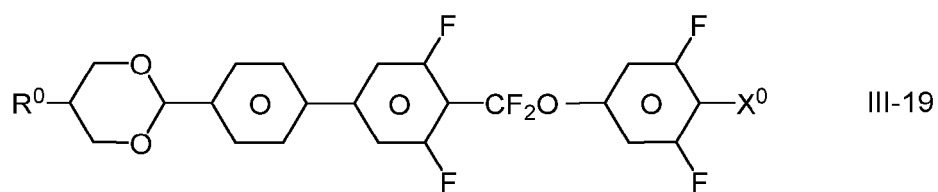
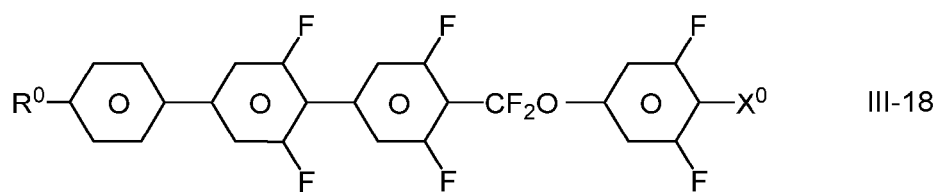
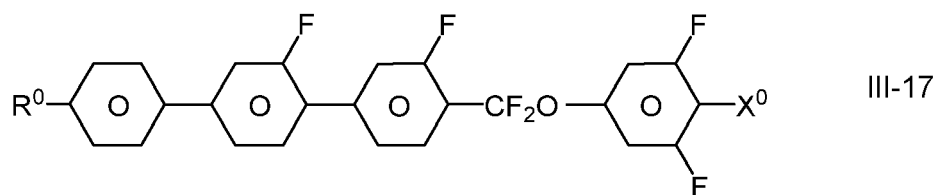
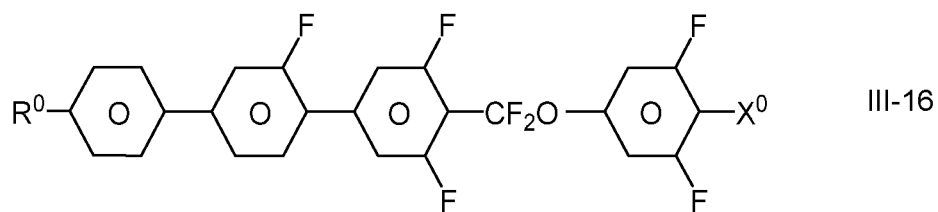
40 in which R^0 and X^0 have the meanings given in Formula II.

7. Medium according to Claim 5, wherein the one or more compounds of Formula III are selected from the following subformulae:









40

in which R^0 and X^0 have the meanings given in Formula III.

- 45
8. Medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 7, **characterised in that** it additionally comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the following formulae:



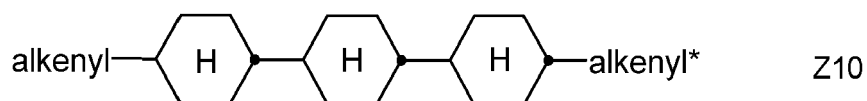
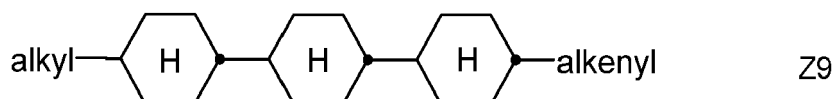
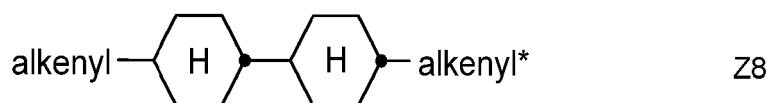
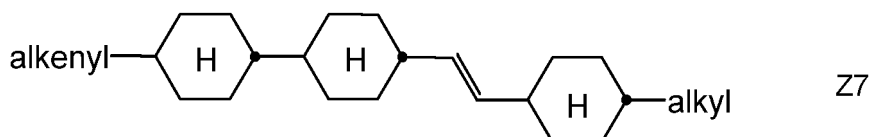
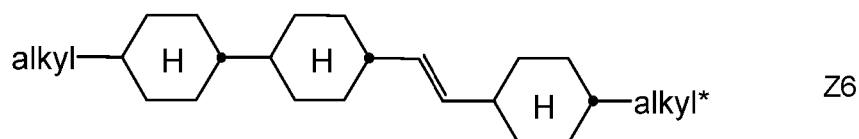
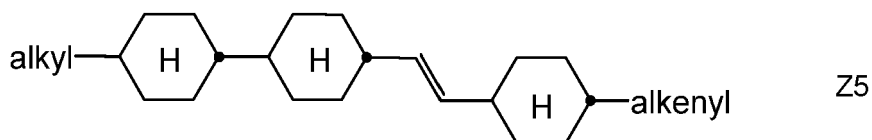
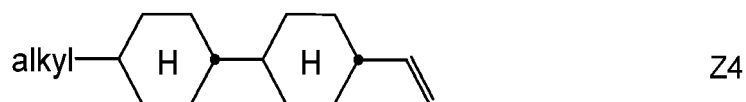
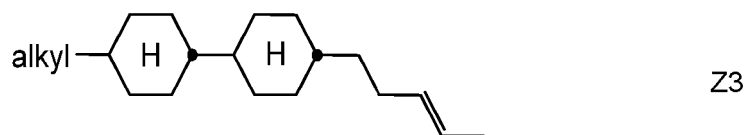
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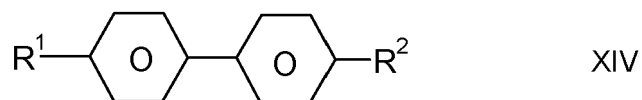
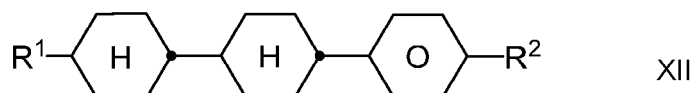


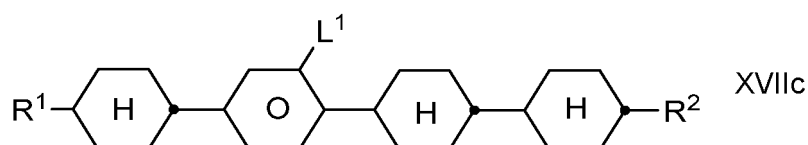
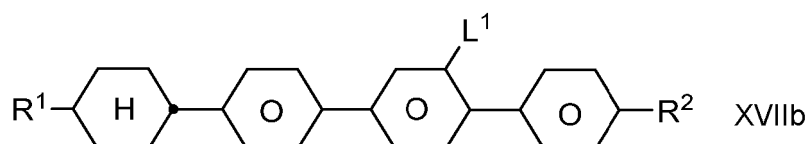
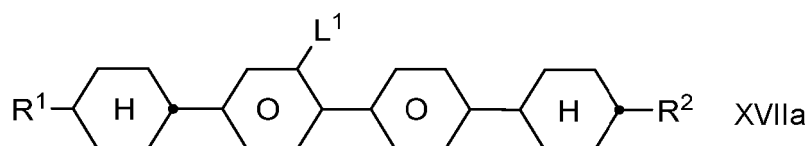
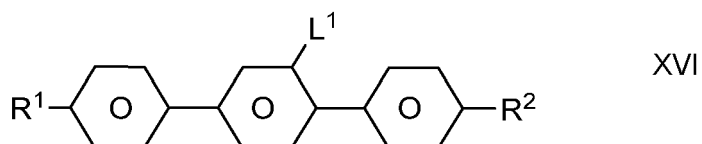
in which the individual substituents have the following meanings:

"alkyl" and "alkyl*" each, independently from one another, denote an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms;

"alkenyl" and "alkenyl*" each, independently of one another, denote an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 C atoms.

10. Medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 9, **characterised in that** it comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the following formulae:



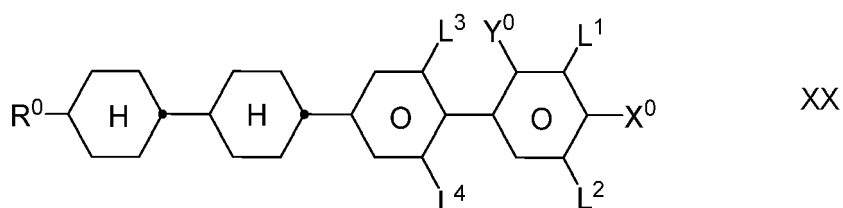
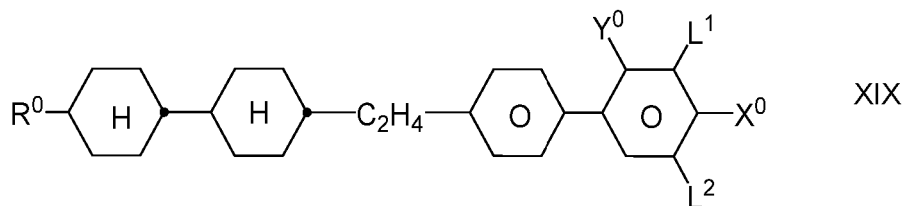
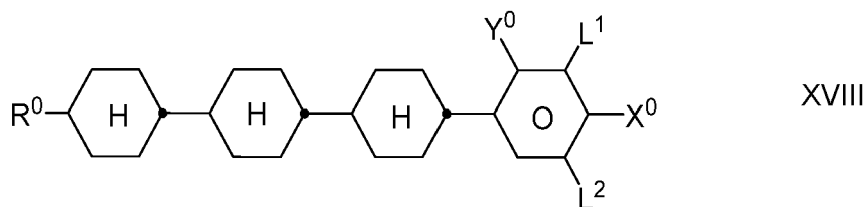


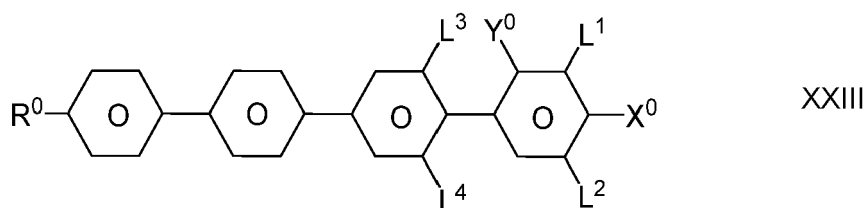
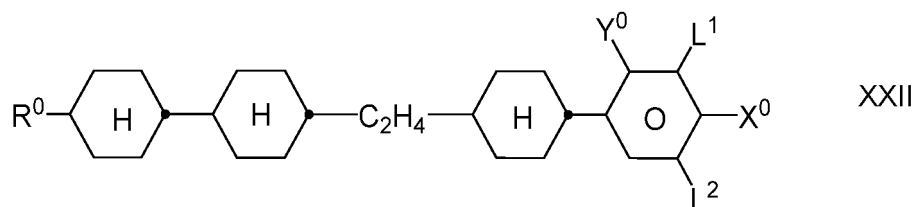
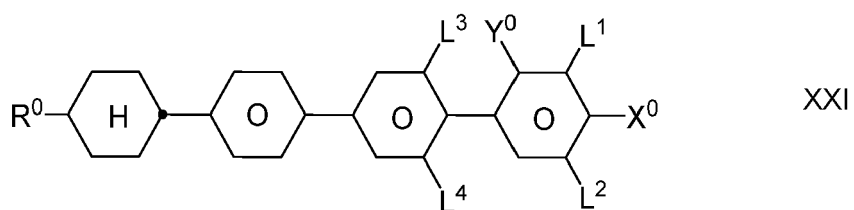
in which

R¹ and R² each, independently of one another, denote alkyl, alkoxy, oxaalkyl or fluoroalkyl, each having 1 to 6 C atoms or alkenyl having 2 to 6 C atoms; and

L¹ has the meanings indicated in Claim 4.

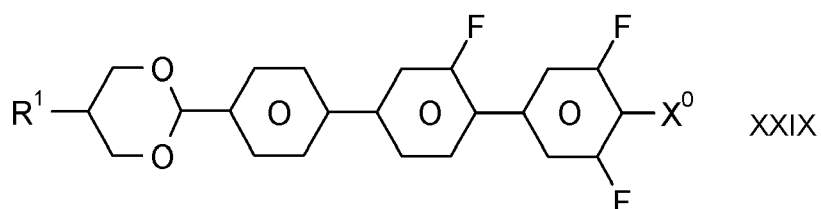
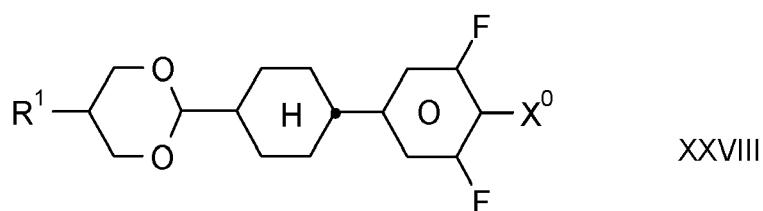
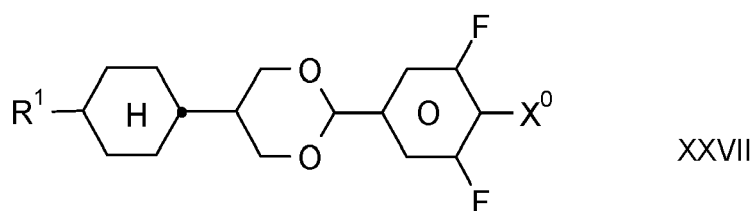
11. Medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 10, **characterised in that** it comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the following formulae

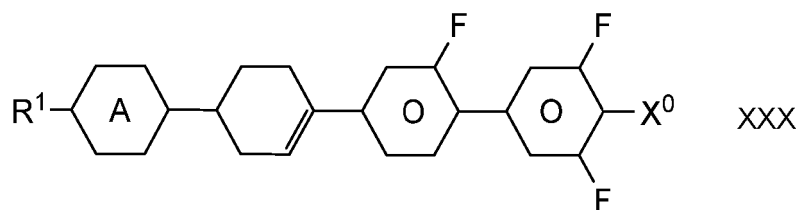




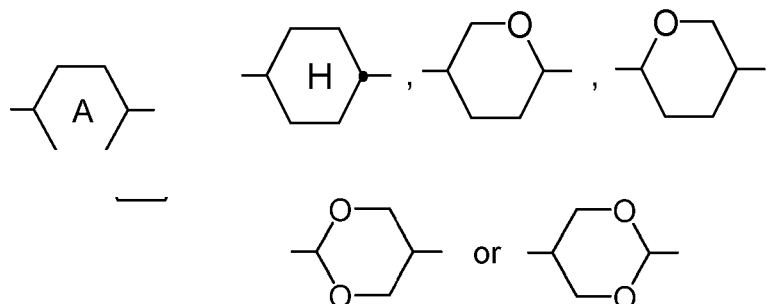
25 in which R^0 , X^0 , Y^0 and L^{1-4} each, independently of one another, have one of the meanings indicated in Claim 5.

12. Medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 11, **characterized in that** it comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the following formulae:





10 in which



and R¹ and X⁰ have the meanings indicated in Claims 5 for R⁰ and X⁰, respectively.

25 **13.** Medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 12, **characterised in that** it comprises compounds of formulae G, LP1 and LP2 and one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of formulae Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4, Z5, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, XIV, XVI, XX, XXIII, XXIX, XVIIa, XVIIb, XVIIc, XXXII and XXXIV.

30 **14.** Medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 13, **characterized in that** it additionally comprises one or more additives.

35 **15.** Process for the preparation of a liquid-crystalline medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 14, **characterised in that** one or more compounds of the Formula G and one or more compounds of the Formulae LP1 and LP2 are mixed with one or more mesogenic compounds and optionally one or more polymerizable compounds and/or one or more additives.

16. Use of a liquid-crystalline medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 14 for electro-optical purposes.

40 **17.** Electro-optical liquid-crystal display or an AR/VR headset containing a liquid-crystalline medium according to one or more of Claims 1 to 14.

18. Electro-optical liquid-crystal display according to Claim 17, **characterized in that** it is a TN, PS-TN, STN, TN-TFT, OCB, IPS, PS-IPS, FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS, PS-HB-FFS, PS-XB-FFS, SA-HB-FFS, SA-XB-FS, polymer stabilised SA-HB-FFS, polymer stabilised SA-XB-FFS, positive VA or positive PS-VA display.

45 **19.** Electro-optical liquid-crystal display according to Claim 17, **characterized in that** it is an FFS, HB-FFS, XB-FFS, PS-HB-FFS, PS-XB-FFS, IPS or PS-IPS display.



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 24 20 6034

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
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			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			C09K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
The Hague		21 February 2025	Schoenhentz, Jérôme
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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

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